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DARBY'S EDITION
OF
BROOKES'
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR, A NEW
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.



DARBY'S EDITION
OF
BROOKS'
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR, A NEW
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS,
SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE
KNOWN WORLD;

WITH THE
GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, AND MANNERS,
OF THE INHABITANTS;

The Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country; and the Trade, Manufactures,
and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE
CONSTITUTIONS OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES.

Illustrated by a neat coloured Map of the United States.

THE THIRD AMERICAN EDITION, WITH AMPLE ADDITIONS AND
IMPROVEMENTS:

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AUTHOR OF A MAP AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA; EMIGRANT'S GUIDE; TOUR FROM NEW YORK TO DETROIT;
AND MEMOIR ON FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTORS OF BENJAMIN WARNER, 171 MARKET STREET,
AND SOLD AT THEIR STORE, RICHMOND, (Va.) WILLIAM P. BASON, CHARLES-
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1823.

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Eastern District of Pennsylvania, To wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the eighteenth day of January in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823,

BENNETT & WALTON,

of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Darby's Edition of Brookes' Universal Gazetteer; Or, a New Geographical Dictionary: Containing a Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the Known World; with the Government, Customs, and Manners, of the Inhabitants: The Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country; and the Trade, Manufactures, and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns. To which are added, The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the Respective States. Illustrated by a neat coloured Map of the United States. The Third American Edition, with ample Additions and Improvements: by William Darby, Member of the New York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; Tour from New York to Detroit; and Memoir on Florida."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

THE original work, from which the present volume has been in part compiled, has long held a respectable rank among elementary treatises on geography. Except, on the American articles; I have deviated as little as possible from the London edition of 1819, from which most of the articles except those of America, have been taken. In many instances, however, I found that sufficient care had not been used to notice all the recent changes made on the continent of Europe. Several articles therefore differ, very materially from the London copy. For instance, Spain is inserted in this volume, as fixed recently by the Cortes. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty of Kiel; and Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Swiss Cantons, &c. fixed by the treaties of Paris, Vienna, and others.

In the articles included in England and Wales, the original phraseology is preserved. In describing the cities, towns, or other objects, in those two divisions of Great Britain, the description of each place stands in this volume, as it did in the London copy; and, as if published in Great Britain. This course was pursued, in order to avoid unnecessarily increasing the quantum of matter, in that part of the present edition where such a repetition would be of very little use to the reader.

It is respecting America generally, and the United States in particular, that the most essential additions have been made to, and deviations from the original. Very few American articles, stand in the present as they did in any previous edition.

This is the first Geographical Dictionary, in which a detailed and regular description of the counties of the United States has been inserted. In the former editions of Brookes, and in several other similar productions, few, comparatively of the United States counties, were so described, as to be easily found on a map from the description. In this volume, their relative position, length, breadth, area, and in a majority of cases the general features; and in several hundred the staples of the counties are given. No difficulty can therefore occur in finding any given county.

The elements of the population of the United States, oppose great difficulties to a brief classification. Duly reflecting on this subject, I adopted the tabular form, from a conviction, that no other could answer, to render the volume a facile work of reference. So much of the most essential legislation, and so many of the most vital questions in domestick politicks, demand a thorough knowledge of the local position and relative increase or decrease of population, that too much perspicuity cannot be given to that subject. As the tables in this volume are constructed, it is easy, at a single glance, to find any necessary part of the population of any county, as far as the tables of the census of 1810 and 1820, are correct. The classified population, as respects the pursuits of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, are subjoined to each county; inserted from the census of 1820.

In using the tabular form, brevity was in some measure sacrificed to perspicuity; but I trust, the importance of the subject will warrant the procedure.

In a general view of the natural features of the United States, I have always considered its rivers as objects of primary importance; therefore, my descriptions of the rivers of the United States are unusually in detail. This is more especially the case under the head of *Mississippi*, *Missouri*, *St. Lawrence*, *Susquehannah*, and some others. The extended detail under these articles, have tended less to swell the work, than would

appear on a cursory view. I have engrouped the minor parts under one head, and made references where necessary.

Respecting the new states and territories, I have deemed it not only justifiable, but indeed requisite, to be more ample than is common in a Geographical Dictionary, comprised in a single octavo volume.

It will not be presumption to say, that much is added to the Geography of the United States, by this publication. The editor has travelled extensively over the states of the south, west, and north-west, and wrote respecting most of those sections from personal observation.

It was very desirable, that more precise information could have been given on South America; but so confused and indefinite are the political boundaries in that country, that much uncertainty prevails respecting the extent of almost every subdivision. I could not even venture an article under the general head of, United Provinces of La Plata; though each province is described as accurately as document could be procured.

The Mexican intendancies were so scientifically delineated by Humboldt, as to enable future geographers to place that country before their readers with sufficient correctness. I have given the term Mexican empire, when speaking of that country, to save circumlocution; and not from the circumstance of its present political condition.

Abbreviations at best, are perplexing, and have been entirely excluded from this treatise.

It cannot be reasonably expected that a work of such texture and magnitude, can be free from error; such exemption is not in the nature of things possible; but it has been the sedulous endeavour of the editor to render his production a safe and commodious book of reference, and as free from either omission or mistake, as the present state of the science would admit.

The edition of the Constitution of the United States,

and of the respective states, which forms a part of this volume was added by the publishers, in order to embrace a general view of the geography and constitutional law of the United States. I was not the editor of that part of the publication, nor in reality was formal editorship indispensably necessary for reprinting matter which admitted of no change or addition.

I now take leave of the reader, by claiming a further share of that publick indulgence I have so amply received on former occasions. I place before my fellow citizens the fruit of the painful labours of two years, indulging a hope, that those humble labours have added something to the general stock of information on a most useful science.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Philadelphia, January 16th, 1823.

The reader is desired to correct the following errors.

In article *District of Columbia*. See Addenda, under the head of *Columbia*.
In page 548, first column, for *Maderia*, read *Madeira*.

In the articles *Mecklenburg*, pages 580 and 581. See Addenda under the head of *Mecklenburg*.

GENERAL GAZETTEER.

A A C

AA, river in the duchy of Courland, which rises in Samogitia, and flows into the bay of Riga.

Aa, river that rises in the department of Somme in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German ocean.

Aa, river in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs.

Aa, river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Unterwalden, from S. to N., and falls into the Waldstätter Sea. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aahus, the capital of a small district of Germany, so named, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster. It has a good castle, and lies N. E. of Coesfeldt. Lon. 7 1 E. lat. 52 10 N.

Aain-Charin, village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is yet frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handsome cupola, and under it an extraordinary fine mosaic pavement; the altar, which is a very splendid one encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

Aalborg, capital of the bishopric of that name, lies on the coast of Lymsfuri, on the confines of the bishopric of Wiburgh. Next to Copenhagen, it is the richest and most populous city in Denmark. The name signifies Eel-town, great quantities of Eels being caught there. It has an exchange for merchants a safe and deep harbour (though the entrance near Hals is somewhat dangerous,) and a considerable trade in corn, herrings, guns, pistols, saddles, gloves, &c. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643 and 1658. Lon. 9 46 E. lat. 50 50 N.

Aar, large river in Switzerland, which rises in a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in

A B A

the S. of the canton of Bern, and running N. W. through the whole extent of the lake of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure; whence it flows E. to Arburg, and N. E. to Brugg; below which, being joined by the Reuss and Limmat, it falls into the Rhine opposite Waldschut.

Aarhus, a large district of North Jutland, which extends from that of Wiburgh to Categat, about 15 miles in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth, and is uncommonly fruitful.

Aarhus, or **Aarhusen**, the capital of the bishopric of that name, lies between the sea and a lake, from which water is conveyed by a pretty broad canal that divides the town into two unequal parts. It is large and populous; and has six gates, two principal churches, two market-places, a university, a free-school, and a well-endowed hospital.

Aaronsburg, post town of Northumberland county containing about 40 dwellings. It is situated a little more than a mile E. of Elk creek, which unites with Penn's, and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 miles below Sunbury.

Aarseo, or **Arseo**, town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina.

Abach, or **Waltenburg**, a market town in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 7 miles from Ratisbon. It is defended by a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, as well as for its mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing various diseases. Lon. 11 56 E. lat. 48 53 N.

Abadan, town at the mouth of the Tigris.

Abakanskoi, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Janeska, under the Russian government. It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1726. It has a garrison, and is provided with artillery. Lon. 94 5 E. lat. 55 5 N.

Abalak, town in Siberia, two miles from

Tobolski, celebrated for an image of the Virgin, which is visited by many pilgrims, and carried in procession annually to Tobolski. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Abascia, or *Abcas*, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, surrounded on the E by Mingrelia, on the N and W by Black Circassia, on the S by the Black Sea.

Abassia, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia Proper; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gogjam, Walcka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in some parts the rocks are so steep, that men and cattle are crand up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the top of these there are woods, meadows, and fish-ponds.

Abberton, near Loxden, Essex. *Abborton*, near Parshore, 7 miles from Worcester, noted for its mineral water.

Abbenhall, small village 12 miles from Gloucester, 3 from Newnam, noted for a mineral spring, very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Abberwick, large village near Alnwick, Northumberland.

Abbeville, a considerable town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. It is pretty well peopled: has a woollen manufactory, besides manufactories of sail-cloth. It lies 15 miles E from the British Channel, 20 NW from Amiens, 52 S of Calais, and 80 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbeville, district of S. C. having Pendleton district NW, Laurens NE, Edgfield SE, and the Savannah river SW. It is about 31 ms. in length and breadth, having a superficies of about 1000 sq. ms. The surface is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, and a considerable part of the soil is rich and well watered. Pop. in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	7348
Do. do. females	-	-	-	7048
Other persons not naturalized	-	-	-	88

Total of free whites	-	-	-	14484
Slaves	-	-	-	6672

Total pop.	-	-	-	21156
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In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6795
Do. do. females	-	-	-	6693
Other persons not naturalized	-	-	-	22

Total of whites	-	-	-	13510
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Male slaves	-	-	-	4885
Female do.	-	-	-	4732
Free blacks and people of colour	-	-	-	64

Total of slaves	-	-	-	9679
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Aggregate pop.	-	-	-	22189
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Engaged in agriculture	-	-	-	7343
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Do. commerce	-	-	-	57
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Do. manufactures	-	-	-	229
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In 1820.

Individuals to the sq. m. 23.

Abbey-Boyle, town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, remarkable for an old abbey. It lies 23 miles N of Roscommon. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Abbey-Green, village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, so named from being built around the ruins of a monastery, founded here by King David I. in 1440, dedicated to St. Macule. It contains about 430 inhabitants; and lies 12 miles S of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark.

Abbey-Holm, town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built in it by David I. King of Scots. It stands on an arm of the sea, and is 295 miles from London, and 16 SW from Carlisle. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 53 N.

Abbey-Milton, or *Abbey-Middleton*, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, where an abbey formerly stood. It is 12 miles NE of Dorchester, and 122 from London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 50 51 N.

Abbingdon, near Royston, Cambridgeshire.

Abbingdon, *Magna*, and *Parca*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire.

Abbotsbury, town in Dorsetshire, so named from an abbey near it, founded by a Norman lady, about 1026, to which Edward the Confessor and William I. were both benefactors. It lies 7 miles SW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S from London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Abbots-Castle, or *Apewood-Castle*, an old fortification in Staffordshire, 7 miles from Wolverhampton, on the north side of the road from Shewsbury to London, situated on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, which extend a mile in length, supposed to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons.

Abbots-Langley, village in Herts, 4 miles from St. Albans, famous for being the birth-place of Pope Adrian IV.

Abb's Head, St. a promontory, forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the Parish of Coldingham and the county of Berwick, Scotland, about 10 miles N of Berwick, and the same distance S from Dunbar. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Abenrade, town of Denmark, in Selswick, now very flourishing, being double the extent it was formerly, and built in a better taste. It is seated on a spacious open bay in the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, which render the harbour safe. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Abensperg, or *Abensberg*, town of Bavaria, seated on the Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Aberavon, borough town of Glamorganshire, governed by a port-reeve, seated on the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W from London. The vicarage, which is discharged, is worth 45*l.* yearly. Lon. 3 48 W, 51 35 N.

Aberbrothwick, or *Arbroath*, small neat town on the east coast of Angushshire, 15 miles NE of St. Andrew's, and 40 NNE from Edinburgh. It is situated on the mouth of the small river Brothick: is a royal burgh, well built, and flourishing. The number of its inhabitants has greatly increased within these last 40 years, and they are now estimated at about 7000. The chief manufactures are brown linens, or Osnaburghs, sail-cloth, and white and brown thread. There are about 34 vessels belonging to this place, each from 60 to 160 tons, employed in the Baltic trade. The foreign imports are flax, flax-seed, timber, iron, &c. The glory of this place was formerly the abbey, whose very ruins give some idea of its ancient magnificence. It was founded by William I. the Lion, in 1178, and dedicated to the celebrated primate Thomas-a-Becket.—The founder was buried here, but there are no remains of his tomb. Fairs are on 31st January, 3d Wednesday of June, and 18th July. Lon. 2 29 W, lat. 56 36 N.

Aberconway, town of Caernarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn. Lon. 4 1 W, Lat. 53 20 N.

Abercorn, village and parish of West Lothian, on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, 12 miles west from Edinburgh. A monastery existed here in the seventh century; and the castle of Abercorn was a place of great strength in the family of the Douglasses. Though no traces of these buildings now remain, Abercorn still gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish.

Abercorn, small town of Georgia, United States 13 miles NW of Savannah.

Aberdeen, the principal city in the north of Scotland, situated on the coast of the German ocean, 120 miles NE from Edinburgh, in lon. 1 45 W, lat. 57 9 N. Under this denomination are comprehended two towns, *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which, however, are almost united by their respective suburbs.

Aberdeen Old, formerly *Aberdon*, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Don, about a mile north of New Aberdeen. It is of great antiquity, and was of some importance so long ago as 893, when according to tradition, King Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges. By charter the free burgesses of the town are vested with the power of choosing their own magistracy, who are a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and council with the deacons of six incorporated trades. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house, a new building, and a Trades Hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, and a hospital for 12 poor men, funded by Bishop William Dunbar. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen is the large and stately fabric of King's College, situated on the S. side of the town. It is built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. The structure contains a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and lecture rooms, with a long range of modern houses, for the accommodation of the professors and students. The library and museum are well furnished. The old town, being formerly the seat of a bishop, had a most magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, but, like many others, it fell a sacrifice to the religious frenzy of the reformers. Two very antique spires and one isle, which is used as a church, is all that is left. In his cathedral there was a fine library, which was also destroyed. Over the Don at Old Aberdeen, there is a noble Gothic bridge, of one arch, 67 feet span, and 34½ high from the surface of the river. On both sides it rests on a solid ledge of rock. The population of Old Aberdeen and parish was 9911, in 1801.

Aberdeen New, is the capital of the shire of Aberdeen. For extent, trade, and beauty, it far exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay, formed by the river Dee, over which there is an elegant bridge of 7 arches, built by Bishop Dunbar. The streets are numerous, spacious, and well

paved; the houses are built of granite, (from adjoining quarries,) generally four stories high, remarkably neat and elegant, having almost universally gardens in their rear. The whole town is about two miles in circumference, and the population is estimated at above 20,000. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, town-clerk, a town council, and 7 deacons of incorporated trades. The town is a royal burgh, and uniting with Aberbrothwick, Brechin, Inverbervie, and Montrose, sends a member to parliament. New Aberdeen is graced with an elegant college, founded by George Keith, the Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593. The trade is considerable, but might be greatly extended by an attention to the white fisheries. Aberdeen once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco trade; but of late years its chief imports were from the Baltic, and a few merchants trade to the West Indies, the Levant, and North America. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon and oatmeal. The first is a most important article, being estimated at no less than 183,000*l*. annually; and employing in the spinning, knitting, &c. a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of the county. The thread manufacture is another considerable article, though trifling in comparison of the woollen. The salmon fisheries on the Dee are a good branch of trade. About 46 boats, and 130 men, are employed on the fish; and in some years, 167,000 lbs. of fish have been sent pickled to London, and about 900 barrels of salted fish exported to France, Italy, &c. The inhabitants likewise export considerable quantities of pickled pork, which they formerly disposed of to the Dutch for victualling their East India ships and men of war; the Aberdeen pork has the reputation of being the best cured of any in Europe for keeping on long voyages. Fairs are on the 31st Jan. 3d Wednesday in June, and 13th July.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW by Banffshire, and the Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Inverness-shire. Its length from NE to SW is about 10 miles; its breadth not quite 30. It comprehends the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and sends one member to parliament. The soil of this extensive county is very various, and agriculture,

in general, rude. The high grounds present much excellent pasture, while great part of the lowlands yield very grateful returns to tillage. This county is noted for the thriving state of its manufactures of linen and woollen, in which it promises shortly to rival the superior region of the Clyde.

Aberdour, small town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbour, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles NW of Edinburgh.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, small town in the west riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW from London. It has a market every Wednesday, and four fairs on the first Wednesdays of April, May, October, and after St. Luke's day. It is noted for pin-making. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Aberfraw, village of North Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of note, the Princes of North Wales having had a palace in it. It is now much reduced, though it has four fairs, on the 7th March, 23d Oct 11th Dec. and Wednesday after Trinity, all for cattle. In the neighbourhood, a considerable flannel man factory is carried on. It lies 6 miles NW of Newburgh. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Abergavenny, well-built town in Monmouthshire, 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 142 W by N from London, containing about 500 houses, 2 churches, and an old castle. It has two weekly markets and three fairs, on May 1, Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 25. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Abergeildy, village of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 miles W by S of St. Asaph, and 224 from London, which has 4 annual fairs for cattle, on the 2d of April, 20th of August, 9th of October, and the day before Holy Thursday.

Abernelthy, small town in Perthshire, in Scotland, seated near the junction of the Erne with the Tay. It is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings, as well as the see of an archbishop. In the town church-yard is a round tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference, the only one besides that of Brechin in Scotland. The town is much decayed; the chief manufacture is that of household linen, and silesias for the market of Perth.

Aberystwith, town of S. Wales, in Cardiganshire, seated on the Iwth near its confluence with the Riddall, where they fall into the sea. It lies 203 miles WNW from London, and 30 NE from Cardigan. It was formerly fortified with a castle, and defended with walls; but both are

now in ruins. It is, however, rich and populous, having a great trade in lead, a considerable fishing of herrings, cod, and whittings, and a good weekly market on Monday. In the bathing season, this town is a fashionable watering place. Lon 4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N

Abex, country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east; on the west it is bounded by Abyssinia and Nubia, on the north by Egypt, and on the south by the coast of Ajan. The chief towns are Arkeko, or Ercoco, and Suaquam; which last is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is subject to the Turks. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

Abingdon, or *Abington*, a town of Berks on the Thames, so named from an abbey formerly built in it, 6 miles S of Oxford, 47 E of Gloucester, and 56 W from London. It is a good thoroughfare, and has a market on Monday and Friday. It has two churches and two charity-schools.

Abington, post town and capital of Washington county, Virginia, situated near the east side of the north branch of H'stein river. Here is a jail, and a court-house, where the district and county courts are held. It is 300 miles wsw of Richmond, and 557 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 36 51 W. lon. W.C. 5 05.

Abino creek, of Upper Canada, in the County of Lincoln, emptying into lake Erie, in the township of Bertie, at the head of the bay, East of Point Abino.

Abino Point, in the township of Bertie, on lake Erie, is 9 or 10 miles west of Fort Erie.

Abkhas, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient settlements are on the southern slope of the mountains lying between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the Western and the Eastern, each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen from among the principal natives. One of these resides at Sotchukale, and the other at Soghunkale. The capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopsis. The Abkhas speak an oriental language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have very little religion, though they preserve some traces of Christianity.

Ablo, town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lon 33 16 E. lat 46 20½ N.

Abo, seaport, the capital of Swedish

Finland, which lies upon the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It is a good port; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Upsal. It has a university, founded by Queen Christina in 1640, and endowed with the same privileges as that of Upsal; besides a school, founded by Gus avus Adolphus, for 300 scholars. The town is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants export linen, corn, and planks. Here the treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden, in 1743 was concluded. It lies 120 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

Aboukir, small town of Egypt, lying in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient *Canopus*; and is situated, according to Mr. Savary, 6 leagues from Pharos. The town is built on a rock, which forms a handsome road for shipping, and is out of the reach of inundations.

Aboutige, town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. Lon. 49 0 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Abrantes, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on a high ground, is surrounded with gardens and olive-trees, contains 35,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, a hospital, and an alms-house. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

Abruzzo, province of Naples, bounded on the e, by the Gulf of Venice, on the n and w by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the s by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, called Ulteriore and Citeriore. The former has Aquila, and the latter Solomona, for its capital. The country, though cold, is fertile in corn, rice, fruits, saffron, vines, and olives.

Abs, town in France, in the department of Ardeche, formerly the chief town of Vivares, and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

Abyo, or *Abuyo* one of the Phillippine isls. in the East Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon. Here the Spaniards have a fort, and carry on a good trade with their American territories. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Abysiania, a kingdom of Africa, 800 miles long and 600 broad, bounded on the north by Nubia, east by the Red Sea and Dancalia, west by Gorham, and south by Gonga and Alaba. It is one of the most mountainous and precipitous countries in the world: but in a few vales the soil

is black and fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, and partly to the near equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their savages. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called had-dayn, which is frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks are numerous in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsalhsal, a large fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that, in some particular districts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent the stock of cattle from being destroyed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country. Gondar is the metropolis.

Acambou, kingdom on the coast of Guinea in Africa, whose king is absolut, and one of the most powerful on the coast; his subjects though warlike and brave, are haughty, rapacious, and cruel.

Acumy, an inland country on the Gold coast of Guinea, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty: also a town or village in that country. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

Acapulco, a considerable town and port in Mexico, on the South sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship (sometimes two) annually sails to Manilla in the Philippine islands, near the coast of China, in Asia; and another returns annually from thence with all the treasures of the East Indies, such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones; the rich carpets of Persia, the camphire of Borneo; the benjamin and ivory of Pegu and Cambodia; the silks, muslins, and calicoes of Mogul; the gold dust, tea, china ware, silk and cabinets of China and Japan; besides cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and pepper, insomuch that this single ship contains more riches than many whole fleets.

Annual ships also arrive from Lima and other ports of Chili and Peru, with specie, &c. The goods brought to Acapulco are carried to the city of Mexico, above 200 miles distant, by mules and pack horses, and from thence to Vera Cruz on the north sea, in order to be shipped for Europe. Acapulco itself is a small place, consisting of about 300 thatched houses, pop. 4000. The air here is hot, heavy, and unwholesome. Upon the arrival of the galleons, traders flock here from all the provinces of Mexico, to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about 437,500l. sterling of silver, for spices, muslins, printed linens, silk, perfumes, and the gold works of Asia. Lon. 29 35 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Acasabastian, river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, which runs into the gulf of Dulce.

Acatulan, village of Mexico, intendancy, Valladolid, N. lat. 19 20, W lon. 100 05.

Acadian coast, or *Acadia*, county of Louisiana, lies below the Mississippi river below Lafouce river.

Accomack, co. of Virg. on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, having Northampton s the Atlantic Ocean e, Worcester co. in Maryland N and the Chesapeake Bay w. It is about 20 ms. long and 10 wide, area 240 sq. ms. chief town Drummondstown. The surface generally flat and sandy. Pop. in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4458
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4883
All other persons except indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	1860
Slaves	-	-	-	4542
				<hr/> 15743

In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4598
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4788
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3

Total whites	-	-	-	<hr/> 9389
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Male slaves	-	-	-	2274
Female do.	-	-	-	<hr/> 2206

Free people of colour.				
Males	-	-	-	990
Females	-	-	-	<hr/> 1120

Total pop.	-	-	-	<hr/> 15969
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3976
Do. in Commerce	-	-	-	170
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	<hr/> 341

Individuals to the sq. m. 66.

Acerenza, small town of the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples

formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Acerno, town of Italy, in the citerior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see; situated 17 miles SW of Conza, and 12 NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Acerra, town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, seated on the river Agno, 7 miles NE of Naples, and 20 SW of Benevento. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Ach, town of Suabia, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

Acham, country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boutan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindoostan. It is very little known to Europeans.

Acheen, kingdom on the NW part of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean, now very different from what it was, in the beginning of the 16th century, when it was so powerful as to expel the Portuguese from the island where they repeatedly attempted to settle; and when its sovereign received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. Though no longer the great mart of eastern commodities, it still carries on a considerable trade with the natives of that part of the coast of Hindoostan, called *Telinga*, who supply it with cotton goods of their country, and receive in return, gold dust, sapan wood, betel nut, patch leaf, (*colus Indicus*,) a little pepper, sulphur, camphire, and benzoin. The country is supplied with Bengal opium, and also with iron, and many other articles of merchandize, by the European traders. Acheen is esteemed comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other portions of the island. In various respects the Acheenese excel the other inhabitants of Sumatra; they are taller, stouter, and better proportioned; more sagacious and cunning, more active and industrious, as well as better navigators.

Acheen, or *Achem*, the capital of the kingdom so called, lies 1000 miles SE of Madras, and is situated on a river which runs into the sea near the NW point, or Acheen-head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wild valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. A considerable fabric of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by Malays and Achenese, is established here, and supplies an extensive demand. They weave also very handsome silk pieces, of a particular form for that part of the dress which is

called by the Malays *cayen farroang*. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Achlam, village 12 miles from York, where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

Achlielen, town of Austria on the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Ens.

Achmetschet, town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Cathariemenslaf. It is the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the Khan of Tartary. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Achmin, town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 240 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Achnary, town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and a bishop's see united to Killala. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 miles WSW of Sligo.

Achyr, strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorskio, 127 miles E of Kiow. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Ackon, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, on the Elbe, 5 miles NW of Dessau.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, town of New Mexico, seated on a hill, with a good castle. To go into the town, one must walk up 50 steps cut out of the rock. It is the capital of that province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Achoristown, post town of Columbiana county, Ohio.

Acton, township in Windham county Vt. pop. 1810, 245, in 1820, about 300.

Acton, township, and post village of Middlesex county Massachusetts, 5 ms. NW. by W from Concord, pop. in 1810, 885, in 1820, 1047.

Actopan, village of Mexico, in the intendency of Mex.co, about 60 ms. a little east of N from the city of Mexico, N lat. 20 10 W lon. W. C. 21 49.

Acs, town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 20 miles SSE of Foix.

Acs, or *Dax*, a city of France, on the river Adour, in the department of Landes. It has hot water baths.

Acqua, town of Tuscany, noted for its nese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 warm baths, 15 miles E of Ieghorn.

Acquaria, town of Italy, in the Modeneses S of Modena.

Acra, country of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where some European states have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 5 25 N.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of

Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It is called Ptolemais by the Greeks, and stands on a plain at the north point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of nine miles to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the Christians, and some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The new city is distant one mile from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. The chief article of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5000 persons, near one third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the British, under Sir Sidney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. It is 24 miles S of Tyre, and 47 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Acton-Burnel, village in Shropshire, 8 miles of Shrewsbury. Here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I.

Actopan, village of Mexico, N. lat. 20 17 and W lon. 98 49.

Acworth township of Cheshire county in N. H. situated 6 ms. W of Concord, pop. 1810, 1523, and in 1820, 1799.

Aczu, town of Natolia; also a town and a province of Turkistan, in Asiatic Tartary, N of Caschgar.

Adair, county of Kentucky having Barren county W Greene NW; Casey, NE, Wayne and Perlaski, or Cumberland river and Wolfers, SE, and Cumberland county south. Adair county has a mean length and breadth of about 28 ms. area 800 sq. ms. the face of the country broken, and the soil much diversified. Chief town, Columbia.

Pop. in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2568
Do. do. females	-	-	2355
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	2
Slaves	-	-	913

Total pop. 1810. . . . 5836

In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3681
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Do. do. females	-	-	3568
Foreigners not naturalised	-	-	none

Total white pop. 1820.	-	-	7249
Male slaves	-	-	787
Female do.	-	-	762
Free people of colour males	-	-	4
Do. females	-	-	3

All other persons except Indians not taxed

Total pop. in 1820	-	-	8765
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2223
Do. in Commerce	-	-	21
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	196
Individuals to the sq. m. 21.	-	-	

Adams, township of Coos county N. H. pop in 1810, 244; and in 1820, 363.

Adams, post town in Bershire, Mass. 30 ms. N from Lenox, pop. in 1810, 1763, and in 1820, 1836.

Adams, part of Jefferson county N. Y. *Adams*, county of Penns. having Frederick county in Md. S. Franklin, county Pa. W, Cumberland NW and NE and E. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 18 wide, area 360 sq. ms. Chief town, Gettysburg. The surface of this county is extremely diversified with hill and dale. The soil is also of the different qualities from the worst to the best. The whole co. is well watered. Pop. in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	7533
Do. do. females	-	-	7190
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	338
Slaves	-	-	71

Total pop. 1810. . . . 15132

In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	9500
Do. do. females	-	-	9241
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	311

Total white pop.	-	-	19052
Male slaves	-	-	10
Female do.	-	-	13
Free people of colour males	-	-	214
Do. females	-	-	292

Total pop. in 1820.	-	-	19681
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3514
Do. in Commerce	-	-	65
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	1526
Individuals to the sq. m. 54.	-	-	

Adams, township of Darke county Ohio, pop. in 1820, 543.

Adams, post town Dauphin county Pa. *Adams*, post town H. dle county N. C. NE 150 ms. from Raleigh

Adams township of Washington county Ohio E of Muskingum river. Pop. in 1810, 620; in 1820, 324.

Adams, township of Washington City, Ohio, population in 1820, 174.

Adams, county of Ohio, having Brown W. Highland, and Pike N. Sciota E. and the Ohio river S. This county is about 20 miles square, area about 400 square miles, the surface much broken, the soil in general fertile and well watered. Chief town West Union. Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	4825
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4588
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	21
Slaves	-	-	-	none

Total population in 1810 - - 9434

In 1820

Free white males	-	-	-	5358
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4992
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	26

Total white population in 1820 10,376

Male slaves	-	-	-	none
Female do.	-	-	-	none
Free coloured persons, males	-	-	-	25
Do. females	-	-	-	31

Total of coloured persons - 56

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,432
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	174
Do. Commerce	-	-	-	11
Do. Manufactures	-	-	-	
Individuals to the square mile	26.			92

Adams, county of Mississippi, having the Mississippi river W. Jefferson county N. Franklin E. and the Homochitto river or Wilkinson county S. E. It is about 40 miles in length from the mouth of Homochitto river to the N. E. angle; but the medium width not exceeding 12 miles; area about 480 square miles. The face of Adams county is broken and hilly; the soil in general extremely fertile, and in its natural state very heavily timbered; chief vegetable product cotton. Pop. in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	2420
Do. do. females	-	-	-	1835
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	76
Slaves	-	-	-	5671

Total population in 1810 - 10,002

In 1820

Free white males	-	-	-	2310
Do. do. females	-	-	-	1675
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	51

Total white population in 1820 4036

Male slaves	-	-	-	4080
Female do.	-	-	-	3873

Free people of colour, males	-	40
Do. do. females	-	44

Total population in 1820	-	12,073
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4061
Do. Commerce	-	97
Do. Manufactures	-	130
Individuals to the square mile	26.	

Addison, township of Washington county, Maine, W. 16 miles from Machias. Population in 1810, 399; and in 1820, 519.

Addison, county of Vermont, having lake Champlain W. Chittenden N. Washington and Orange E. and Rutland S. Mean length 25 miles, mean breadth 20; area about 500 square miles. Though not mountainous, it is finely variegated by hill and dale. Otter river flows obliquely through this county, and by its numerous branches affords much fine land and excellent mill seats. Chief towns Vergennes and Middleburg. Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	10,158
Do. do. females	-	-	-	9719
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	116
Slaves	-	-	-	none

Total population in 1810 19,993

Population in 1820				
Free white males	-	-	-	10,109
Do. do. females	-	-	-	10,241
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	151

Total white population in 1820	501
Free people of colour, males	58
Do. do. females	61

Total population in 1820	-	20,620
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5115
Do. Commerce	-	72
Do. Manufactures	-	1098
Individuals to the square mile	41	

Addison, township and post-town of Addison county, Vermont, about 10 miles W. from Middleburg. Population about 1200.

Addison, township of Steuben county, New York. Population in 1820, 652.

Addison, township of Somerset county, Penns Pop. in 1810, 678; in 1820, 755.

Addison, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 636.

Adelphi, post-town, situated on the north fork of Salt creek, in the N. E. angle of Ross county, Ohio, on the road from Chillicothe to Athens; 18 miles from the former, and 35 from the latter. N. lat. 39° 30' W. lon. from W. C 5° 43'.

Agawam, post-town, Hambden county, Massachusetts.

Adana, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruits: and is seated on a river of the same name, 12

miles from the Mediterranean, and 150 S. E. of Cogni. Long 36 6 E. lat. 37 0 N.

Adda, river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, passes through the lake Como, the Vatteline, and the north part of the Milanese, falls into the Po, 5 miles above Cremona.

Adel, kingdom of Africa, called also *Zeila*, from a rich trading town of that name. situated near its coast on the Red sea. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia. The capital is Aucagurel.

Adelfors, town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 miles N. W. of Calmar.

Aderbietzan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by Ghilan, S. by Irac Agemi, and W. by Curdistan. Tauris is the capital.

Adige, river of Lombardy, which rises S. of the Lake of Glace, and passing by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the gulf of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

Admiralty-Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the N. W. of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767, and are between 20 and 30 in number; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E. lat. 15 37 N.

Adon, town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube, 12 miles S. of Buda.

Adour, river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne. The English General, Lord Wellington, effected a passage across this river, with the allied army, in the middle of February, 1814, after considerable difficulty, in the presence of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult.

Adra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 3 7 W. lat. 36 45 N.

Aramiti, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naticolia, on the east coast of a gulf of its name, 70 miles N. by W. of Smyrna. Lon. 26 50 E. lat. 39 26 N.

Adria, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 miles S. S. W. of Venice.

Adriano, mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castle. It is one of the highest mountains of the Pyrenees and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adrianople, city of European Turkey, in

Romania, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circumference, situate in a plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and many of the houses neat, but the streets are narrow and devious. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river is considerable. The Turks took this city from the Greeks, in 1362. It is 112 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26 27 E. lat. 41 55 N.

Adriatic Sea. See *Venice*, *Gulf of*.

Adventure Bay, at the S. E. end of Van Diemen's land, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147 30 W. lat. 43 23 S.

Egades, or *Egates*, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretima.

Etna, or *Etna*, a celebrated burning mountain of Sicily, now called by the natives *Monte Gibello*. It is situated in the eastern part of the island, in lon. 15 0 E. lat. 38 0 N. Pindar who lived 435 years before Christ, calls it the *Pillar of Heaven*, on account of its great height, which is generally reckoned to be about 11,000 feet; and its circumference at the base 70 miles. It affords an epitome of all the differences of climate. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, ashes, and smoke, issue in divers places. Eruptions of this mountain are mentioned by Dioctorus Siculus, as happening 1693 years before Christ; and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions, which happened in 734, 477, and 425, B. C. From this period till 1447, there were about 18 different eruptions, the most destructive of which were in 1169 and 1329. There have been other eruptions since, which has done immense damage, particularly those in 1669, 1780, and 1787.

Afghanistan, country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust hardy race of men; and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mohammedans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trowsers; a wool-

sen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the middle; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan Husseyn prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to and took Candahar; but afterwards received a considerable body of Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories, by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1773, by his son, Timur Shah, and he by Zemaun Shah, the present sultan.

Africa, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. of the Mediterranean sea, W by the Atlantic ocean, S by the Southern ocean, and E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 40 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts here than in any other part of the world; there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Besides these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mohammedans,

and Christians. In the central parts, on the South, appear to be the native regions of the negroes, whose colour, features, and hair, distinguish them from all other races of mankind. In the seventh century, the Mohammedan Arabs subdued the North of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cashna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Aoyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Matama, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Cafiraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed for the purpose of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas, were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from pursuing the plan sketched out for him, and was obliged to content himself with such imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African association despatched Mr. Park to explore this immense continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important facts respecting the geography of Africa, than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the sources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the course of this last he has determined to be from W to E, and thus set this much disputed point for ever at rest.

But though the actual east course of the Niger is now determined, the final discharge of that stream remains a problem, not yet solved; and though its entrance into the Atlantic ocean is probable, the fact is not yet established.

Africa, seaport town of Tunis, 70 miles S. S. E. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11 16 E. lat. 35 36 N.

Afrigue, St. small town of France, in the department of Averion, six miles E of Vabres.

Agades, kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombocou. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lon. 13 20 E. lat. 19 10 N.

Agamenticus, mountain of North America, in the district of Maine. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16.

Agamenticus, small river in the district of Maine, running into the Atlantic ocean not far from the town of York. It is navigable but a few miles.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E. lat. 41 5 N.

Agatton, town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the Coast of Guinea, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E. lat. 7 20 N.

Agde, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, a mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3 28 E. lat. 43 19 N.

Agen, city of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Aveyron. It is seated on the Garonne, in a pleasant country. Prunes, on account of their antiscorbutic property, form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of cambrics, serges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40 E. lat. 42 12 N.

Agenabat, town of Transylvania: 10 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 50 E. lat. 46 32 N

Ager, small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E. lat. 41 50 N.

Agga, or *Aggoni*, town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0 5 E. lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. W. of Fredericksball. Lon. 10 20 E. lat. 59 30. See *Christiana*.

Aghrim, village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory, gained by king William, over James II.

Aghra, town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W. lat. 52 45 N.

Agimere, or *Azmere*, capital of a territory of the same name in Hindoostan Proper, built at the foot of a high mountain: on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra. Lon. 75 26 E. lat. 26 35 N.

Agin-court, village of France, in the department of the straits of Cahais, and late county of Artois, seven miles N of Hesdin, famous for the victory obtained by Henry V. of England, over the French in 1415.

Agmat, town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the soil is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W. lat. 30 56 N.

Agmondesham. See *Amersham*.

Agnadelloa, village of the Milanese, famous for a victory gained by Louis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendome over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is seated on the canal between

Adda and Serio, five miles S. E. of Cassana, and 10 N of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E. lat. 45 25 N

Agnano, circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is the famous Grotto del Cane. See *Cane*, *Grotta del*.

Agosta, seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 15 E. lat. 37 35 N.

Agra, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up an extensive well up built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E. lat. 27 0 N.

Agreda, town of Spain in Old Castile, eight miles S. W. of Tarazona. Lon. 2 0 W. lat. 41 53 N.

Agria, small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It was taken by the Turks, in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E. lat. 48 10 N.

Agriuan, one of the Ladrone islands, which is 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146 0 E. lat. 19 40 N.

Agua de Pao, town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic. Lon. 25 40 W. lat. 38 0 N.

Agua Bellas, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8 5 W. lat. 39 40 N.

Aguila, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river of that name.

Aguliar, town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Estella. Lon. 2 30 E. lat. 42 35 N. It is also the name of another town in Old Castile.

Agurande, small town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E. lat. 47 20 N.

Ahus, town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Christians-tadt. Lon. 14 15 E. lat. 56 15 N.

Ai, town of Judea, to the north of Jericho, taken by Joshua.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, fine seaport of Corsica on the W side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E. lat. 35 50 N.

Ajazzo, seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silasia seated

on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where stood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E. lat. 37 0 N.

Aich, town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 E. lat. 48 30 N.

Aichstat, town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church. It is of massy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E. lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, small town in Naples in Abruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E. lat. 41 40 N.

Aigle, town in Switzerland, on the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

Aigle, small town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E. lat. 48 45 N.

Aignan, *St.* town of France in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

Aigue Morte, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E. lat. 43 34 N.

Aigue-Perse, town of France in the department of Puy De Dome and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Ailah, town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailesbury, largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets though the houses are not very contiguous; these lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the

business of the vale of Ailesbury which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town and its neighbourhood, supply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to such an extent, that it is said 30000 have been received at Ailesbury from London in six weeks for that article. This town sends two members to parliament, and is 16 miles S E of Buckingham, and 41 N W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Ailsa, great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the N E.

Aime, or *Arima*, small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

Ain, department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

Ainsa, town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

Aire, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, strong town in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Aisne, department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois.

Aix, ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chambrery. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Aix, small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an inglorious expedition of the English in 1757, against Rochfort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N W of Rochfort. Lon. 15 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-Chapelle free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne chose this place for his residence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great

number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1792; it was retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles N E of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Akissat, ancient Thyatira, a town of Nalolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 500 Mohammedans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles S E of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Alaba, or *Alava*, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

Alabama, one of the United States, having Tennessee N; Georgia E; Florida, and the gulf of Mexico S; and the Mississippi W. This state extends from N. lat. 30 12 to N. at. 35, or 334 miles with a mean width of 155 miles; extending over 51,770 square miles, 33,132,800 acres. The face of Alabama is much variegated, the soil also differs in quality from the worst to the best. That section of the state which lies along the gulf of Mexico, is low and sandy, but this character of country rapidly changes. within 10 or 12 miles from the coast, the hills commence, and gradually gain elevation advancing north. The bay of Mobile penetrates this section 30 miles, and and is followed by an overflowed tract, which extends again 32 miles to the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Between the head of Mobile bay, and the union of the two latter streams, a number of channels wind through the alluvial tract, the principal of which, are those of the Mobile and Tensaw. The bay and the alluvial bottoms above are limited on each side by hills of moderate elevation covered with pine timber. The pine region extends into the centre of the state, and forms much the largest portion of its soil. The Tombigbee, Blackwarrior, Catawba, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, and some minor streams peninsulate the pine section of Alabama. Extensive bodies of river alluvion skirt those rivers, and much interval land of second rate quality, spread between the river bottoms and the open pine woods; but the far greater share of the central parts of the state is barren. The foregoing character continues to the sources of the waters flowing towards the gulf of Mexico. Tennessee river enters the state at the north-east corner, and leaves it at that of the north-west, sweeping by an elliptical curve to the south as far as N. lat. 34 17. The northern extremity of the state is the most fertile, and valuable

of its natural sections. The spurs of the Appalachian ridges extend into, and cross Alabama obliquely, rendering its central and northern extremity much broken; the rivers wind in deep valleys. The climate and seasons partake of the extended variety of latitude and natural physiognomy. Stretching through near 5 degrees, and differing so much in relative elevation, the temperature and vegetable production exhibits a very rich variety.

It is productive in maize in all parts of the state; and small grain, in the hilly and northern sections. Cotton is, however the staple commodity, cultivated for export, though some tobacco is also raised for market in small quantities. A very great variety of fruit trees and garden vegetables are cultivated; the principal fruits are, apples, peaches, pears, plums, and towards the gulf of Mexico, the pomegranate and fig. By the census of 1820 Alabama contained the following counties, with the population annexed to each

Autauga	-	-	3,853
Baldwin	-	-	1,713
Bibb	-	-	3,676
Blount	-	-	2,415
Butler	-	-	1,405
Cataco	-	-	5,263
Clark	-	-	5,839
Conecuh	-	-	5,713
Dallas	-	-	6,003
Franklin	-	-	4,988
Green	-	-	4,554
Henry	-	-	2,638
Jackson	-	-	8,751
Lauderdale	-	-	4,963
Limestone	-	-	9,871
Madison	-	-	17,481
Marango	-	-	2,933
Mobile	-	-	2,762
Monroe	-	-	8,838
Montgomery	-	-	6,604
Shelly	-	-	2,416
St. Clair	-	-	4,166
Tuscaloosa	-	-	8,229
Wilcox	-	-	2,917
Total	-	-	127,901

The foregoing was the population of Alabama 1820 from the Marshals return; but, by subsequent information laid before the Congress of the United States, it appeared that the enumeration was too small by more than 16,000 persons; and, consequently the state contained above 143,000 inhabitants. Of these, about 35,000 were engaged in agriculture, in commerce 500; and, in manufactures 8000. Cahaba, is the seat of government.

Alabama, post town of Monroe county Alabama, on the Alabama river, about 10 miles below Fort Jackson.

Alabama, river in Alabama is formed by

the united streams of Coosa, and Tallapoosa. The general course of this river is from north-east to south-west, and following the windings of near 300 miles in length; it receives only one considerable branch, the Cahaba from the north, and uniting with the Tombigbee at N. lat. 31 06 forms the Mobile, about 35 miles above the head of Mobile bay. The banks of the Alabama are in general extremely fertile. Cotton and tobacco chief staples. It is navigable by schooners drawing 5 feet water, to the first rapid near Fort Claiborne, and for boats of considerable tonnage to the head, at the mouth of Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

Alabaster See *Eleuthera*.

Alachua, prairie of Florida, 70 miles west from St. Augustine. This extensive savannah is about 50 miles in circumference, without timber, has some spots of good soil, but is in general low and sandy.

Alacranes, a range of rocks rising near the surface of the sea, opposite to the coast of Jucatan, at N. lat. W. lon. W. C. 14°.

Aladulia, province of Asiatic Turkey having the Mediterranean south, Caramania west, and Syria south-east; it answers nearly to the ancient Cilicia. The country is hilly and in some parts mountainous; but abounds in horses and camels.

Alagoa, town of St. Michaels one of the Azores islands.

Alais, town of France in the department of the Gard, 40 miles north from Montpellier; population 80,000; carries an extensive trade in grain, wine, olives, oil, and silk. N. lat. 44 08. lon. E. London 4.

Aland, an island in the Baltic sea, lying in the mouth of the gulf of Finland, about midway between Upsal in Sweden, and Abo, in Finland. It is 40 miles long, and 30 broad, with 8 parishes; and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to Russia in 1809. N. lat. 60 20. E. lon. London 20°.

Alasey Mountains, of Asiatic Russia, between the Indigerka and Kovyma rivers.

Alas strait, between the islands of Sumbawa, and Lombok, in the East Indian seas. N. lat. 8 S. Lon. E. London 115 40.

Alatamaha, river of Georgia in the United States. Advancing along the Atlantic ocean from Cape Florida, the Alatamaha is the first river whose sources are within the spurs of the Appalachian ridges. It is formed by two great branches, the Oakmulgee, and Oconee, with many lesser tributaries. Both the two main branches have their sources in the mountains. Boats of 30 tons can be navigated up the Alatamaha, and Oconee to Milledgeville, 300 miles by the windings of the rivers, and about an equal distance following the Oakmulgee branch. This river is discharged between St. Simonds, and Sapelo islands, at N. lat 31 20. W. lon. W. C. 4 37. The

depth of water on the bar at low tide is 14 feet.

Alatri, town of Italy, in the states of the church, 40 miles east, south-east from Rome. N. lat. 41 43; Lon. E. London 13 14.

Alatyr, town of Asiatic Russia, government of Simbirsk, at the point or confluence of the Sura, and Alatyr rivers. N. lat. 54 45. Lon. E. London 46 14.

Alava, south point of the island Revilla giedo, in the Pacific ocean. N. lat. 35 8. W lon. W C. 54 01.

Alageia, river of Asiatic Russia, runs into the Frozen ocean. N. lat. 72 40 E. lon. London 142 14.

Alausi, province of Quito S. America.

Alausi, capital of a province of the same name S. lat. 2 12. lon. W. W. C. 1 39.

Alausi, river of Quito, flows in the gulf of Guayaquil.

Alaziershcei, settlement of Asiatic Russia, on the Alazeia or Alapsey river, about 90 miles west-north-west from Nishnei Kovinskoi. It was near this place where the remains of a Mammoth was discovered a few years past. N. lat. 69 40. lon. E. London 144 14.

Albecete, town of Spain, 80 miles south-west from Valencia, famous for its saffron trade; population 7, or 8000. N. lat. 38 51. lon. W. London 2 02.

Albania, province of European Turkey, nearly commensurate with ancient Epirus, and the southern part of Illyria. It is about 140 miles long and 80 miles wide, stretching from north to south, along the Ionian sea, and gulf of Venice. It is a fine region producing in abundance, wine, oil, grain, and fruits.

Albano, town of Italy, 14 miles south-east from Rome.

Albany, post town of Oxford county Maine, 18 miles north-west from Paris; population in 1810, 165, in 1820, 288.

Albany, post town of Orleans county in Vermont, 40 miles north-east from Montpelier.

Albany, county of New York, on the south side of the Hudson river; having Greene county south, Schoharie west, Schenectady north, the Mohawk river north-east, and the Hudson river east. This county is generally hilly, though many parts are fertile and productive in grain, meadow grass, pasturage, and fruit; it is about 20 miles square, or covering 400 square miles.

Population in 1810, including the city of Albany.

Free white males	-	-	16,925
Do. do. females	-	-	16,100
All other free persons	-	-	866
Slaves	-	-	772
Total	-	-	34,666

In 1820, exclusive of the city of Albany.

Free males	-	-	-	12,646
Do. do. females	-	-	-	13,208
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	84

Total whites	-	-	-	25,938
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Free people of colour,				
Males	-	-	-	103
Females	-	-	-	112
Slaves males	-	-	-	160
Females do.	-	-	-	144

Total pop.	-	-	-	26,457
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,911
Do. in Commerce	-	-	-	87
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	900

Population to the square mile, 66.

Albany, city, capital, and post town of Albany county; state of New York it is also the seat of government of the state, situated on the right bank of the Hudson, 143 miles north from the city of New York. It is divided into 5 wards with a population in 1820, of 12,867; and in commerce, wealth, and general improvement, is the second city in the state. The situation is excellent, as an entrepot between the city of New York and the interior country. Sloops of large tonnage go up to Troy, 5 miles still higher on the Hudson, and when the two great canals of Champlain and Erie are completed, Albany and Troy will occupy the common centre of an immense inland trade. Albany possesses many splendid private buildings; a state house upon a very commanding site, an academy, 4 banks, 11 or 12 places of public worship; it is supplied by pipes, with excellent water from a fountain distant 5 miles. This city is one of the most ancient in the United States, the Dutch having a fort there as early as 1612. Many of the old fashioned buildings with their gable ends to the streets still remain. A large and very respectable body of the inhabitants are of Dutch descent. N. lat. 42 39. E. lon. W. C. 3 17.

Albany, township of Bucks county Pen. population in 1810, 995, and in 1820, 1182.

Albany, a river of North America flowing out of lake Winnipeg into James' bay, which it enters at N. lat. 51 30, and W. lon. W. C. 7 30. The country drained by this river is but little known, but generally understood to be flat, naked, barren, and chequered by an immense chain of interlocking lakes and inlets. The British have some forts and trading establishments along its banks.

Albarazin, town of Spain in the province of Arragon, on the Guadalaviar, surrounded by hills on the borders of Valencia and New Castile. It is productive in fine wool, and in iron, situated 100 miles east from Madrid. N. lat. 40 34. lon. W. London 1 20.

Albaricouques, point of the, on the north coast of St. Domingo, between the Traud^e Eufers and Cape Bourbon. N. lat.

Albazin, town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103 30 E. lat. 54 0 N.

Albemarle, (or *Aumale*, which see,) town of France in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles N N E of Rouen, and 70 N N W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E. lat. 49 50 N.

Albemarle, county of Virginia, near the centre of the state, mostly between the Blue Ridge and South-east mountain, having James river, or Buckingham south; Nelson southwest; Augusta northwest; Orange north-east; and Louisa and Fluvanna south-east; being 44 miles long from north to south with a mean width of 16, with an area of 700 square miles. Charlottesville chief town. The face of the county is in part mountainous, but generally hilly; soil varied from first rate to rocky and sterile; the air is salubrious, and spring water abundant and excellent.

Pop. in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,385
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4,257
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	400
Slaves males	-	-	-	9,226

Total	-	-	-	18,268
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In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,401
Do. do. females	-	-	-	4,262
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	25

Total of whites	-	-	-	8,688
Free people of colour males	-	-	-	197
Do. do. females	-	-	-	176
Male slaves	-	-	-	5,619
Female do.	-	-	-	5,040
All other persons	-	-	-	3

Total	-	-	-	19,723
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Of these engaged in agriculture	-	-	-	5,297
Do. commerce	-	-	-	40
Do. manufactures	-	-	-	337

Population to the square mile. 28.

Albemarle Sound, is properly the estuary of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, extending about 60 miles from east to west gradually opening from the mouth of the Roanoke, to a sheet of water from 5 to 15 miles wide. It communicates to the south-east with Pamlico Sound; with the Atlantic ocean, to the eastward by Roanoke inlet, north-east with Curituck inlet; and

with the Chesapeake bay by the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Albengua, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean 37 miles S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E. lat. 44 4 N.

Albisola, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E. lat. 44 15 N.

Albret, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 50 W. lat. 44 10 N.

Albufera, a salt water lake, or rather bay of Valencia in Spain, lying between the city of Valencia and the mouth of the river Xucar.

Alburg, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9 45 E. lat. 56 50 N.

Albuquerque, village near Mexico.

Alburg, post town and port of entry Grand Isle county Vert.

Albuquerque, town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles S W of Alcantara. Lon. 7 3 W. lat. 38 50 N.

Albuquerque, town of New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, below St. Fe of New Mexico.

Alby, ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1176. It has 4 gates through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles N E of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E. lat. 44 15 N.

Alcala-de-Guadaira, town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five

miles S E of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W. lat. 37 28 N.

Alcala-de-Henarez, large handsome town of Spain in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 miles E N E of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W. lat. 40 26 N.

Alcala-de-Real, town of Spain, in Andalusia with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W. lat. 37 38 N.

Alcama, handsome town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 44 E. lat. 52 40 N.

Alcamo, town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E. lat. 38 2 N.

Alcantara, small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway, in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. It gives name to one of the three great orders of Spanish knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W. lat. 39 20 N.

Alcantara, town of Brazil in the province of Maranhão.

Alcantara, a town of Spain in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W. lat. 37 40 N.

Alcassar, city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. Lon. 12 35 W. lat. 35 15 N.

Alcatrazes, small island N of St. Domingo.

Alcerez, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles S S E of Madrid. Lon. 2 5 W. lat. 38 28 N.

Alcázar, town of Spain in New Castile, on the river Guadarena. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N W of Carthage. Lon. 4 20 W. lat. 38 15 N.

Alcazer Leguer, town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. Lon. 5 30 W. lat. 35 0 N.

Alcazar-de-Sal, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 9 0 W. lat. 38 18 N.

Almaer, city in the kingdom of the Netherlands, about 4 miles from the sea, 15 from Haerlem, and 18 from Amsterdam. In 1709 it was taken by the British in their unfortunate expedition to Holland, who were forced soon after to abandon it.

Almoncon, castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the river

Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 6 58 W. lat. 38 12 N.

Alcudia, a town of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E. lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, borough and seaport in Suffolk, pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea. A river runs on the S W; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It sends two members to parliament. It is forty miles E of Bury, and 94 N E of London. Lon. 1 42 E. lat. 52 16 N.

Aldborough, borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which sends two members to parliament. It is fifteen miles N W of York, and 205 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W. lat. 54 8 N.

Aldea, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 55 W. lat. 38 36 N.

Aldea de Tabacayas, town of Brazil.

Alderbury, village in Wiltshire, on a healthy hill, two miles from Salisbury, near the Avon, and to the Avon and Salisbury canal, 77 miles from London. It carries on a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houses were destroyed.

Alderney, island in the English channel; 18 miles north-east from Guernsey it is eight miles in compass, separated from the coast of Normandy, by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church, in a town of the same name. Lon. 2 7 W. lat. 49 45 N.

Alderette, small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is 7 miles S E of Portalegre. Lon. 7 25 W. lat. 39 2 N.

Alempignor Lake, lies to the northward of lake Superior, and is about the size of lake Nipising.

Alentejo, fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

Alençon, large handsome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarre, 20 miles N of Mans, and 97 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E. lat. 48 18 N.

Alentejo, large province of Portugal, having Algarve south; Spanish Estramadura east; the river Tagus north; and Atlantic ocean west. Chief towns Evora, Beja, Ebora and Villa Viciosa.

Aleppo, capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and different denominations of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It is situated in the vast plain, which extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and which towards the south terminates in the desert. It is built on eight hills, on the highest of which the castle is erected, and is supposed to be the castle of Beræa. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally sky-lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their loftiness, the gilding on the window-shutters, cupboards, &c. have at first entrance a very agreeable effect. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each side; and the middle of the street is laid with brick, the small end upwards, for the convenience of horses. There is also a cleanliness observed here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being ass drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbish and dust, which each inhabitant is obliged to sweep together. The mosques are numerous and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. The situation of Aleppo, besides the advantage of a rich and fruitful soil, possesses also that of a stream of fresh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and especially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itself one of the most agreeable in Syria. On whatever side it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present an agreeable prospect to the eye, fatigued with the continued sameness of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Tiarebekar; sends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian gulf and India, by Bassora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe and Alexandria and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens fabricated in the villages, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloth, goat's hair, the gall-nuts of the Kourdestan, the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles S E of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills,

which form a kind of natural basin that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E lat. 35 45 N.

Alessano, town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S W of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E. lat. 40 10 N.

Alessia, town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E. lat. 42 8 N.

Alessio, town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain 25 miles from Spalatro.

Alet, town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E. lat. 42 59 N.

Aleutian Islands, or Northern Archipelago; a long range of islands stretching between North America, and Asia, from the peninsula of Alaska, to Cape Lopatka the south point of Kamschatka. It is an immense chain extending upwards of 900 geographic miles. They are included in the Russian province of Irkutsk, and exceed 40 in number. Between N. lat. 52 and 54 W. lon. W. C. from 85 to 113.

Alexander, post town of Genesee county New York, population 1820, 1496.

Alexander, township of Athens county Ohio, population 1820, 837.

Alexander, county of Illinois, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. The features of this county is varied; these parts extending along the rivers, are low, flat, and to a considerable extent, annually inundated; in the interior rise hills of considerable elevation. The soil is in general fertile. Some cotton has been cultivated, but the climate is rather too cold for the growth of that vegetable. Maize, wheat, rye, oats, &c. are produced in abundance, as are garden vegetables, and fruit trees, such as apples, peaches, pears, and plums. Pop. in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	293
Do. do. females	-	-	-	333
Foreigners not naturalised	-	-	-	2

Total of whites	-	-	-	628
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Free coloured persons	-	-	-	none
Slaves	-	-	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	116
Do. in Commerce	-	-	-	none
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	none

Alexanderville, village of Ohio in Montgomery county, situated on the Miami river, 7 miles below Dayton

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean sea, and the seaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now properly speaking nothing else but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses, and which entirely owes its existence to the road which it commands. This is the only road of all Syria, where vessels anchor on a s lid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe: but in other respects it has many inconveniences. It is infested, during winter, by a peculiar wind, which rushing from the snowy summits, frequently forces ships to drag their anchors several leagues. But the worst circumstance is the extreme unwholesomeness of the air. It may be affirmed that this every year carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer, nay, ships frequently lose all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its situation seems to be irremediably condemned; for the plain on which the town is built is so low and flat, that the rivulets finding no declivity can never reach the sea. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E. lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, strong and considerable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by Buonaparte when he overran Italy, retaken by Suwarrow, and since taken by the French, June 1800. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E. lat. 44 55 N.

Alexandria, town of Maine in Washington county, upon Madybemp lake, 30 miles nearly north from Machias.

Alexandria, town of New Hampshire in Grafton county, 26 miles a little west of north from Concord; population 400.

Alexandria, township of Hunterdon county New Jersey, opposite to Easton Pennsylvania; population 1820, 2619.

Alexandria, post town in Porter township, Huntingdon county Pennsylvania; population in 1820, 280.

Alexandria, city and port of entry in the District of Columbia, on the south bank of

the river Potomac, about 180 miles from the ocean. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour. It has some public buildings, such as an episcopal church, bank, academy, court-house, &c. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of general Washington. Alexandria is 10 miles S from Washington, and 100 miles N of Richmond. N. lat. 38 46. lon. W. W. C. 003.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,525
Do. females	-	-	2,378
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	836
Slaves	-	-	1,488
Total pop. 1810.	-	-	7,227

In 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,667
Do. do. females	-	-	2,948
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	153
Total white pop.	-	-	5,768

Free coloured males	-	-	461
Do. females	-	-	707
Slaves male	-	-	606
Do. females	-	-	829

Total pop. in 1820,	-	-	8,371
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	922
Do. Commerce	-	-	331
Do. Manufactures.	-	-	699

Alexandria, county in the District of Columbia, situated west of the Potomac.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	414
Do. Do. Females	-	-	417
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	141

Slaves	-	-	353
Total population in 1810	-	-	1,325

In 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	476
Do. Do. females	-	-	465
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	27

Total whites	-	-	968
Free coloured males	-	-	961
Do. Do. Females	-	-	961
Slaves, males	-	-	224
Do. Do. Females	-	-	198

Total population 1820	-	-	1,512
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Alexandria, town of Ohio in Sciota county, at the mouth of Sciota river.

Alexandria, post town and seat of justice for the parish of Rapides, situated upon the

right bank of Red river, immediately below the Rapids. It is about 350 miles above New Orleans by water, and 65 below Natchitoches. Number of inhabitants about 600. N. lat. 31 18. W. lon. W. C. 15 39.

Alexandria, or *Scandaria*, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ, and was a league and a half long, by one-third in breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about four leagues. Lake Mareotis bathed its walls on the south, and the Mediterranean on the north. It was intersected lengthwise by straight parallel streets. This direction left a free passage to the northerly wind, which alone conveys coolness and salubrity into Egypt. A street of 2000 feet wide began at the gate of the sea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus. This street, the handsomest in the universe, was intersected by another of the same breadth, which formed a square at their junction of half a league in circumference. At present the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; a strange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The present condition of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos has long since been demolished, and a castle called *Farillon*, built in its place. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing, and present us with a masterpiece of ancient masonry. But what most engages the attention of travellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, situated at a quarter of a league from the southern gate. It is composed of red granite. The capital is Corinthian with palm leaves, and not indented. It is nine feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The base is a square of about 15 feet on each side. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired, with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority.

It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N W of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E. lat. 30 21 N.

Alfacs, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

Alfeizerao, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the sea side. Lon. 9 10 W. lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles S S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E. lat. 51 38 N.

Alfes, the ancient Alpheus river of the Morea, falling into the Mediterranean.

Afidena, ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14 20 E. lat. 41 48 N.

Alford, town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday: seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E. lat. 53 16 N.

Alford, township of Berkshire, in the state of Massachusetts, situated about 140 miles westward from Boston. Population in 1810, 522, and in 1820, 570.

Alfred, township of Upper Canada, in the county of Glengary, and is the third township in ascending the Ottawa river.

Alfred, post town of York county, Maine; situated on the Mousam river, 576 miles from Washington city. In 1800, the township contained 900 inhabitants, in 1810, 1106, and in 1820, 1271

Alfreton, town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W. lat. 53 8 N.

Algaiola, small fortified seaport in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been restored. Lon. 8 55 E. lat. 42 30 N

Algarva, province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the north by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Pharo; population about 100,000

Algezira, strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles N W of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W. lat. 36 14 N.

Algher, or *Uceri*, town of Sardinia, on the N W coast, with a bishop's sec. Lon. 8 40 E. lat. 40 40 N.

Algiers, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of

fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsam on the W. Titerie on the S. and Constantia to the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot: and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mohammedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

Algiers, large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mohammedans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about

Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers though it has, for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, it is said, could make but a weak defence against a regular siege. The emperor Charles V. in 1541, lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorea, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 2 13 E. lat. 34 9 N.

Algonquins, nations of Indians, west and north-west from lake Superior, and around the heads of the Mississippi, Winipeg, and Assiniboin rivers.

Alhama, town of Spain in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles S W of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W. lat. 36 56 N.

Alhambra. See *Granada, the city*.

Aljubarota, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 miles south from Leiria, famous for a battle between the Castilians and Portuguese, August 14th 1384, in which the former was defeated.

Alicant, seaport of Spain in Valencia; remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 5 W lat. 38 16 N.

Aligata, town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles S E of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E. lat. 37 11 N.

Allahabad, city of Oude, in Hindoestan proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Achar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is 470 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E. lat. 24 45 N.

Alburgh, township in Grand Isle county and state of Vermont. It is situated on the Michiscoui bay and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Alleghany, or *Appalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N. America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the sea-coast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 1200 feet mean elevation from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not in general confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

Alleghany River, is an important stream in the western part of Pennsylvania. The head waters have their rise in the N part of Pennsylvania near New York state and nearly in an E and W centre of the state. Winding a N W direction it passes into New York, and then taking a S W and S course through a fertile part of Pennsylvania, joins with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, and forming the Ohio river. A very slight inspection of the map of Pennsylvania will convince a person that this river will at some future day, perhaps not very distant, be one of the great channels of communication between the Western and Eastern waters of the United States. At present the transportation is considerable on one of its small branches. French creek is the only stream of consequence which the Alleghany receives from the westward.

The creek has its source near Lake Erie, from which to Waterford the commencing point of navigation there is a portage over a turnpike of 14 miles. Upwards of 70,000 bushels of salt from the Onondaga works in New York, were entered in one year at Erie, a considerable portion of which descended French creek and the Alleghany for the supply of the different Ohio river towns. It is the Eastern branches of the Alleghany which interlocking with the navigable branches of the Susquehanna make this river of great importance to the state of Pennsylvania. Of these branches, Toby's creek from the N W and Kiskiminetas river from the S W are the most conspicuous. The navigable branches of the former approach the navigable waters of the W branch of the Susquehanna within 20 miles, while the navigable head waters of the former may be connected with the navigable waters of Juniata by a portage of 25 miles. Thus, nature has left comparatively but little for the exertions of man to form a complete water communication between New York and Philadelphia and the Ohio waters, giving the industrious planter and merchant a choice of a market either in the Gulf of Mexico, or in the metropolis of their own state, one at a distance of 2000 miles, the other not more than 300 from his own door.

Alleghany, county of New York, having Pennsylvania S. Cattaraugus W. Niagara N. W. Genesee, and Ontario N. and Steuben E. It is 52 miles long from north to south, and 30 miles wide from east to west, and covering an area of 1560 square miles. The face of the country is hilly, and even mountainous, though containing much fertile land. Chief town Angelica.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,013
Do. Do. females	-	-	-	908
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	none
Slaves	-	-	-	21

Total population in 1810 - 1,942

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,382
Do. Do. females	-	-	-	4,919
Total whites	-	-	-	9,301
Free persons of colour males	-	-	-	6
Do. do. females	-	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	-	8
do. females	-	-	-	9

Total population in 1820 - 9,330

Of these;

Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,167
do. in Manufactures	-	193

Engaged in Commerce	-	-	9
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	30

Population to the square mile, 6.

Alleghany, county of Pennsylvania, having Washington S W. Beaver N. W. Butler N. and Westmoreland E. It is 32 miles long, with a mean width of about 18, extending over an area of 565 square miles. It is finely intersected by the Alleghany, Monongahela and Ohio rivers: the surface is hilly, but the soil of the river and creek bottoms, and indeed most of the hill sides are superabundantly fertile. Chief town the city of Pittsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	12,921
Do. Do. females	-	-	-	11,958
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	414
Slaves	-	-	-	24

Total population in 1810 - 25,317

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	17,875
Do. do. females	-	-	-	16,351

Total of whites - 34,226

Free persons of colour males	-	-	-	345
Do. Do. females	-	-	-	349
Slaves	-	-	-	1

Total population in 1820 - 34,921

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	726
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,303
Do. do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,388
Do. do. in Commerce	-	-	-	146

Population to the square mile 61, including the city of Pittsburg.

Alleghany, county of Maryland, having Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford counties in Pennsylvania to the north; Washington in Maryland N E. the Potomac river south and S. E. and Monongahela county in Virginia W. It is 65 miles in length from east to west, with a mean width of 12½. Area 812 square miles; face of the country mountainous.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	3233
Do. do. females	-	-	-	2943
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	113
Slaves	-	-	-	620

Total population in 1810 - 6909

Population in 1820

Free white males	-	-	-	4080
Do. do. females	-	-	-	3584

Total white population in 1820 - 7664

Free people of colour, males	-	-	-	102
Do. do. females	-	-	-	93

Male slaves	- - -	399
Female do.	- - -	396
		<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	8654
Foreigners not naturalized	-	103
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1675
Do. Commerce	-	35
Do. Manufactures	-	391
Population to the square mile 10		

Allchurch, village of Worcestershire. It has an alms-house founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Bromsgrove.

Alleganza, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Graciosa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

Allendorf, small town in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E. lat. 51 19 N.

Allen County, Kentucky, having Tennessee S. Warren S W. N W. and N. and Barren E. The face of this county is generally level the soil much varied in quality. Its form is elliptical extending over about 500 square miles. Chief town Scottsville.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	2,248
Do. Do. females	- - -	2,346
Foreigners not naturalized		
		<hr/>
Total whites	- - -	4,594
		<hr/>
Free coloured males	- - -	5
Do. Do. females	- - -	20
Slaves, males	- - -	338
Do. Do. females	- - -	385
		<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	5,327

Population to the square mile 13.

Allen County, Ohio, having Mercer and Vanvert W; Putnam N; Hardin E; and Logan and Shelby S. It extends about 23 miles from north to south, with a width of 22 miles from east to west; area 500 square miles.

Population in 1820, none as the country has only been recently purchased from the Indians, and surveyed, consequently remains unsettled.

Allentown, see Northampton in Lehigh county.

Allen's Fresh, small town in Charles county, Maryland. It lies about 90 miles S S W of Baltimore, and about 50 S of the city of Washington.

Allenstown, township in Rockingham county, and state of New Hampshire: about

25 miles N W of Exeter, and about 40 from Portsmouth. It has but few inhabitants.

Allentown, post-town in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 10 miles S E of Trenton, 22 S by W of Monmouth court-house, and 40 N E of Philadelphia.

Allier, river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

Alleria, decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E. lat. 42 5 N.

Allier, department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois. Population 255,000.

Alligator, river of North Carolina, falling into Albemarle Sound.

Alloa, commercial town, on the Frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and five miles E of Stirling. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W. lat. 56 10 N.

Almacaron, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S W of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W. lat. 37 28 N.

Allouettes, point in the St. Lawrence river at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

Allowaycreek, town of Salem county New Jersey.

All-saints Parish, George-town South Carolina.

Almaguer, city of Quito, South America, 20 miles south from Propayar. N. lat. 1° 56'. W. lon. W. C. 0° 06'.

Almndrel, town of South America, on the coast of Chili.

Almanza, town of New Castile, remarkable for the defeat of the allies, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S W of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W lat. 38 54 N.

Almeda, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W lat. 38 33 N.

Almedia, town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles N W of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6 15 W. lat. 40 45 N.

Almeida, fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W. lat. 40 38 N.

Almendvalaio, town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W. lat. 38 36 N.

Almeria, seaport of Spain, in the province

of Granada, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W. lat. 36 51 N.

Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Alne, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-house. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W. lat. 55 25 N.

Alnwick, township of Northumberland county, Upper Canada, lies in the rear and north of Haldimand.

Alost, town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4 12 E. lat. 50 58 N.

Alpnach, town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

Alps, the highest mountain in Europe separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and country of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Carnero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland take up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them. The famous Hannibal crossed the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Dauphiny. Population 120,000.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Population 150,000.

Apennines, high mountains of Granada in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Aylesford, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It has about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London. Lon. 1, 1 W. lat. 51 6 N.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by

Switzerland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorraine, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine, now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, which see.

Alsace, a township of Berks county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the east side of the river Schuylkill. Population in 1810, 1275, in 1820, 1640.

Alsén, an Island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Castle, 12 miles NW of Marburg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E lat. 50 55 N.

Ålsheia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alston-Moor, a town in Cumberland. Near this time are expensive lead mines, and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London. Lon. 2 14 W. lat. 50 54 N.

Altai, mountains. This term has been erroneously applied to the whole great central chain of Asia, which near the Aral lake, branches north eastward by east, and reaches the sea of Ochot to the NW from the mouth of the Amur river, at N lat. 56. The distinctive name of Altai, or Altay, is properly given to that part of the chain west from the Selenga river. Thus restricted the Altai mountains form, nevertheless, an immense range of upwards of 1400 miles in length, rising in some places to 10,000 feet. This chain is pierced by the southern sources of the Irtys, Oby, and Yenisei rivers, which rise on the elevated valley between the Altai mountains and those of Bogdo.

Altamira, town of Mexico, on the border between the Intendancies of Vera Cruz, and San Louis Potosi, on the north side of the bay of Tampica, and near the gulf of Mexico. N lat. 22 26, W lon. W: C. 21 11.

Altamira, river of Mexico rising near the city of San Louis Potosi, and flowing east 150 miles, joins the Moctezucmo, or Tula, and forms the bay of Tampico.

Altamont, town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW of Basigliano. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Altamura, town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Altar, town of Mexico, in Sonora.

Altburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle,

It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipsic. Lon. 12 28, E, lat. 50 59 N.

Altenberg, town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissenburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Altenburg or *Owar*, town of Lower Hungary on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg, and 40 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany in Holstein.

Altesson, town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvernerie. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Altezey, town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles S W of Mentx. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Altkirch, town of France in the département of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Altmore, town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 55 43 N.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wey, with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Alton, township of Strafford county, in the State of New Hampshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

Altona, flourishing seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

Altorf, town of Germany, formerly in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 miles SE of Nuremburg, lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Altorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Aitringham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Alva-de-Tormes, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Alvarado, large river of Mexico, in the Intendency of Vera Cruz, is formed by the Alvarado proper, and Rio Blanco, the latter rising from the eastern slope of the Peak D'Orizaba, and nearly west off the city of Vera Cruz. The Alvarado enters the gulf of Mexico, at N. lat. 18 50. W Lon. W. C. 18 40.

Alveston, a village in Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill near the Savern, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Bristol.

Alumets, les, on the Ottawa river, above the Rapids, which are higher than riviere du Nord.

Alured Cape, in the township of Clarke, Upper Canada, north side of lake Ontario.

Alzira, town of Spain in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 36 6 N.

Amadan or *Hamadan*, town of Persia, 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, trading town of Asia, in Curdistán, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amazura, small river of South America, falling into the Oronoco near its mouth.

Amak, island in the Baltic, near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles SW of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It was here also, that in 1137. the Pandects of Justinian were recovered. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Amanbia, river of South America, rising between the Parana and Paraguay, and falling into the former at lat. 24°.

Amanda, township of Fairfield county Ohio. Population in 1810, and in 1820, 1221.

Amandaville, post village in Egbert county Georgia.

Amand, St. town of France in the département of Cher, and late territory of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Amand, St. town of France, in the département of the North and in the late French Flanders, seated on a Scarpe, seven miles N of Valenciennes. When the

Prussians and Austrians invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their retreat. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.
Amantea, seaport town of Naples in Calabria Citerior, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles S E of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amapalla, seaport of N. America, in Guatemala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles S E of Guatemala. N lat. 12 50, W lon. W C 11 56.

Amapalla, or *Fonseca*, large bay or gulf of N America, between the province of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Amaro, Juan, town of Brazil, in the Captain Generalship of Bahia, on the Pannaco river. S lat. 13 20, E. lon. W C 36 50.

Amasia, ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. It was destroyed by an earthquake, July 3, 1794. It is seated near the river Casalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Amazon, or *Orellana*, a great river of S. America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and running E falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a number of channels, which in the rainy season overflow their banks, and fertilize the country. Its course is between 4 and 5000 miles, including all its windings. The country included within its various mouths. It is 150 miles broad, and receives in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues. The principal of these tributary streams are the Napo, Japura and Negro from the north; the Tocantinas, Xingua, Tapajos, Madeira, Jurus, Intay, Grand Para, Gualaga, and Lauricocha from the south. The Amazon, including all its confuents and their tributaries drains an area of more than 2,800,000 square miles. It enters the Atlantic Ocean under the equator, Lon. E W C 28.

Amazonia, a country in S. America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, on the S by La Plata, and on the W by Peru. It is indeed a vague term to designate all the interior regions of South America, watered by the Amazon river, and yet inhabited only by the native tribes of savages. It was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women. It is generally a flat region, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and morasses. The soil is very rich and

fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers and lakes are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns. The Spaniards have made many vain attempts to settle this country. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon and along that river, the Portuguese have indeed some settlements.

Amber, a post village in Onondago county New York.

Amber Bay, of Yucatan on the coast of Honduras. N lat. 19 40, W lon. W C 11 50.

Amberg, a handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of Nuremburg. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Amber, a town of France in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated in a beautiful valley on the river Ore. It was remarkable, before the French Revolution, for the great number of paper manufacturers in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse laces, camlets, &c. It is 21 miles E of Issoire, and 300 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Ambergrease-Key, island in the bay of Honduras, on the coast of Yucatan. N lat. 18 50, W lon. W C 11 48.

Ambleside, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday, seated on Winander-mer; 13 miles N W of Kendal, and 271 N N W of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Ambleteuse, seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, 8 miles N of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Ambaise, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Masee. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Amboy, sometimes called Perth Amboy, city and post-town of East Jersey, in Middlesex county. This town is finely situated for a seaport, lying open to Sandyhook, and approachable from the sea with any wind that blows. Population in 1810, 815; in 1820, 798. It lies in the lat. of 40 31 N, and E lon. W C 2 44. 25 miles from New York, and 70 from Philadelphia.

Amboy, South, township of Middlesex county, New Jersey, lying south of Amboy bay. Population in 1810, 3041, and in 1820, 3406.

Amboy, bay between South Amboy and Staten island, formed by the union of the Raritan and Passaic rivers.

Ambon, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English. Lon. 127° 0' E, lat. 4° 0' S.

Ambresbury, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, and three fairs; 6 miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1° 40' W, lat. 51° 11' N.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 163° 12' E, lat. 16° 10' N.

Amedabad, a large and populous city of Hindoostan, and the capital of the province Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Maharattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72° 37' E, lat. 22° 58' N.

Amednagar, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which now is better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan, and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75° 0' E, lat. 19° 10' N.

Amelia, an episcopal city of Italy, in the state of the church, in the duchy of Spoleto, 20 miles S W of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 41° 33' N.

Amelia, a county in the state of Virginia, lying between the waters of the Rottoway and Appomatox rivers. Having Nottaway S W; Prince Edward W; Cumberland N W; Pohatan and Chesterfield N E; and Dinwiddie S E. It is about 30 miles long, with a mean width of 10, embracing an area of 300 square miles. The face of this county is agreeably diversified, and soil tolerably fertile.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,664
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,389
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	155
Slaves	-	-	-	7,186
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,594

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,697
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,710
Forcigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Total whites	-	-	-	3,409
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	86
do. do. females	-	-	-	101
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,786

Slaves, females	-	-	-	3,614
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	110

Total population in 1820 - - - 11,106

Of these ;

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,732
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	27
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	347

Population to the square mile, 37.

Amelia Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, coast of East Florida, situated 20 miles north of St. Augustine, and extending 13 miles from the mouth of Nassau to St. Mary's rivers, with a mean width exceeding a mile.

Ameliasburgh Township, in the county of Prince Edward, is the westernmost township of that county, bounded by the carrying place, which leads from the head of the bay of Quinte to lake Ontario, and is washed by the waters of the bay and the lake.

Amenia, township of Dutchess county, in the state of New York. It contained about 3,114 inhabitants in 1820.

AMERICA, *continent of*, one of the great sub-divisions of the terraqueous globe. Taken in its fullest extent, America extends from S lat. 56, to the utmost known land towards the north pole. It is washed on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; by the Pacific Ocean west, separating it from Asia, Austral Asia, and Polynesia; and on the north by the Frozen Ocean, and the various inlets separating the numerous islands of that inhospitable region. America is naturally divided into two immense sections, which have received the relative adjective names of North America, and South America. North America extends from the isthmus of Darien N lat. 8 to the utmost known regions of the north, and spreads from Bhering's straits to those of Bellisle, or rather to embrace Greenland. Its breadth is very irregular, not exceeding 15 or 20 miles near Panama, whilst from Bhering's straits to the straits of Bellisle, it extends to a distance of 3,300 geographical, or 3,800 English miles, bearing N 76° W. From the straits of Bellisle to the isthmus of Darien is 4,500 geographical, equal to 5212 English miles. North America is traversed by two great chains, and several minor ranges of mountains. The Appalachian or Alleghany mountains extend through the United States from N E to S. W from the state of New York, to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with a mean width of about 50 miles. Several detached ranges or groups rise north-east off the Hudson, and south-east off the St. Lawrence. The Maserne or Ozark mountains extend from the centre of the state of Missouri towards Texas, and the other Spanish internal provinces,

in a direction nearly parallel to the Appalachian chain. The length of the Appalachian is about 900 miles with a mean elevation of, from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. The extent of the Masserne chain is not very accurately known, but must exceed 600 miles; its mean height cannot, in the present state of Geographical knowledge, be estimated with any approximate degree of accuracy. The great spine of North America is the Clippewan, Rocky, or as it is termed in Mexico that of Anahuac. This immense chain reaches from the peninsula of Tehuantepec N lat. 16, to the Frozen Ocean at N lat. 68, or through upwards of 50 degrees of latitude; encircling nearly one-seventh part of the globe. In neither the Appalachian, or Masserne chains, nor in any of their neighbouring groups, have any active or extinct volcanoes been discovered; but in the southern part of the great central chain an immense range of volcanoes or volcanic summits rise to from 10,000 to 17,700 feet. It is generally supposed that the mountains of the isthmus of Darien are continuations of the chain of Anahuac; but there is strong reason to believe that the former are distinct and unconnected with the latter. A nameless range skirts along the Pacific Ocean, which from the defective surveys yet taken, cannot be very distinctly delineated. That part of North America west of the Clippewan mountains, and north of Colorado river, except the central parts of the valley of Columbia, remains either imperfectly or entirely unknown. North America has five great systems of rivers; that of the Atlantic Ocean; that of the gulf of Mexico; that of the Frozen Ocean; that of Hudson's bay; and that of the Pacific Ocean.

In the Atlantic system the principal rivers are, St. John's of Florida, Altamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. John's of New Brunswick, and St. Lawrence. In the system of Hudson's bay are included, besides many streams of lesser note, Rupert's, Albany, Severn, and Sashashawin rivers. Into the Northern Ocean M'Kenzie's, Peace, or Unjiga river is the only stream of considerable magnitude yet known to enter from the continent of North America. The rivers of the central valley of North America, are discharged into the gulf of Mexico, amongst which the Mississippi presents its overwhelming flood; but besides that vast river, the Appalachicola, Mobile, Colorado, of the gulf of Mexico, Rio Grande del Norte, and several others, are streams of great magnitude. The Santiago, Hiaqui, the Colorado of the gulf of California, and the Columbia, are the only extensive rivers the courses of which are correctly known,

and which enter the Pacific Ocean from the continent of North America.

South America reaches from Cape Vela, N lat. 12 15, to Cape Horn, S lat. 56, or through more than 68 degrees of latitude, in nearly a north and south direction, exceeding 4,700 miles in length. Its greatest breadth is nearly at right angles to its greatest length; the former stretching from Cape St. Roque, in the Atlantic Ocean, to Cape Blanco in the Pacific Ocean, through 35 degrees of longitude, on S lat. 5, or over upwards of 2760 miles. South America is traversed by three great chains of mountains, the Andes, ranging along the western coast; the mountains of Brazil; and those of Caracas or Venezuela. The Andes are commensurate with South America in its utmost length. Like the Appalachian the Andes chain is composed of a number of collateral or rather parallel ridges. Those of the Andes rise to enormous volcanic summits of from 10,000 to upwards of 20,000 feet, and are, those of the Asiatic chain of Himalaya excepted, the highest on the globe. The Andes also similar to the chain of Anahuac, rise into and extend wide elevated habitable valleys from 2,000 to 9,000 feet elevation. From this vast system of mountains the largest rivers of the earth have their sources, pouring their mighty volumes, however, from the position of the mountains, all towards the Atlantic ocean. The Magdalen, Orinoco, Amazon, and Plate, have but comparative rills as contrasts on the Pacific side of the continent. The chain of Caracas seems to be rather an embranchment of the general chain of the Andes than a distinct system. The course of the Caracas chain from west to east, appears to form its most distinguishing feature, whilst the general range of the Andes are from north to south nearly. The Caracas chain in no part rises above about 8450; it extends along the coast at no great distance from the sea, and expires towards the gulf of Cora, or mouth of the Orinoco river. The Brazilian chain is distinct, rising about S lat. 30, and stretching towards the equator, expires near the Atlantic Ocean, between the mouth of the Amazon river and Cape St Roque. This chain extends upwards of 2,000 miles, but is no place very elevated. South America exhibits four systems of rivers; that of the Pacific Ocean; that of the Caribbean sea; the great central system, and that of Brazil. The Pacific system of South American rivers presents, in a distance of near 5,000 miles, an innumerable list of small streams; but from the approximation of the Cordillera to the Pacific Ocean, no single river of any considerable magnitude. The Calla, Imperial, Biobio, Quillota, and a few others in Chili, with the Guaquil in Quito, are the principal streams discharged west-

ward from the Andes. Atrato, Magdalena, and Tacuya, in the republic of Columbia, are the only rivers of the Caribbean system of any magnitude worthy notice. The most interesting river system not only in America, but upon the globe, is that of the centre of South America. This vast system extends from the 52 S lat. to the 10 N lat. through upwards of 4300 miles in length, with a breadth from the extreme western sources to the mouth of the Amazon river, through 30 degrees of longitude on the equator, or above 2000 miles. Over this immense surface flow, besides innumerable smaller streams, the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plate, with their various branches, many of which are themselves rivers of great length and magnitude. An elongation of this system reaches beyond the Plate, and stretches to the river Galegas, or Cape Fairweather, S lat. 51° 30'. In this space is included the rivers Colorado, Negro, St. Mathias, Camerones, Point Desire, and Gallegos. The fourth and last of the river systems of South America, extends from Cape Santa Maria S lat. 34° 30', to S lat. 1, and is bounded west by the Brazilian mountains, or dividing line between the waters of the Amazon and Plate rivers, and those included within itself, and on all other sides by the Atlantic ocean. This system may be correctly designated the Brazilian, and contains the streams of the Rio Grande, Parayba, Doce, Patuxo, St. Francisco, Paranaiba, Pinare, and Gurupy. The islands of the West Indies form a part of America, but it is difficult to assign any point of division in this Archipelago, to mark the line of separation between the two great sections of the continent. Indeed any such division must be arbitrary. In common estimation the Caribbeah islands, from Barbada to Trinidad inclusive, are viewed attached to South America, whilst the Leeward islands, and St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, are joined with North America. Each great section has, however, numerous islands unequivocally belonging to it. To North America may be added the vast but desolate expanse of Greenland, together with a nameless maze of frozen islands along the entire northern extent of the continent. Iceland, from its proximity to Greenland, is decidedly an American island. In the gulf of St. Lawrence are the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, the Magdalen islands, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and some of lesser note. Along the Pacific side of North America are found a few small islands in the gulf of Panama; the group of Revillagigedo, west of Mexico, and south of the Peninsula of California; Quadra and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales and King George, with many smaller islands, lie opposite and close to the coast between N.

lat. 48 and N. lat. 58. In the great bay between the peninsula of Alaska and Prince William's sound, beside several others, are the islands of Montagu and Kightak. The Fox or Aleutian islands extend S W and W from the point of Alaska towards Asia. Along the North American coast, and within the sea of Kamschatka, some unimportant islands exist, and completes the list of North American islands. South America, compared with its extent, is in a remarkable manner unaccompanied with islands. However, independent of those already noticed, are found along the Columbian coast, Curaçoa, Buenos Ayres, Orquilla, and Margaritta. In the mouth of the Amazon and Tocantinas, and the Delta of the Orinoco are an immense number of nameless islands, with a few of sufficient importance to merit designating terms. Joannes in the estuary of the Amazon is the most extensive of those two groups. From the mouth of the Amazon to the straits of Magellan are innumerable small and interesting islands, but no one the size of which would entitle it to particular notice in a general view. Separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan, spreads the large but desolate island of Terra del Fuego; and about 300 miles to the N E of the latter, stands the still more barren and inhospitable group of the Falkland islands. Passing the straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, and following the South American coast, are first met the group of the Toledo islands; farther north the island of Madre de Dios; the fine Archipelago of Chiloe opens between S lat. 42 and 44. The group of Juan Fernando, S lat. 34, W lon. W C 3, is generally considered as American. Beyond the latter, proceeding north, at a long interval, we find a few small islands in the bay of Guaquil; and under the equator, W lon. W C 13, the Galapagos group closes the list of South American islands.

Independent of the aborigines, America is now held by Russia, Great Britain, Denmark, the United States, Mexico, Columbia, Spain, France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru. Russian America extends agreeable to the claims of that government, along the coast of North America, from N. lat. 51 to the utmost known lands north, extending indefinitely inland, and embracing all the islands within 100 miles off the coast; and must include 1,160,000 square miles of land. British America consists of all the northern parts of the continent east of the Russian territories, and north from those of the United States, with the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bahamas, Virgin islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, and some others of lesser note. Mexican America extends from

the confines of the kingdom of Guatemala, W of the gulf of Mexico, and S W of the United States, as far as N lat. 42. The republic of Columbia embraces the vast regions formerly included in the captain-generalship of Venezuela, and the viceroyalty of New Grenada, with a part of northern Peru. Spanish America contains the still unsevered fragments of the, once mighty American empire of that nation, consisting chiefly of Guatemala, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Danish America includes Iceland, Greenland, and the small islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. The kingdom of the Netherlands claims St. Eustatius, and some other islands of little note, with extensive territories on the South American coast in Guyana. France holds Guadeloupe, Martinico, and a part of Guyana. The wide spread regions held by the Portuguese in America, extend from the 4th of N lat. to the 35 of S lat. along the Atlantic Ocean, and inland to the 72 of lon. west of London, and embracing a territory of 2,700 miles in length from north to south, and 2,600 miles in breadth from east to west. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres or La Plate, claim all that formerly appertained to Spain upon the waters of that mighty river, as do Chili and Peru along the Pacific Ocean, from the limits of New Grenada to the utmost bounds of civilized settlement towards the southern extremity of the continent.

SUMMARY.

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
Russian America,	1,160,000	200,000
British America,	2,660,000	1,850,000
Danish do. - -	500,000	60,000
United States - -	2,200,000	10,000,000
Spanish America } entire }	5,250,000	18,000,000
Portuguese America,	3,000,000	6,000,000
Swedish, Dutch, }	216,000	590,000
French, }		
Negroes of St. }	20,000	700,000
Domingo, }		
		37,400,000

If taken nationally, this mass will stand thus:

Whites in the English, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, French, and United States territories,	9,110,000
Spaniards & their white creoles,	10,900,000
Portuguese and their white creoles, - - -	3,000,000
Indians in all America, - -	10,800,000
Blacks, entire on the continent and contiguous islands, -	3,590,000
	37,400,000

Amersfort, town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are ship-

ped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 miles E N E of Utrecht.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday. The townhall is the handsomest in the county. It is seated on a vale between woody hills, 26 miles N W of London.

Ames, town of Athens county, Ohio, in the township of Amesville, 12 miles N E from Athens.

Amesbury, town in Essex county, and state of Massachusetts, about four miles from Newburyport, and 50 miles N by E from Boston. It is a flourishing place, being situated on a navigable river.

Amerswell, township of Hunterdon county, in the state of New Jersey, about 34 miles N by E of Philadelphia. Population, 1810, 5777, and in 1820, 6749.

Amesbury or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire with a market on Friday. It is 6 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London.

Amesville, township of Athens county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 608, in 1820, 707.

Amherst Island, in the county of Ontario, formerly called Isle Tonti, contains about 16,000 acres; it lies opposite to Ernest town and part of Fredericksburgh, in lake Ontario, towards the entrance of the bay of Quinte.

Amherstburg, town of Upper Canada, on the left shore of Detroit river, commonly known by the name of Fort Malden. It is situated but a short distance above lake Erie. N. lat. 42 3, W. lon. W C 5 5.

Amherst, township and post town of New Hampshire, Hillsborough county. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a north branch of the Souhegan, 53 miles N W of Boston, and 60 W S W of Portsmouth. Lon. 71 33 W, lat. 42 54 N. Population in 1810, 1554, and in 1820, 1622.

Amherst, town of Nova Scotia, Cumberland county, on Chignecto bay.

Amherst, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, with a population in 1810, of 1469, and in 1820, 1917.

Amherst, county of Virginia, having the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge, N W; Nelson N E; James river or Buckingham and Campbell S E; James river or Bedford S W; being 22 miles in length, with 19 miles in breadth, or 418 square miles. The face of the country is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, and abounds in excellent spring water. The soil, like the features of the country, admits of great variety, but is in many places extremely productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,549
do. do. females - - -	2,574
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	198

Slaves - - - -	5,207
Total population in 1810 - -	10,548
Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,335
do. do. females - - -	2,275
Foreigners not naturalized -	3

Total whites - - - -	4,613
Free persons of colour, males	127
do. do. females	119
Slaves, males - - - -	2,817
do. females - - - -	2,750

Total population in 1820 - -	10,426
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Of these ;	
Engaged in Agriculture - -	5,132
do. in Manufactures - -	146
do. in Commerce - -	170

Population to the square mile, 25.

Amherst Springs, post village in Amherst county, Virginia.

Amiens, a large and populous town of France in the department of Somme. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterwards unite. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles S E of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Amikoues, river of the, runs into lake Huron from the north shore, east of the Missassaga river.

Amite, county of Mississippi, having Wilkinson W; Franklin N; Pike E; and the parishes of St. Helena and New Feliciana, in Louisiana S. It is 30 miles in length from east to west, and 24 miles broad from north to south, covering an area of 960 square miles. The soil along the streams and slopes of the hills good second-rate soil, but the greatest part of the surface is open pine woods. Cotton principal staple. Chief town, Liberty.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	1,844
do. do. females - - -	1,468
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed - - -	16
Slaves - - - -	1,422

Total population in 1810 - -	4,750
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,169
do. do. females - - -	1,837
Foreigners not naturalized -	6

Total whites - - - -	4,012
Free persons of colour, males	7
do. do. females	7
Slaves, males - - - -	1,417

Slaves, females - - -	1,416
Total population in 1820 - -	6,859
Of these ;	

Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,771
do. in Commerce - -	28
do. in Manufactures - -	7

Population to the square mile, 7.

Amity, post village of Orange county, N w York.

Amity, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1090, and in 18 00, 1279.

Amity, post village of Washington county Pennsylvania, situated on Bane's fork of Ten mile creek in Amwell township, on the road from Washington to Waynesborough.

Almwich, a town of Wales, on the NW coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys-mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; but now they amount to more than 2000. It is 25 miles W of Beaumaris, and 275 NW of London. See *Parys*.

Ammercot, fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moulton, and the Puddar. It is 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E. lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E. lat. 36 20 N.

Amonosuck, *Upper and Lower*, names of two rivers in the state of New Hampshire, both of which rise in the White mountain, and fall into the Connecticut river, about thirty miles apart.

Amoskeag falls, in the Merimac, 15 miles below Concord, a canal has been completed around these falls, the descent 48½ feet, in a distance of half a mile.

Amotape, village of Peru, near the Gulf of Guayaquil, and between Tumbez and Pimra S lat. 40 50, W lon. W. C. 3 46.

Amoyambo, town of South America, in Tucuman.

Anou, river of Asia, whose source is in Siberia; it runs E through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the channel of Tartary or La Perouse's Strait. N lat. 55 30.

Amay, an island on the SW coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

Amphipolis, town of Turkey in Europe, now Jamboli, on the river Strymon, the modern Strumona, 70 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E. lat. 41 38 N.

Amplepus, town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E of Roanne.

Amphill, town in Bedfordshire, with a

market, on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 30 W. lat. 52 6 N.

Ampurias, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E. lat. 42 5 N.

Amras, very strong castle in Germany, seated in the Tirol, two miles SE of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E. lat. 47 9 N.

Amsterdam, township of Montgomery county, in the state of New York. Population in 1820, 3171.

Amsterdam, large, rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of Architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadhous alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as large as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, and 560 NW of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E. lat. 52 23 N.

Amsterdam, island in the South Indian Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland. S lat. 38 15 E lon. London 163 30.

Amsterdam, New, capital of Berbice in Dutch Guayana, N lat. 6 20, E. lon. W. C. 19 45.

Amur, see *Amoro*.

Amwell, village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

Amwell, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1673, and in 1820, 1825.

Anadyr, considerable river of Siberia in

Asia, that falls into the sea Kamschatka, N lat. 64.

Anagni, small town of Italy, in Kampagna di Roma: a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E. lat. 41 56 N.

Anauri Pecu, or Arauni Pecu, river of Portuguese Guayana, falls into the north side of the estuary of the Amazon, nearly on the equator, lon. W. C. 26 E.

Anacopir, the capital of the nation of the Abkhaz, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anatton, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E. lat. 20 10 S.

Anconano, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona; five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E. lat. 42 48 N.

Ancaster, small town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

Ancaster Township, lies to the southward of Dundas-street, and is bounded on the east by Barton and Glanford, Upper Canada.

Ance Grand, part of the island of Martinique on the northern coast.

Ance, Grand Bay, name of several bays of Guadaloupe, and some other islands of the West Indies.

Ance, Petite, 5 miles S from Cape Francois.

Anchor Point, east side of Cooke's Inlet, N. W. coast of North America.

Anenis, town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W lat. 47 15 N.

Anclam, town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Grispwallt. Lon. 14 2 E. lat. 53 52 N.

Ancober, territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

Ancocus, river of New Jersey, falling into the river Delaware about 6 miles below Burlington.

Ancona, province in the ecclesiastical state.

Ancona, ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gul of Venice, in the miquisate of Ancona. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Arabian, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andaman Islands, on the E side of the

entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are savage.

Andaye, fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidasoa, opposite Fontarabia, Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W. lat. 43 25 N.

Andely, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely, is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E. lat. 49 20 N.

Andernach, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 22 E. lat. 50 29 N.

Andero, St, seaport of Spain in the bay of Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E. lat. 43 25 N.

Anderson, county of East Tennessee, having Roane county SW, Morgan NW, Campbell NE and Knox, or Clinch river SE. It is about 30 miles long with a mean breadth of 25, extending over 750 square miles. Cumberland mountain traverses this country and protrudes several spurs from the main ridge; it is therefore mountainous, broken and rocky, though possessing much good soil; it is also well watered and healthy.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1873
do. do. females	-	-	1821
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	5
Slaves	-	-	260
Total population in 1810	-	-	3959
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2147
do. do. females	-	-	2154
Total of whites	-	-	4301
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	349
Total population in 1820	-	-	4674
Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1310
do. in Manufactures	-	-	46
do. in Commerce	-	-	4
Population to the square mile 6.			
<i>Anderson</i> , township of Hamilton county Ohio. Population in 1810, 1358, and in 1820, 2122.			

Anderson's store, post village of North Carolina, in Caswell county 56 miles NW from Raleigh.

Anderson's creek, Indiana separates Perry and Spencer counties, and falls into the Ohio at and below Troy.

Andersonville, post village Edgefield District, North Carolina.

Andes, township of Delaware county, New York. Population in 1820, 1378.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, chain of mountains in South America, which running from the most northern part of Peru, to the straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much superiour in height to any other known mountains; those of Gangetic Hindoostan excepted, for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated nearly as far above the sea as the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds; the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. The Andes are not composed of one continued, but of many collateral ridges, with, in many places very wide and elevated valleys. The following are the most elevated peaks of this chain, which have been scientifically measured, but it is supposed that a number of the summits in that part of the Andes which traverses Chili, are as elevated as any of those within the tropical regions.

Chimborazo	-	-	-	21,440
Disca Casada	-	-	-	19,570
Cayambe Urcu	-	-	-	19,392
Antesana	-	-	-	19,150
Cotopaxi	-	-	-	18,864
Altair	-	-	-	17,472
Sangal	-	-	-	17,152
Tunguragua	-	-	-	16,579

All the climates of the world are included in the slopes and valleys of the Andes, and upon its snow clad summits. Indeed many of its most elevated peaks reach above the region of vapour, and of course above that of snow. The vegetation upon those immense slopes partake of the variety of elevation, every vegetable is found from the most tender tropical plants to the Lichens of the arctic regions. The highest points to which the activity and perseverance of travellers have ever attained have been reached in the Andes by Humboldt, and Bonpland. By their own calculation those adventurers, and intelligent philosophers, ascended to 19,000 feet, and

found the summit of Chimborazo rising to 2,140 feet still higher, giving in all 21,440 feet. This is the highest land yet measured on the western hemisphere. To the height of about 5000 feet reigns a perpetual spring seldom varying 7 or 8 degrees of Fahrenheit. The limit of perpetual congelation according to Humboldt, is under the equator 15,700 feet, lowering about 700 feet at N. lat. 20, or about 35 feet in each degree of lat. Between the tropics and below an elevation of 5000 feet, lies the region of plantains, cassava, cocoa, maize, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee, and other very tender plants. Below 9000 feet the oreol gramma, the apple, and many other European vegetables, but above that elevation, large trees begin to disappear. Grass appears as high as 15,000 feet, but above that elevation the lichens close the last vestige of vegetable life, and leave the highest summits clothed with eternal frost. The truth of the commonly received opinion is very problematical, that the Andes of South America, and the Mexican mountains are detached parts of the same chain.

Andover, borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shallons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 63 W by S of London. Lon. 120 W. lat. 51 14 N.

Andover, town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Philips Academy, with in 1820, about 140 students. Its funds amount to 50,000 dollars; and its establishments, to one principal, and three assistants. Also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shaw-heen, 20 miles WSW of Newburyport, and 22 NNW of Boston.

Andover, post-town of Windsor county Vermont, 20 miles SW from Windsor. Population 1820, 260.

Andover, post-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on the Merimack, 18 miles NW from Concord. Population 1820, 1642.

Andover, post-town of Tolland county, Connecticut, 15 miles E from Hartford. Population 1820, 100.

Andover, town of Sussex county New Jersey, 50 miles N from Trenton, and 40 miles WNW from New York.

Andrew, St. parish of Charleston district, in the state of S. Carolina. It is situated on the Ashley river, and in the year 1800 contained about 600 free whites with a population of 4500 slaves.

Andrew's St. city in Fifeshire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of

a bay, on the level top of a small hill. extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W. lat. 56 18 N

Andria, town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four miles S of Barietta. Lon. 15 32 E. lat. 41 25 N.

Andros, island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants re of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted, grow with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. 25 30 E. lat. 37 50 N

Androsoggin, in some maps called the Amari coggin, a considerable river in New Hampshire and Maine. It rises in the former, in Coos county, and flowing ESE enters the latter in Oxford county, where it turns S and SE and unites with the Kennebeck river about 18 miles from the ocean, after passing through the richest part of Maine.

Andurur, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, defended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 64 7 W. lat. 37 55 N.

Aneгада, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64 7 W lat. 18 40 N.

Angelica, town of New York in Alleghany county, in which it is the seat of justice. Population in 1820, 1510.

Angelo, St. small but strong town of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. Lon. 16 13 E. lat. 41 40 N.

Angelos, populous and trading town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W. lat. 19 30 N.

Angers, ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire; and the late province of Anjou. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western extending into the plain, and the eastern which rises on the acivity of a hill. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 W. lat. 47 30 N.

Angliera, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E. lat. 45 42 N.

Anglesey, island and the most western county of N. Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai.

That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine in Parys mountain. In the NW part of the island is a quarry of green marble intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

Angol, town of S America, in Chili, 155 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W. lat. 37 36 S.

Angola, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malenba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit.

Angoulesme, town of France, in the department of Charente and la e province of Angoumois. It stands on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper man factories in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E. lat. 45 39 N.

Angostura, town of South America, in Columbia, on the Orinoco river, N lat. 8 E. lon. W C 13 05.

Angoumois, la e province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limosin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is now comprehended in the department of Charente.

Angora, city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek Archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. Here they breed goats, the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E. lat. 39 30 N.

Angra, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W. lat. 38 39 N.

Angra de los Reyes, city, Brazil, in Rio Janeiro. Lon. 44 11 W. lat. 23 4 S.

Anguila, the most northern of the Caribbee, 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth. Its productions are tobacco, maize, and sugar, lat. 18, 12, N, lon. W C 12 40 E.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands. N W of the island is the Anguilla Bank, or Cocos de los Paques. Lat. 23 36 N. lon. W C 1 50 E.

Anguille, Cape, on the W coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47 57 N lon. W C 17 30 E.

Annapolis, river of Nova Scotia, runs into the Bay of Funday. It is navigable for

ships of any burthen 10 miles; and 15 miles for those of 100 tons.

Annapolis, county of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis River.

Annapolis Royal, a port of Nova Scotia, on the river and bay of Annapolis. The port is one of the finest in the world, from 5 to 18 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain several hundred ships. This city was the Port Royal of the French, and was founded as early as 1608. Lon. W C 10 38 E, lat 44 49 N.

Annapolis, city Anne Arundel county Md. on the S bank of the Severn, 30 miles S from Baltimore, 40 ENE Washington. Population about 2000. It is the seat of the state government. Shipping in 1815, 2,553 ton. Population in 1820, 2,260. Lat 38 58 N. lon. W C 0 31 E.

Annboor, post village, Maury county, Tennessee.

Anne-Arundel, county of Maryland, having Patuxent river SW and W the Patapsco river NE. Chesapeake bay E. and Calvert county S. It is 60 miles in length from SE to NW with a mean width of 12; area 720 square miles. Face of the country in general rolling rather than hilly. Chief town Annapolis.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	6,460
do. do. females	-	-	5,979
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	2536
Slaves	-	-	11,693

Total population in 1810 - 26,668

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	6,845
do. do. females	-	-	6,637

Total whites - 13,482

Free persons of colour males	-	1,649
do. do. females	-	1,733
Slaves, males	-	5,450
do. females	-	4,851

Total population in 1820 - 27,165

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	183
Engaged in Agriculture	-	8,084
do. in Manufactures	-	914
do. in Commerce	-	119
Population to the square mile,	37.	

Annecy, town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 miles long, and four broad. It is 70 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 65 E. lat. 45 52 N.

Annobona, island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found

out on New-Year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. 5 10 E. lat. 1 40 S.

Annonay, town of France in the department of Ardecey, and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes 12 miles SW of Vienne. Lon. 4 10 E. lat. 1 10 N.

Ano-Capri, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Annsburg, post town, Washington county Maine, 30 miles NW of Machias.

Annsville, post village Dinwiddie county Virginia, 55 miles south of Richmond.

Annsville, post village Athens county, Ohio.

Anson, post town, Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebec, 12 miles NW Norridgwick. Population 630.

Anson, county of North Carolina, having Chesterfield District, South Carolina S. Mecklenburg county W. Rocky river, or Montgomery N. Yadkin river, or Richmond N E. and E. It is about 33 miles long, with a mean width of 23, extending over 760 square miles. The face of the country is broken, and rather mountainous. The river lands are fertile but the uplands are of a thin, and unproductive soil. Chief town Sneadsborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,535
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,883
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	88
Slaves	-	-	-	2,325

Total population in 1810, - 8,831

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,603
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,308

Total whites - - - 8,911

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	78
do. do. females	-	-	-	69
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,670
do. females	-	-	-	1,806

Total population in 1820, - 12,534

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,765
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	144
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	35

Population to the square mile 16.

Anson's Bay, on the west coast of Norfolk Island.

Anspach, town and castle in Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The king of Prussia found means to prevail upon the present prince to resign his dominions in his favour in consideration of a stated revenue; he has since married an English lady and settled in England. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 47 E. lat. 49 20 N.

Anstruther, borough on the S E coast of Fifeshire, 25 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W. 56 15 N.

Antequero, town of Spain, in Grenada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 25 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W lat. 37 1 N.

Antequera, town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles S E of Guaxaqua.

Anthony's Nose, point of land projecting over the Hudson river, above 50 miles N of New York. It is a part of the Highlands between the West-point and Peekskill.

Anthony's Kill, river of New York empties into the Hudson from the west, 7 miles above the Mohawk.

Antibes, seaport of France, in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Var, with a strong castle. Lon. 7 13 E. lat. 43 35 N. Its territory produces excellent fruit. Seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice.

Anticost, a barren island of N America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W. lat. from 49 to 52 N.

Antietam, small river in Washington county, Maryland, which falls into the Potomac, near Shepherd's town.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward Islands in the W Indies about 20 miles in length and breadth. This Island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar. The capital is St. John. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. N lat. 17° 17' lon. W. C. 16° E.

Antilles, the name which the French give

to the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492 See *Indies, West*.

Antio, promontory of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antiocha, or *Antioch*, an island in the Mediterranean near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French in February 1793, but evacuated soon after.

Antioch, now *Anthakia*, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery; the magnificent ruins which remain are sad memorials of its former grandeur. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called *Assi*, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 S W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E. lat. 35 17 N.

Antiochetta, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the I-land of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E. lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of white transparent chry-stalline substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty ceiling; the sides were regularly formed with spars; and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E. lat. 37 8 N.

Antivari, town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E lat. 42 19 N.

Antoina de Behar, town and capital of Texa; situated on the St. Antonia river, at lat. 29° 30' N. lon. W. C. 21° 30' W.

Antoine, St. town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles N E of St. Marcellan.

Antoine, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams

of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W. lat. 17 0 N.

Antrim, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the S E by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and before the Irish Union, sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

Antrim, capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neah. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W. lat. 54 43 N.

Antrim, township of Hillsborough county, in the state of New Hampshire. It lies about 70 miles W of Portsmouth. Population in 1810, 1592, and in 1820, 1982.

Antrim, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the state of Maryland. Population in 1810, 2864, and in 1820, 4120.

Antwerp, city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy, ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been since taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice taken by the French, since the beginning of the present war. (1800.) It is 22 miles N of Brussels, 22 N E of Ghent, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E. lat. 51 13 N.

Anville Island, in the gulf of Georgia, on the north-west coast of America. Lat. 49° 30'. N. Lon. W. C. 45° 30' W.

Anvil, township of Lebanon county in Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2322. This township before the separation of Lebanon from Dauphin, belonged to the latter, and 1810, contained 3601.

Anzerma, town and province of Popayan, in South America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W. lat. 4 58 N.

Aornus. See *Bijore*.

Aousta, town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E. lat. 45 48 N.

Aousta, duchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, fertile in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

Apamea, or *Afamea*, town of Syria, on the

river Assi, 35 miles S of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E. lat. 34 32 N.

Apnomia, town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E. lat. 36 18 N.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Mallicolla, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E. lat. 16 46 S.

Apenrade, town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic sea, 27 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E. lat. 55 6 N.

Aphiom Karahissart, town of Natolia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E. lat. 38 35 N.

Apiochama, river of Peru, runs north of la Paz, into the Beni.

Apostles, the Twelve, lie off the southern cape, which makes West bay, in lake Superior.

Apostles, group of islands in the straits of Magellan. lat. 52 34 S. lon. W C 1 54 E.

Appalachicola, river of the United States. The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the gulf of Mexico, from those which enter the Atlantic Ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chatahooche and Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains, at N lat. 35°, interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers; and flowing south west by south through two degrees of latitude, turns thence nearly due south, to N lat. 30° 45', where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee, and Chatahooche rivers, at N lat. 33° 40', flowing south-west by south, 200 miles, unites with the Chatahooche, and forms the Appalachicola.

This latter fine river flows a little west of south, to N lat. 29 50, having an entire course of about 70 miles; its mouth is into St. George's sound.

The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 miles in length, with a mean width of 150 miles, and having an area of about 20,000 square miles. Though interrupted by some falls, and many shoals, the rivers of Chatahooche and Flint are navigable almost to their sources; and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola, to its head. Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar, and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

Apalachie, river of Georgia, the western branch of the Oconee, which it joins 4 miles W of Greensboro'.

Apolabamba, province of Peru, in La Paz, N of Larecaja. Population 30,000, chiefly civilized Indians. Chief town, St. Antonia.

Appamattox, river of the state of Virginia, rising in Buckingham and Prince Edward counties, and joining the James river, near City Point.

Appenee River, running through the front of the township of Camden, divides Fredericksburgh from Richmond, and empties itself into the bay of Quinze, at the Mohawk settlement.

Appennines, chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed, except the northern and western branches of the Po, all the other rivers which fertilize Italy.

Appenzel, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior are Roman catholics; the six exterior are protestants. It is 40 miles east of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Appleby the county town of Westmoreland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and at the upper part is the castle and town house. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles S E of Penrith, and 266 N N W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N.

Appleton, plantation and township of Lincoln county, Maine; population in 1810, 316 and in 1820, 510.

Appling, county of Georgia, in the western part of the state.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	551
do. do. females	-	-	-	597
Total whites	-	-	-	1,178
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	-	38
do. females	-	-	-	40

Total population in 1820 - - 1,264

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none.
Engaged in Agriculture	-	430
do. in Manufactures	-	none.
do. in Commerce	-	none.

Population to the square mile uncertain.

Applington, town and capital of Columbia county, Georgia.

Appoquinimink, creek, Newcastle county, Delaware, runs into Delaware bay, 2 miles below Reedy Island. It rises in Cecil county, Maryland, and flowing nearly due east 15 miles, is one of the natural channels which have claimed attention as affording the means of opening a canal between Delaware and Chesapeake bay.

Appoquinimink, township of Delaware. Population in 1810, 3559, and in 1820, 3388.

Apt, ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 S E of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Apulia, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitanà, Bari, and Otranto.

Apurima, or *Aporamia*, very rapid river of South America, in Peru.

Aqua-Negra, small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Aquia, small town upon Aquia creek, in Stafford county, Virginia. It is about 45 miles below the city of Washington.

Aquila, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a bishop's see and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24,000 persons were killed. It is seated on the Poscara 52 miles N E of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Aquileia, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It was seated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles N E of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Aquino, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is a bishop's see, but was ruined by the emperor Conrade, and now consists of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of the Roman satirist Juvenal, and is 30 miles N W of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Arabia, country of Asia, bounded on the N by the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; on the S by the Indian Ocean; and on the W by the Red Sea and Egypt. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand: but there are great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix

produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60 E lon. and 12 and 33 N lat. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth.

Aracan or *Reccan*, country of Asia, bounded on the N by Russia, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. They have only two seasons, the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

Aral, lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62 of E lon. and between 42 and 47 N lat.

Arande-de-Duero, handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Ararat, high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Noah's ark rested.

Ararat, mountain in North Carolina, about 9 miles N W of Bethany, in Stokes county. This is a very lofty mountain, which affords from its top a very extensive view of the adjacent country.

Arassi, maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles S W of Albengua. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Arava, fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 miles N W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, or *Aaran*, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is seated. It is 27 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Arauco, fortress and town of Chili, in South America, situated in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 50 S.

Araxes, or *Aras*, river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and runs S E across Armenia, falls into the Kur.

Arbe, episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is 5 miles distant.

Arbela, town of Asia, in Curdistan, where

Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S E of Monsul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of island formed by the two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Arbois, populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 40 E. lat. 46 55 N.

Arbon, ancient town of Switzerland, on the S side of the lake Constance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles S E of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, or *Aarburg*, town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 miles E. of Soletre.

Arcadia, town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Arcis-sur-Aube, small town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Arco, town and castle in the Trentin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, 15 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Arcos, town of Spain in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Gaudaleto, 28 miles N E of Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Arcot, city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and 217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Arceuil, village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into different parts of Paris.

Archangel, seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793: but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 N E of Petersburg. Lon. 39 0 E. lat. 64 34 N.

Archer, township of Harrison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1105.

Archipelago, a considerable part of the

Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N; Natolia on the E; Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands. It is the ancient *Ægean Sea*.

Ardebil, one of the most famous and ancient towns of Persia, the residence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Ardenburg, town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N E of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Ardennes, department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from the famous forest of that name.

Ardennes, famous forest lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardras, small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worship. However they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small pox makes a great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardras, town of France, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, lately in the province of Picardy. It is eight miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Arebo, or *Arebon*, town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Arekea, seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suquam.

Arnsberg, town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 miles S. of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Arnsburg, town of Westphalia, on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N E of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Arnsburg, episcopal see and seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Arnsward, tract in the duchy of Sleswick,

containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric. in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country about nine miles in length.

Arensvalde, town of the new marchie of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin. Lon. 15 52 E. lat. 53 13 N.

Arequipa, episcopal town of S America in Peru, seated on a river in a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Arezzo, ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Argau, or *Aargau*, province of Swisserland in the canton of Bern.

Argences, town of France, seated on the river Meauce, now in the department of Calvados, lately in the province of Normandy, 10 miles E. of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

Argentan, town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 miles N W of Sees, and 110 W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Argenteuil, town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, five miles N W of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and, in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Argentiera, barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat 36 50 N.

Argentiere, town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, five miles S W of Aubenes, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Argetnon, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles S W of Borges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argos, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 25 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argostol, seaport of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

Arguin, island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles S E of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, river of Asia, which in part divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

Argun, town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyle, township of Washington county and state of New York; situated on the E side of the river Hudson, S of Kinsburg, and contained, in 1820, 2811 inhabitants.

Argyleshire, county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverness-shire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks, and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

Arhusen, seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiberg. Lon. 50 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 N W of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Ariano, town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Arica, seaport of Peru, 550 miles S E of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

Aripo, town on the west coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. To the east of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arkansas, river of the United States, which rises in the Chippewan or Rocky mountains, about lat. 40 N, lon. W C 37 W; and joins the Mississippi river at lat 34 N, lon. W C. 14 W. This great river has a general or comparative course of more than 1400 miles, and by its windings exceeds 2000 miles. It receives numerous branches, the principal of which are the Canadian, Fork, Negracka, and Potean. The Arkansas flows through, and gives name to the territory of the same name.

Arkansas, territory of the United States, formed out of the ancient Louisiana. It is bounded E by the Mississippi river; S by

Louisiana, and Red river; west by Texas: and N by the unappropriated territories of the U. S. and by Missouri; being about 550 miles in length from east to west, with a mean width of near 200, extending over an area of about 100,000 square miles. It lies between N lat. 33, and 36 30. The face of the country from its great extent, is very much diversified. It is intersected, by besides the Arkansas, the branches of Red, Ouachita and White rivers. The Ozark or Maserne mountains traverse from NE to SW rising in Missouri, and stretching through Arkansas, extend into Texas. That part of the territory to the southeast off the Masernes is generally low and in many places liable to annual submersion. To the northwest of the mountains the physiognomy of the country presents a generally open expanse of prairie, without wood, except near the margin of the streams. The seasons of the year partake also of the extremes incident to so great an extent, and in a country where the face of earth affords so much difference of level. The summers are as remarkable as is the winters for extremes of temperature. As low as N lat. 35, and on a level with the Arkansas river, the thermometer ranges from 97 above, to upwards of 20 below zero. The soil exhibits every variety from the most productive to the most sterile; therefore it may be easily conceived, that in a region where the temperature of the air, and the qualities of the soil offer so much variety, vegetation must be very greatly influenced. The indigenous forest trees are specifically numerous and very large. The principal species, are oaks, many species; hickory many species; ash, many species; sycamore, cotton wood, linden, maple three or four species: lircodendron tulipifera, locust, and pine. The cultivated fruit trees are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry and quince. The various kinds of small grain, succeeds well, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. Garden plants are abundant and grow luxuriantly. In metallic wealth, Arkansas is productive in iron ore, gypsum, and common salt. Indications of other minerals are common, but the country has been too imperfectly surveyed to develop its fossil resources. Cotton, Indian corn, flour, peltry, salted provisions, and lumber are the staples of the territory. Arkansas, was amongst the most ancient settlements of the French in Louisiana. That nation had a hunting and trading post on the Arkansas river as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century; but from the peculiar situation of the adjacent country, the settlements upon that river made little advance before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Since that period Arkansas has been involved in the various vi-

cissitudes of the country of which it formed a part: and on the formation of Missouri into a state, became a territory of the United States.

In 1820, it was politically divided into the following counties, which had the number of inhabitants annexed to each respectively.

Lawrence	-	-	-	-	5602
Phillips	-	-	-	-	1201
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	1260
Puloski	-	-	-	-	1923
Clark	-	-	-	-	1040
Hempstead	-	-	-	-	2248
Miller	-	-	-	-	999

14,273

This population is composed of

Free whites, males	-	-	-	6971
do. do. females	-	-	-	5611

Total of whites - - - 12,582

Free people of colour, males - 44

do. do. females 15

Male slaves - - - 820

do. female - - - 797

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 18

If the whole territory is taken into view the above abstract will yield about 7 square miles to an individual.

Arklow, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W. lat. 52 42 N.

Arles, ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Before the French Revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable: and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Nismes. Lon. 4 42 E. lat. 43 41 N.

Arlesheim, handsome town of Swisserland in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlington, township in Bennington county and state of Vermont. It is situated about 12 miles N of Bennington, and contains about 2000 inhabitants.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E. lat. 49 45 N.

Armagh, county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It is in length 32 miles, and in breadth 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Armagh, city of Ireland, once a consider-

able town, now a small village; but it gives name to a county, and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W. lat. 54 27 N.

Armagh, town of Centre county, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Armagnac, late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length and 40 in breadth. This province with Gascony, is now included in the department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

Armentiers, town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles NW of Lisle. Lon. 3 3 E. lat. 50 40 N.

Armiens, town of France, in the department of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre. 20 miles S of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E. lat. 50 7 N.

Armiro, town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Volo, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E. lat. 39 30 N.

Armstrong, county of Pennsylvania, having Westmoreland and Allegany SW; Butler W; Venango NW; Jefferson NE and Indiana E and SE. It is about 35 miles in length with a mean width of 20, extending over 700 square miles. The Allegany river intersects this county, winding from the northwest angle in an elliptical curve to the southwest. The face of the country is hilly rocky and broken, though much of the soil particularly that of the river bottoms is composed of a fertile loam. Chief town Kittanning.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	3216
do. do. females	-	-	2923
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	4
Total population in 1810			6143

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5279
do. do. females	-	-	5003
Total whites	-	-	10282
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	22

Free persons of colour, females	-	20
Total population in 1820	-	10324

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	72
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1997
do. in Manufactures	-	347
do. in Commerce	-	16

Population to the square mile, 15.

Armuyden, seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stoped up the harbour. The salt works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E. lat. 51 31 N.

Arna, seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

Array-le-Duc, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arraux, 25 miles NW of Beaune. Lon. 4 26 E. lat. 47 7 N.

Arneberg, town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werbern, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

Arnedo, seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

Arnheim, strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, 8 miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 E. lat. 52 2 N.

Arno, river of Tuscany, which rises in the Appenines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town.

Arnsheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

Arnstadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 miles S of Erfurt.

Argues, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with an ancient castle. Here Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It stands on a river of its name, four miles SE of Dieppe.

Arraciffe, seaport of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow channel, with a castle to defend the entrance, and esteemed the strongest place in all Brazil. Lon. 36 10 W. lat. 8 20 S.

Arragon, province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenices, W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S by Valencia, and E by Valencia, and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron,

and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Arah, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 miles W by S of Patna.

Arran, island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the S of the isle of Bute. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arras, fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 miles WNW of Cambray. Lon. 2 46 E. lat. 50 17 N.

Arrige, department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. Foix is the capital.

Arroe, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsén. Lon. 10 20 E. lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo-de-St. Servan, town of Spain, in Bstramadura, eight miles S of Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W. lat. 38 36 N.

Arzroum, see *Erzerum*.

Arta, ancient seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lapanto. Lon. 21 20 E. lat. 30 28 N.

Artois, late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

Aruba, island near Terra Firma, in S. America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 45 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Arve, rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See *Arpenas*.

Arun, river of Sussex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel, borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is said to be governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W. lat. 50 55 N.

Arundel, township of York county, in the district of Maine. It is situated along the Saco river, about 20 miles from York,

Population in 1820, 2371, and in 1820, 2478.

Arwangen, castle and village of Switzerland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzilla, ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W. lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72 N lat. to Spitsbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

Asaph, St. city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W. lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, barren, uninhabited island, in the Atlantic. 600 miles NW of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W. lat. 7 40 N.

Ascension, parish of Louisiana, lying along both banks of the Mississippi river; having Assumption, and St. James SE; the Atchafalaya river SW; Iberville NW and the Amite river NE. It is 40 miles long from northeast to southwest, with a mean breadth of 10; area 400 square miles. The face of this parish is an almost undeviating plain. The soil is exuberantly productive, though the margins of the rivers excepted, liable to annual submersion. Staples, sugar and cotton. Chief town Donaldsonville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	620
do. do. females	-	-	-	521
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	47
Slaves	-	-	-	1031

Total population in 1810; - - 2219

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	837
do. do. females	-	-	-	658

Total whites - - - 1495

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	54
do. do. females	-	-	-	50
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1152
do. females	-	-	-	977

Total population in 1820 - - 3728

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	50
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1896
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	16
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	18

Population to the square mile, 9.

Aschaffenburg, town of Germany subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E. lat. 50 40 N.

Ascoli, populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E. lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli-di-Satriano, episcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E. lat. 41 1 N,

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 0 E. lat. 21 35 N.

Ashborn, town in Derbyshire. with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 130 NNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W. lat. 53 3 N.

Ashborough, small town in Randolph county, N. Carolina, about 80 miles W of Raleigh.

Ashburnham, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts. It lies about 50 miles WNW of Boston, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Ashburton, borough in Devonshire. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 50 W. lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, great part of which is still standing, and it has a free school. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. Lon. 3 50 W. lat. 50 80 N.

Ashden, village in Essex, three miles NW of Saffron Walden.

Ashe, a county in the State of North Carolina, containing about 4000 inhabitants.

Ashford, township of Windham county, in the State of Connecticut, lying principally between the Biggalons and Mount-hope rivers.

Ashford, town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles SE of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E. lat. 51 4 N.

Ash, county of North Carolina, forming the northwest angle of that state, having Buncombe SW; Burke S; Willkes SE by E, and part of Virginia N; and part of Tennessee W. It is 64 miles long, from southwest to northeast, with a mean width of 12 miles, area 768 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly and even

mountainous. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil in part productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1808
do. do. females	-	-	-	1733
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	147

Total population in 1810 - - 3,694

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2093
do. do. females	-	-	-	1952

Total whites - - - 4,045

Free persons of colour, males - 27

do. do. females - 13

Slaves, males - - - 135

do. females - - - 113

Total population in 1820 - - 4,335

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 4

Engaged in Agriculture - 785

do. in Manufactures - 26

do. in Commerce - 7

Population to the square mile, 6, nearly.

Ashtabula, small river or creek of the state of Ohio, in the county of Ashtabula. It is about 30 miles in length and flows into Lake Erie.

Ashtabula, county of Ohio, forming the northeast angle of that state, having Trumbull S; Geauga W; Lake Erie NW, and part of Pennsylvania E. It is 28 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, extending over an area of 700 square miles. The face of this country is hilly; the soil is, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Jefferson is the chief town.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3878
do. do. females	-	-	-	3493

Total whites - - - 7,371

Free persons of colour, males - 3

do. do. females - 1

Slaves, males - - - none

do. females - - - none

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 7

Total population in 1820 - - 7382

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 16

Engaged in Agriculture - 1479

do. in Manufactures - 271

do. in Commerce - 19

Population to the square mile, 10,

Ashton-under-Line, village in Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester, with a manufactory of cotton, and an iron foundery.

Ashwell, village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhee, that issues from a rock at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldock.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, situated between lon. 25 and 180 E from London, and between the equator and lat. 80 N. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to Bhering's straits; and, 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe, according to the English geographers, by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Mæotis, the Don, part of the Wolga, and the Ural mountains; from America by Bhering's straits, and the Pacific Ocean; and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. But the French and German geographers, separate Asia and Europe, by the Ural mountains, Ural river, Caspian Sea, Caucasus mountains, Black Sea, straits of the Bosphorus, sea of Mamora, straits of Dardanelles, and Archipelago. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbecker, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which, of all others, has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. There it was the first man was created; there the patriarchs lived; there the law was given to Moses, and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. Lastly, in Asia, Jesus Christ appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences, and religion, almost all had their origin in Asia.

Asinara, island in the Mediterranean, on the N W coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Askeyton, borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

Askrig, town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 6 miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Asue. See *Esne*.

Asola, town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles S E of Brescia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Asolo, town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a

mountain 17 miles N W of Treviso. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Asoph, sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S W to N E. Lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

Asoph, district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Asoph. Catharinenslaf is the capital.

Asoph, late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Aspern, town of Austria on the left bank of the Danube, below Vienna, famous for a battle fought there May 22d, 1809, between the French under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrians; the latter were defeated.

Asperosa, town of Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S E of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Assam, country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the S E and S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. Assam lies between lon. 91 and 96 E, and lat. 25 and 28 N.

Assancale, town of Armenia, on the river Aras, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Assanchif, town of Asia, in Diarbecker, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles S E of Diarbecker. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Assens, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S W of Odensee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Assisio, city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of the three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Assos, seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S E of Troas. Lon. 26 35 E, lat. 39 32 N.

Assumption, episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in South America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and

stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. W C 17 25 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Assumption, parish of Louisiana, situated along both banks of the Lafourche river; having the interior of Lafourche, S E; Atchafalaya river S W; Ascension N W; and St. James' and St. John's N E. It is about 35 miles long, and 15 miles wide; area 500 square miles. The face of the parish is level, and, except the margin of the Lafourche, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Soil extremely fertile. Staples sugar and cotton. No town of any consequence.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,007
do. do. females	-	-	-	908
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	10
Slaves	-	-	-	547

Total population in 1810 - - 2,472

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,226
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,183
Total whites	-	-	-	2,409
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	-	596
do. females	-	-	-	553

Total population in 1820 - - 3,576

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	42
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,491
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	none.
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	39

Population to the square mile, 7.

Assynt, district of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

Assyria, country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbek, Kurdistan, and Irac.

Astabat, town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Naksivan. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Asti, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montserrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Astorga, very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles S W of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Astrabad, large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Ipahan. Lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Astracan, (the Ghinterkan of the middle ages) episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It

is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. The river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile: and when the water is run off, the grass grows with much rapidity. The city of Astracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of two miles, are seen a great number of gardens and orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the Volga, 40 miles N W of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Asylum, town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S W side of Susquehannah river, 67 miles N W of Wilkesbarre. Here there is a post-office, 327 miles from Washington.

Atacama, harbour of South America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 22 0 S.

Atacapas, a considerable settlement in lower Louisiana, lying west off the Atchafalaya river; being bounded by that river E; by Opelousas N and N W; and by the gulf of Mexico S. It is divided into the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Mary's, which see.

Atalaya, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S of Tomar. Lon. 7 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Atchafalaya River, may be strictly called the continuation of Red River; it is only 114 chains along the right bank of Mississippi, from the ingress of Red River to the egress of Atchafalaya, the latter may therefore be considered as leaving the Mississippi exactly on lat. 31 N. It is only at high floods, however, when any quantity of water leaves the Mississippi by Atchafalaya; when the former is at a moderately low stage, the current into the latter ceases. The Atchafalaya, below its efflux, continues S W about two miles, where it assumes a south course; which continues,

with a small deviation to the east, 50 miles, in a direct line. The river then turns S E 10 miles, and again E 25 miles, to its junction with Plaquemine from the Mississippi. Below the Plaquemine the Atchafalaya re-assumes a south course of 60 miles, falls into the gulf of Mexico, having an entire length of 147 miles. A few spots of land sufficiently high for cultivation are found on the left bank of Atchafalaya, near its efflux from the Mississippi; those, however, soon cease, and both banks are generally liable to inundation. A very heavy forest covers both shores of this river, until within a few miles of its mouth. Twenty-six miles below its efflux commences the great raft. This singular phenomenon, about which so much mistake and speculation has been made, was measured by the writer of this article; the following is the fruit of his observations on the subject. From the course of that particular bend of the Mississippi, out of which the Atchafalaya issues, the drift timber of the former is thrown into the latter. In 1778, this drift timber passed into the Atchafalaya, in such quantity as to form a compact mass, too large to pass down with the current, and therefore choked and became settled. Other accessions have annually augmented the original body, and now form rafts of more or less extent, for about 25 miles along the river. It is a very erroneous, though a common opinion, that the raft is sufficiently compact to admit the passage of horses, and that trees are formed upon it: both these statements are entirely unfounded. It is with considerable difficulty and danger, that a man can cross the river on the timber; the body of which rises and falls with the water of the river, and at all seasons maintains an equal elevation above the surface. The raft is in fact subject to continual change of position, to which superadding its recent formation, renders either the solidity of its structure, or the growth of large timber impossible. Some small willows, and other aquatic bushes, are frequently seen amongst the drift wood, but are too frequently destroyed by the shifting of the mass to acquire any considerable size. The distance between the extremities of the raft is, as stated, about 25 miles; but of this space not more than 10 miles is impeded by raft. The width of the river is about 220 yards. If we allow the timber to be eight feet deep, 10 miles by 220 yards, will yield 2,240, 500 solid cords.

The first stream of consequence which enters Atchafalaya, is the Courtableau, which comes in from the N W, half a mile above the lower raft. (See *Courtableau*.) Around the mouth of Courtableau is one wide overflow. Towards Opelousas and Attacapas this drowned tract reaches eight

or nine miles in a direct line from the Atchafalaya. The intermediate space at high water is a lake. The currents of the smaller bayons are lost in the maze, and only remain distinguishable by the openings of their channels. The many lakes that mingle with the outlets of the river, and with each other, render this region in an extraordinary manner intricate. Below Courtableau many outlets leave the Atchafalaya, which flow in o lake Chetimaches, and whose waters again enter the main stream by the outlet of that lake. From Courtableau to the Cow Island is S E 25 miles in a direct line. Here the river turns east. So numerous are the outlets between Courtableau and Cow Island, that the current of the Atchafalaya passes by them into lake Chetimaches, and therefore from Cow Island to the Plaquemine, the volume of the former river is nearly stagnant. The river here winds diagonally over an inclined plane; and when the swell of the waters rise above the banks, the water naturally flows down the direct slope, and consequently, when the river assumes an eastern course, the current at high water is at right angles to the river. Within a short distance below the Cow Island, there is a very narrow selvedge of high land commences on the right shore, which continues to the entrance of Plaquemine, but cut by 20 or 30 outlets, great and small. In this eastern course of Atchafalaya, the light coloured water of Mississippi disappears, and the stream assumes the dark green tinge of the waters of the swamps. This change is effected by a bayon, whose banks are in general above overflow, and which comes in from towards Tausse Riviere, and flowing S W carries the Mississippi waters towards Cow Island.

Where the Atchafalaya and Plaquemine form their junction, the united stream assumes a south course, which it maintains to the gulf of Mexico, the distance by a meridian line 54 miles, or about 70 miles pursuing the river. A summary of all the distances gives the whole length of the Atchafalaya, by comparative course, 133 miles, and along the stream 193 miles.

A particular description of this river below Plaquemine would be mere repetition. It is sufficiently explicit to observe that 10 miles below Plaquemine another small raft impedes the navigation, boats being obliged to be taken by an outlet through lake Natchez, and thence again into the main stream below. The Atchafalaya passes through lake Chetimaches, and three miles farther down contracts again into a river of about 240 yards wide, receives the Teche, five or six miles below which timber ceases, and the level grassy sea marsh reaches the banks, and continues with the Atchafalaya to its mouth. The only spots of valuable

arable land on the entire banks of Atchafalaya in all its course, is near the mouth of Teche, and the opposite bank, a few miles below, at Rice's Island. See *Teche*, and *Rice's Island*.

The tide flows up the Atchafalaya, when the Mississippi is low, as high as the great raft, and at other seasons in proportion to the height of the streams in the interior.

Atchafalaya Bay, at the mouth of Atchafalaya river, on the coast of Louisiana, about 30 miles long from S E to N W, and 20 miles wide. A long bar from Point Chevreuil to Point au Fer, on which at low tides there is about 9 feet water, prevents vessels above that draft from entering, though the depth within and up the Atchafalaya, to the mouth of Teche, would admit vessels of any assignable tonnage.

Atna, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policastro. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Ath, town in Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 12 miles N W of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Athelney, island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

Athens, now called *Setines*, once a celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop; and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands beneath the citadel; not encompassing the rock as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W and N W. Some masses of brick work, standing separate without the town, belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white-washed, reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular; and anciently were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situated on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles N E of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Athens, town of Somerset county, Maine, 22 miles N N E from Norridgewock. Population in 1810, 374, and in 1820, 590.

Athens, town of Windham county, Vermont. Population, 1820, 480.

Athens, post town and seat of justice in Greene county, New York, situated on the right bank of the Hudson river, opposite Hudson. It is a fine flourishing village,

containing about 300 houses, and, including the township, 2030 inhabitants in 1820.

Athens, post town of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, containing in 1820, including the township, 1108 inhabitants.

Athens, post town in Clarke county, Georgia, 70 miles N from Milledgville. Franklin college, located in this town, went into operation in 1803. Its endowments are, a president, four professors, and two tutors. The students amounted recently to about fifty. Its support is founded upon funds arising from 100,000 dollars, bank stock, and 50,000 acres of land; 12,000 dollars have been appropriated to the purchase of a library and philosophical apparatus.

Athens, county of Ohio, having Meigs and Gallia S; Jackson S W; Hocking W; Perry and Morgan N; Washington and Ohio river E. It is about 40 miles in length from east to west; mean width 23; area 900 square miles. The country is hilly, but well wooded and watered. The soil extremely fertile. Chief town, Athens.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,463
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,324

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4
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Total population in 1810,	-	2,791
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,266
do. do. females	-	-	3,046

Total whites	-	-	-	6,312
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	15
do do. females	-	-	-	11

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820,	-	6,338
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	85
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,368

do. in Manufactures	-	120
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile 7.

Athens, post town and seat of justice for Athens county, Ohio, situated upon the Hocking river, 73 miles S E from Columbus, and 41 west from Marietta. Lat. 39 23 N, lon. W C 5 5. W.

Atherston, town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 N W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Athlone, town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athol, district of Perthshire; a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

Athol, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1041, and in 1820, 1211.

Athol, post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 70 miles N W from Boston.

Athol, township in Warren county, New York. Population in 1820, 570.

Athos, or *Monte-Santo*, mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the S of the gulf of Contessa, about 30 miles in circumference, and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Solonichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Atkinson, a point of the north-west coast of North America. Lat. 49 21 N, lon. W C 45 55 W.

Atkinson, township in Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 245.

Atkinson, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 556, and in 1820, 563.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa, to Brasil in South America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other the South Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. The highest summit of this chain is estimated at about 12,000 feet above the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlixco, town of Mexico, in the intendancy Puebla; situated 20 miles S W from the city of Puebla. Lat. 18 50 N, lon. W C 11 40 W.

Atokas, or *Tabicoak River* runs into lake Ontario, west of York and the river Humber. The mouth of this river is the boundary between the Missassaga lands and the East Riding of the county of York. It is now generally called the Etobreake.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Towards the NE and NW the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the S it is more even. The hills rise from the sea-side with a gentle acclivity, and at a little distance back are covered with wood.

Atoyague, small river of Texas; it is a branch of the Sabine.

Atri, episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Atsion, village in Burlington county, New Jersey, where there is a valuable iron foundry, and a post-office; 26 miles W of Tuckerton, 29 E by S of Philadelphia.

Attascocito, branch of the Sabine river, rises in Texas, about 20 miles E from Nacogdoches.

Attica, township in Genessee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1519.

Attica, bay on the S side of the Ottawa river, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Attica, river of Upper Canada, a branch of the Ottawa river.

Attleborough, township in Bristol county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 2716, and in 1820, 3055.

Attlebury, town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford, and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Attock, city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, passes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus above Attock.

Atwater, township in Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 320.

Auburn, town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is but an indifferent town, seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Auburn, post town and seat of justice in Cayugo county, New York. It is situated upon the great western turnpike road, at the outlet of the Owasco lake, 170 miles W from Albany. It has, beside the ordinary county buildings, a state prison capable of containing 1000 prisoners. The population exceeds 2,000.

Auburn, township in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 208.

Auburn, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 9169.

Auburn, township in Geaga county, Ohio.

Aube, department of France, the late province of Champagne.

Aubenas, town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles,

oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silk-worm and mulberry-tree succeed well here. Aubenas is seated on the Ardèche, at the foot of the Cévennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles N W of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, town of France in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It was a dukedom and belonged to the dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the present duke. At the revolution in France it shared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

Aubun, town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

Aubin du Cormier, town of France, in the department of Ile and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII, in 1483, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Aubonne, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lusanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Aubusson, town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of Marche. It had a manufactory of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N E of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Aucaugrel, town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Auch, episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archi-episcopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France; the buildings are modern and elegant, and the streets, though generally narrow, are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Auckland, *Bishop's*, town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 N N W of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Aude, department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. Population, 241,000.

Auglaize, township in Wood county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 216.

Auglaize, southern branch of Maumee river, Ohio, rising in Allen county, and

flowing nearly N 80 miles, falls into Maumee, near fort Defiance.

Augsburg, city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles V. in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, township of Grenville county, Upper Canada.

Augusta, township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1805, and in 1820, 2457.

Augusta, township in Oneida county, New York. Population in 1820, 2771.

Augusta, township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1373, and in 1820, 2075.

Augusta, seat of justice of Bracken county, Kentucky, is a small town delightfully situated on a handsome bank of the Ohio river. It is 18 miles below Limestone, and 65 miles from Lexington. Population in 1820, 260.

Augusta, county of Virginia, lying between the south-west mountain and Blue Ridge, having Rockbridge S W; Bath and Pendleton N W; Rockingham N E; and Albemarle and Nelson, S E; It is in form of a square of 30 miles each side; 900 square miles. The face of the county waving, or rather hilly; soil variegated, but generally productive. Staples, tobacco, flour, and pork. Chief town, Staunton.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	5,847
do. do. females	5,415
All other persons except Indians not taxed	196
Slaves	2,880
Total population in 1810	14,338

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	6,646
do. do. females	6,317
Total whites	12,963
Free persons of colour, males	144
do. do. females	123
Slaves, males	1,817
do. females	1,695

Total population in 1820 - 16,742

Of these;
 Foreigners not naturalized - 122

Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,591
do. in Manufactures	-	1,022
do. in Commerce	-	52

Population to the square mile, 19 nearly.

Augusta, township in Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 533.

Augusta, capital and post town of Georgia, situate on the S W bank of the river Savannah, 120 miles N W of the town of Savannah. It is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, and is rising into importance. Population in 1820, about 4000. Lat. 33 20 N, lon. W C 5° W.

Augustine, St. town of North America, on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water; so that this place is ill-situated for trade, though it is the chief town of East Florida. Lat. 29 50 N. lon. W C 4 30 W.

Augustine, cape of S. America, in Brazil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All-Saints. Lat. 8 30 S. lon. W C 42 E.

Augustow, small but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielisk. Lon. 23 40 E. lat. 53 25 N.

Augustus, *Fort*, small fortress of Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Taarf and Oich.

Avigliano, small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Avignon, city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome; that of Notre Dame is ancient but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 4 53 E. lat. 43 57 N.

Aulcester, town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Ickneild street passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW of London. Lon. 1 52 W. lat. 52 16 N.

Aulps, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Aunis, lately small territory of France in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Auray, small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that

name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 33 W. lat. 37 40 N.

Aurelius, post town, Cayuga county, N. York; the township is situated at the head of Owasco lake, between the townships of Junius and Marcellus. Population 1820, 7923.

Aurelius, township in Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 239.

Aurich, town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E. lat. 53 28 N.

Aurillac, populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E. lat. 44 55 N.

Aurora Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about twelve leagues long, but not above five broad. Lon. 163 24 E. lat. 15 8 S.

Aurora, township in Niagara county, N. York. Population in 1820, 1285.

Aurora, township in Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 189, and in 1820, 549.

Aurangabad, considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 250 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E. lat. 19 45 N.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, town of Moravia. Near this place, a great and decisive victory was obtained by the French, commanded by Buonaparte, over the Austrians and Russians, on the 2d of Dec. 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. It is 12 miles E of Bran, and 30 SSW of Olmutz.

Austerlitz, township in Columbia county, New York. Population in 1820, 2355.

Austinburgh, township in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 445.

Austintown, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 440, and in 1820, 1720.

Austinville, village with a post office, in Wythe county, Virginia, situated on the E side of Kanhawa river 24 miles E of Wythe court house, and 366 from the city of Washington.

Australasia, name applied by some geographers to those islands that lie S of the continent of Asia, as New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c.

Austria, circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Hungary, S by Italy and Croatia, W by Switzerland, and N by Suabia, Ba-

varia, Bohemia, and Moravia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, archduchy of Germany, and empire. The Archduchy in the circle of the same name, contains 637,000 square acres. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower and Lintz of the Upper. The inhabitants are polite, intelligent, and gay; fond of honour, which they strive to gain by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteously entertained. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil; corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the soil is better than that of the East Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Ens, Inn, Drave, and Save. In 1804, Francis II. emperor of Germany, renounced that title in a formal manner, erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire, and was crowned emperor of Austria. To the empire appertains, Austria Proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, part of Poland under the name of Galicia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia. The metropolis of the empire is Vienna. See *Germany*.

Autauga, county of Alabama, having the Alabama river, or Montgomery SE and S; Dallas SW; Cahaba W; Shelby N; and Coosa river NE. It is about 43 by 18 miles; area 774; surface hilly, and soil varied in quality from first rate along the streams to extremely sterile ridges. Staples cotton.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1183
Free white females	-	-	-	1020
Total whites	-	-	-	2203
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	856
do. females	-	-	-	791
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3853

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1461
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	9
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	8

Population to the square mile, 5.

Autun, ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a great many mines, and produces a great quantity of sulphur. It is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E. lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velao, on the W by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

Awe Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Auxerre, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, advantageously, situated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E. lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonne, town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, and a foundery for cannon. It is seated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 22 E. lat. 47 11 N.

Ava, large river which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah, and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths.

Ava, large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The houses are built with timber or Bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very straight with rows of trees planted on each side. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 40 E. lat. 21 0 N.

Ava, long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negrais, and divided from Pegu, on the E by the river Ava.

Avaloa, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E. lat. 47 30 N.

Aveiro, town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W. lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

Avellino, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E. lat. 40 50 N.

Avenche, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E. lat. 46 50 N.

Averach, fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles E of Tübingen. Lon. 9 22 E. lat. 48 26 N.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E. lat. 40 59 N.

Averys'boro', post town of Cumberland county, North Carolina; standing on the E side of the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 35 miles N of Fayetteville, and 36 S of Raleigh.

Aves, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacoa, and 1000 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

Availles, small but strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E. lat. 50 8 N.

Avila, ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a considerable bishopric. It stands in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W. lat. 40 40 N.

Aviles, town of Spain, in Asturias d' Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W. lat. 43 27 N.

Avis, small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W. lat. 38 46 N.

Avon, river that rises in Wilts, and coasting the edge of the New forest, falls into the English channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

Avon, river that rises in Leicestershire, and running SW by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avon, Lower, river that rises in Wilts,

and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Avon, township in Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1810, 304 and in 1820, 450.

Avon, township in Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 1933.

Avoyelles, parish of Louisiana, having Opelousas, or St. Landre SW; Rapides NW; Red River NE; Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers E. Is 35 by 20 miles; area 700 square miles. The general surface of Avoyelles is a dead level, and annually overflowed alluvial plain; but the prairie or arable part of about 15 miles by from two to five, lies 20 or 25 feet above overflow, with a very productive soil. Staple cotton. No town of any consequence.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	419
do. do. females	-	-	-	364
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	22
Slaves	-	-	-	404

Total population in 1810 - - 1209

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	782
do. do. females	-	-	-	656

Total of whites - - - 1438

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	24
do. do. females	-	-	-	1

Slaves, males	-	-	-	422
do. females	-	-	-	360

Total population in 1820 - - 2245

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	636
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	9
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	4

Population to the square mile 3.

Avranches, ancient town of France, in the department of the channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the sea runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W. lat. 48 41 N.

Awatsha-Bay, harbour of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. Lon. 158 48 E. lat. 52 51 N.

Avlen, small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W of Oeting. It was taken by the French in August 1796. Lon. 10 15 E. lat. 48 36 N.

Axbridge, corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Ax under the Mendip hills, where there is a good pasturage. 10

miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W. lat. 51 17 N.

Axel, small fortified town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E. lat. 51 15 N.

Axholm, a land in the NW part of Lincolnshire, in England. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is ten miles long and five broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

Axim, territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground. The excessive moisture of the climate renders it very unhealthy, but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

Axminster, town of Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houses. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 3 8 W. lat. 50 46 N.

Axum, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but consist altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 35 4 E. lat. 14 6 N.

Ayamonte, seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W. lat. 37 12 N.

Aylesham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E. lat. 52 53 N.

Aymouth, town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of that town. Lon. 1 46 W. lat. 55 11 N.

Ayr, borough of Scotland, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E. lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrshire, county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewthire, on the E by the counties of Laerk and Dumfries, and on the SE and S by the shires of Kircudbright and Wighton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 53 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the NW angle of which though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

Azamar, small seaport of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W. lat. 32 50 N.

Azem, see *Assam*.

Azof, see *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western-Islands*, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 33 W lon. and between 37 and 20 N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and is many E of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken possession of by the Portuguese, to whom they have been subject ever since. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioso, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercera. No poisonous animal it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B

Baal Beck, or the *Valley of Baal*, a fertile country of Asia, between Lebanon and Antilibanus, about 30 miles from Damascus, where there was formerly a magnificent temple of the Sun, the ruins of which are still admired by travellers. Some geographers make it a part, and the others the whole of Calosyria; but all agree, that it was one of the most pleasant spots on the earth.

Baba, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, celebrated for its knives and sword blades. It stands on a gulf of its name, in

the Black sea, 90 miles NE of Silistria. Lon. 28 38 E. lat. 44 40 N.

Babelmandel, strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red sea with the Indian Ocean. In it is a small island, and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 43 50 E. lat. 12 50 N.

Babenhausen, town of Suabia, in Germany, five miles N of Tubingen.

Babingly, or *Baburghley*, a village of Norfolk. It is noted as being the place where Felix the Burgundian first landed, to instruct the East Angles in the doctrines

of the gospel, and where the first church is said to have been erected. It is four miles NE of Lynn.

Babuyanes, cluster of six or seven small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues N of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, coconuts, and plan ains.

Babylon, capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia or Chaldea. It was supposed to have stood in lon. 44 0 E. lat. 32 0 N.

Baca, or *Baza*, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix.

Bach, or *Batha*, town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 miles ENE of Funfkirchen, and 85 S of Buda.

Bacharach, town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 24 miles S by E of Coblenz.

Bachelors, township in Oxford county, Maine. Population in 1810, 91.

Bachonanon, river of Upper Canada, falls into lake Superior about midway between the falls of St. Mary and Red river.

Bachesevai, town of Russia, in the province of Tamida. It was lately the residence of the Tarterchans of the Crimea. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E. lat. 45 20 N.

Bacarrach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E. lat. 49 55 N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E. lat. 0 25 S.

Badajoz, town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge, the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz was taken by the French in 1809, and retaken by the allied army, under Lord Wellington, in 1811. It is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It is 14 miles E of Elvas, and 175 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 40 W. lat. 38 45 N.

Badakshan, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 miles E of Balk. Lon. 70 35 E. 36 35 N.

Baden, town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is

seated near the Rhine, four miles S of Bas-tadt. Lon. 8 14 E. lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the Palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Fustenburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Baden, ancient and handsome town in a county of the same name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8 20 E. lat. 47 25 N.

Baden, neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Sucehat, 15 miles SW of Vienna, Lon. 16 25 E. lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiler, town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E. lat. 48 1 N.

Badgeworth, village in Gloucestershire, remarkable for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is seven miles NE of Gloucester.

Baeza, town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop and has a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W. lat. 37 45 N.

Baffin's Bay, large bay, to the N of Hudson Bay, said to be discovered in 1662, by Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW passage that way to the South sea. Mr. Pinkerton had the temerity to doubt the existence of this bay, but recent researches particularly by capt. Parry, has established the accuracy of Baffin, and added much to the extent of this inland sea.

Buffo, considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E. lat. 34 50 N.

Bagdad, falsely supposed to be ancient Babylon, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. This city was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Mongols in 1258, since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Mongols, Tartars, Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 43 52 E. lat. 33 20 N.

Baglana, or *Bocklana*, country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is enclosed by a ridge of mountains, called the Gauts. It is bounded on the N by Can-

deish, on the SW by Vislapour, and on the SE by Dowlatabad.

Bagnara, seaport of Naples, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E. lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E. lat. 42 36 N.

Bagnares, town of France in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles SE of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E. lat. 43 3 N.

Bagnols, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, eight miles SW of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and two fountains which rise in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E. lat. 44 10 N.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, situated to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27 N. lat. and 73 and 81 W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus' discoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

Bahama Channel, between Florida, and the Bahamia islands. The currents here set, but with varying force, continually north.

Bahar, country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E. India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

Baheren Island, lies in the gulf of Persia, and was once famous for its pearl fishery. Lon. 49 5 E. lat. 26 10 N.

Bahia Honda, port of the north side of the Cuba. Lat. 22 58 N. lon. 6 06 E. W C.

Bahia de Todos Santos, province of Brazil on the Atlantic Ocean. St. Salvador is the capital.

Bahia, see *St. Salvador*.

Bahus, strong town of Sweden, capital of

a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E. lat. 57 52 N.

Baia, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its splendour may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, mosaics, stucco, and other precious fragments of taste. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples. Lon. 14 5 E. lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Esseck. Lon. 20 0 E. lat. 46 10 N.

Badajor, cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14 22 W. lat. 46 10 N.

Bakal, great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 420 miles long, and 80 broad.

Bailleul, town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles SW of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E. lat. 50 45 N.

Bainbridge, township in Chenango county, New York. Population in 1820, 2290.

Bainbridge, township in Geauga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 199.

Bainbridge, town in Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 146.

Bain Gonga, or *Bain River*, river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbud-da, runs southward through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles unites with the Godavey, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Baindstown, post town of Nelson county, Kentucky, with about 600 inhabitants. It is situated on the N side of Beech creek (a branch of Rolling river) 16 miles NE of Bealsburg, and 55 SW of Frankfort. Lat. 37 50, lon. W C 8 15 W.

Bakewell, town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Wye, among the hills, 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W. lat. 53 15 N.

Baku, town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situated. The number of shoals and sandbanks render the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E. lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 50 miles SSE of Holyhead, and 105 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balagat, province in the Deccan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It consists of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the

Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It extends through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock. 75 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E. lat. 41 55 N.

Balaruc, town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; noted for its bath.

Balasure, seaport to the NW of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 124 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 6 46 E. lat. 21 26 N.

Balbastro, episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E. lat. 42 8 N.

Balbec, city of Asia in Syria, anciently called *Heliopolis*. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the E side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins and to Volney. It is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E. lat. 34 22 N.

Balch, town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E. lat. 37 20 N.

Baldivia, seaport of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 3 40 E. lat. 39 38 S.

Baldock, town in Herts, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between the hills in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London. Lon. 0 5 W. lat. 52 2 N.

Baldeagle, a mountain of Pennsylvania, between the main branch of Susquehannah, and the West Branch; separating Northumberland and Columbia, from Lycoming, and extending to the northeast into Luzerne.

Bald-Eagle, river of Pennsylvania in Centre county, falls into the West Branch of Susquehannah.

Bald-Eagle, township in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 246, and in 1820, 281.

Bald-Eagle, township in Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1145, and in 1820, 685.

Bald-Head, light-house, on a small island

near the mouth of Cape Fear river in N. Carolina. Lat. 33 51 N. lon. W C 1 13 W.

Bald Head, point in Norton sound on the northwest coast of North America, in Norton sound. Lat. 64 43 N. lon. W C 84 42 W.

Baldivia, see *Valdivia*.

Bale, see *Busle*.

Baldwin, township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1810, 546 and in 1820, 1120.

Baldwin, county of Georgia, having Jones W; Putnam and Hancock N; Hancock E and Wilkinson S. It is 30 miles long by 27 wide; area 810 square miles; face of the country rolling, and soil of middling quality in general. Chief town Milledgeville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,490
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,273
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	13
Slaves	-	-	-	2,524

Total population in 1810 - - 5,100

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,369
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,253
Total whites	-	-	-	2,622
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	none
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,581
do. females	-	-	-	1,461

Total population in 1820 - - 5,665

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,960
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	13
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	none

Population to the square mile, 7.

Baldwin, county of Alabama, having Mobile S; part of Mississippi W; Washington N and Tombigbee and Mobile rivers E. It is 33 miles in length with a mean width of 20; area 660 square miles; face of the country hilly except upon the streams; soil in general thin and covered with pine timber, though the alluvial lands along the rivers is highly productive. Staple cotton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	375
do. do. females	-	-	-	291
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	43
Slaves	-	-	-	717

Total population in 1810 - - 1426

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	532
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Free white females	-	-	-	292
Total whites	-	-	-	651
Free persons of colour, males				32
do. do. females				29
Slaves, males	-	-	-	516
do. females	-	-	-	485
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1713

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	485
do. in Manufactures	-	-	none
do. in Commerce	-	-	none

Population to the square mile, 2½.

Balearic, a group of islands in the Mediterranean sea, between Spain, and Sardinia. The principal are, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, or Iviza.

Baize, river of North America in Yucatan, falling into the Gulf of Honduras. On its banks the English have their principal establishments for cutting Mahogany.

Bali, island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits.

Balkan, the Turkish name of the ancient mount Haemus, which separates Roumelia, from Baigaria.

Balk, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug, out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated toward the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 miles SE of Bokhara. Lon. 67 16 E. lat. 36 28 N.

Ballard's Cape, part of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 46 35 N. lon. W C 24 34 E.

Ballyconnel, town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W lat. 54 10 N

Ballynakill, borough of Ireland, in Queen's county, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W. lat. 52 50 N.

Ballyshannon, large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, with a good harbour, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W. lat. 54 33 N.

Bollockistan, country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mawat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Ballstown, township of Saratoga county,

New York, with 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 25 NW of Waterford, and 30 N of Albany. Population in 1220, 2407.

Ballstown Springs, or *Ballstown Spa*, post village in Saratoga county, New York, remarkable as being the site of very celebrated mineral springs. These waters are within the precincts of the town, and are eminent for their medicinal virtues. There are several bathing houses erected, and the accommodations for visitors are very convenient, and splendid. The number of visitants is considerable; in 1821, they amounted to near 3000.

Ballstown, post village, in Saratoga county about 4 miles from Ballstown Spa. Persons directing letters to either of these places ought to be very careful to designate which, as they are frequently confounded, and each possesses its own post office.

Ballville, post village of Virginia, in Powhatan county.

Baltic, large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W. and Germany, Poland and Russia to the E. from which run the gulf of Bothnia, Finland, Riga and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always lets through the Sound into the Ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, New, township in Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 2036.

Baltimore, town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles NE of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W. lat. 51 24 N.

Baltimore, county of Maryland, having Anne Arundel SW; Frederick NW; York county in Pennsylvania N; Hartford E, and the bay of Chesapeake SE. It is about 30 miles in length, and 25 mean width, area 750 square miles. The face of the country is very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and is well wooded and watered. The soil is good for grazing, for the cultivation of small grain, and for orchards. Chief town Baltimore. Independent of the city the following table represents the population of the county at the respective periods of 1810 and 1820.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	10,700
do. do. females	-	-	10,321
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	3,537
Total population in 1810			29,258

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	12,511
do. do. females	-	-	12,069
Total whites	-	-	24,580
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1,077
do. do. females	-	-	1,086

Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,704
do, females	-	-	-	2,907
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	33,354

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	462
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	7,747
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,994
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	102

Population to the square mile, 44.

Baltimore, city and port of entry, Baltimore county, Maryland, situated on the N side of the Patapsco river, 14 miles above North Point, 88 miles NE from Washington; 100 miles SW from Philadelphia. Lat. 39 17 N, Lon. W C 0 27 E.

This city is built at the head of a bay, which extends from the Patapsco river. Its harbour is spacious and convenient. Below the city the bay narrows to a very confined strait, which is amply commanded by Fort M'Henry. Jones' Falls creek divides the city and harbour into two sections. The lower part of the city is called Fell's point, to which vessels of 600 tons can ascend, but the water shallows so rapidly, that at the city the depth is insufficient for any of heavier draught than 200 tons. Baltimore is extremely well situated for commercial connexion with the valley of Ohio; it commands the trade of Maryland, more than one half of that of Pennsylvania, and a part of New York. Having the advantage of climate, the harbour of Baltimore is not so liable to obstruction from ice as that of Philadelphia. Its relative amount of shipping places it the third in rank in the United States.

The edifices necessary for the transaction of judicial and commercial business are splendid and convenient, whilst the interests of science and elegant amusements, have met their due share of encouragement. The city contains a state penitentiary; alms-house; a court-house and jail; a custom-house; an exchange; a museum; theatre; and hospital. Besides the foregoing, there are in this city three market houses, 10 banks, and upwards of 30 places of public worship. Washington's monument, erected of marble, at the north end of Charles street, on an elevated spot, will be, when completed, a very sublime production of art. It is intended to be 163 feet in height, exclusive of the statue of Washington, which is to crown the edifice. The monument erected to the memory of the men who fell in defence of the city, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814, is a handsome structure in north Calvert street.

The literary institutions of this city are respectable. In 1807 a medical college was founded, which subsequently received the title of the University of Maryland,

and embraces the ordinary pursuits connected with such an institution. St. Mary's college possesses a fine library, with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and is supported by about 150 students. Baltimore college has about 50 students.

The increase of Baltimore has been fully commensurate with the advantages of its local position. In 1790 it contained 13,503 inhabitants; and in 1800, 26,514. The following table exhibits its subsequent advance.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	14,793
do. do. females	-	-	-	13,104
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	3,973
Slaves	-	-	-	3,713

Total population in 1810 - - 35,583

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	23,822
do. do. females	-	-	-	24,233

Total whites - - - 48,055

Free persons of colour, males - 4,363

do. do. females - 5,963

Slaves, males - - - 1,968

do. females - - - 2,389

Total population in 1820 - - 62,738

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1,359
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	127
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	4,601
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2,389

Baltimore, township in Sussex county, Delaware, including the hundreds of Daysborough, Indian River, Lewes, Rehoboth, and Broad Kill. Population in 1810, 10,107. Baltimore alone, in 1820, 2,057.

Bamberg, large, handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It was taken in 1758, and in 1762, by the Prussians, and in 1794 surrendered to the French. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 55 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bampton, town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Bampton, town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Banbury, borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the

Charwell, 75 miles N N W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

Bancalis, seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancock, town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. It is 17 miles N of the sea; and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the general name of five islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. These islands are remarkable for the production of nutmeg and mace; have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. Since the present war (1800) they have been captured by the British. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 26 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S E of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Bander Congo, seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 miles W of Gumbroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Banderas, bay of Mexico on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20 30 N.

Bandora, city of Hindoostan, and the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

Banff, seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by government. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. It lies in a beautiful plain washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles N W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

Banffshire, county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the S E by Aberdeenshire, and on the N W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30. Population in 1801, 35,807; 1811, 36,668; and in 1821, 43,561. Square miles, 217.

Bangalore, city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It had a strong fort, built by Hyder, deemed the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippoo, who destroyed it. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive

gardens made by the two sultans. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 N E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. The see is of very great antiquity. The church was dedicated by St. Daniel, who was bishop about the year 516. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 N W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Bangor, post town and capital of Penobscot county, Maine; lying on the W side of the river Penobscot, at the head of winter navigation, about 37 miles N of Castine, on the same river. Population in 1810, 850, and in 1820, 1,221. In 1810 this township was included in Handcock county, but is now in Penobscot. It is 35 miles N from Castine, and 52 above the entrance of Penobscot bay.

Bangor, township in Franklin county, New York. Population in 1820, 370.

Banjahuka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the confluence of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 miles N W of Serai, 160 miles S from Vienna, and 155 W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Banjer, considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassing, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Bangermassing, kingdom in the S part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Martapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, bird's nests, wax and dragon's blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Banks Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, on the E side of New Zealand, about 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 174 0 E, lat. 43 30 S.

Banks Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W coast of N America, about 60 miles long and 5 broad. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Bann, river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, flows N W into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the bound-

dary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea 4 miles below Colerain.

Bannbridge, town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 miles N by E of Newry.

Bannockburn, village of Scotland, on the river Bannock, two miles S of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III. in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

Bannow, town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the east shore of a bay to which it gives name, 20 miles S W of Wexford. Lon. 6 50 W. lat. 52 12 N.

Banstead, village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Barnstead is 13 miles S S W of London.

Bantam, large town on the N W coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Lon. 9 25 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Bapaume, strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles S E of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Bar, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles N W of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Barataria, bay of Louisiana; it is the entrance from the sea to a chain of lakes and small bayons, reaching to the Mississippi at the city of New Orleans. Boats and canoes can pass from the river at several points, and penetrate to Barataria bay. The adjacent country an open flat sea marsh.

Bar, or *Barrois*, late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer

than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one, Oct. 10. 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbary, country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt, and fertile in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostriches feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

Barbas, cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 162 40 W, lat. 2 15 N.

Barbe, St. a town of Mexico, in New Bi-cay. near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles N W of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barberino, town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence.

Barbezieux, town of France in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles N E of Bourdeaux.

Barboursville, post town and capital of Knox county, Kentucky; 125 miles S from Frankfort.

Barboursville, post town of Orange county, Virginia, 80 miles N W from Richmond.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 20 miles long and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 miles N of Antigua. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Barbue, river of Upper Canada, falls into lake Erie, 40 miles W from Long Point. It is now commonly called the Orwell.

Barbue, river of the United States, in the peninsula of Michigan; falls into lake Michigan.

Barby, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren, in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 miles S E of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tri-

poli and Egypt. The S part is a barren desert, inhabited by wandering Arabs. The N part along the coasts is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac, dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. Derna is the capital.

Barcelona, city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a strong fort, called Montjoy, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and ditch: and the sea having retired considerably from the port-gates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundery, an arsenal containing arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of galleys. It is a place of great trade, has curious works in glass, and its swords, knives, shoes, and blankets, are in great reputation. The inhabitants are computed at more than 100,000. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and a citadel built to keep it in awe. The French took this city in 1808. It is 250 miles NE by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Barcelona, town of Columbia, South America, on the Caribbean sea, 40 miles SW by W from Cumana. Lat. 10 1 N, Lon. W C 12 5 E.

Barcelonnette, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Ubaye, 12 miles SE of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Cahara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 miles NNW of Mangalore.

Bar-le-duc, town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; being seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar-sur-Aube, town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville.

Bar-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SW of Bar-sur-Aube.

Barkhamstead, township in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1,506, and in 1820, 1,592.

Barlow, township in Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 316.

Barcelos, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 miles W SW of Braga.

Bardewich, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunnenberg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg.

Bardi, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 miles SW of Parma.

Bardt, town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Barefields, post town of Liberty county, South Carolina, 414 miles from Washington.

Bareges, village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

Bareith, town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Barfleur, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 170 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

Bargaintown, post village of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

Baril, *Islands of*, in the St. Lawrence river, above Ogdensburg.

Baril, *Point*, in St. Lawrence river, above Ogdensburg.

Bari, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

Barkadores, district of the Logwood country, east side of Yucatan.

Barking, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It is chiefly celebrated for a magnificent nunnery founded in 675, a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Barksdale, post village of Lincoln county, Georgia, with about 1000 inhabitants, one third slaves.

Barlett, township of Grafton county, in

the state of New Hampshire, containing 700 inhabitants.

Barletta, handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles W S W of Bar. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Barnard, township of Windsor county, in the state of Vermont, containing about 1,650 inhabitants. About 60 miles N E from Bennington, and 21 N W from Windsor.

Barnard, post village, Meigs county, Ohio.

Barnegat, inlet from the Atlantic ocean, on the E coast of New Jersey, about 70 miles N E from Cape May.

Barnegat, village of Dutchess county, New York, on the E side of the Hudson, 10 miles S from Poughkeepsie.

Barnegat-bay, of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, 68 miles N E by N. from Cape May. Lat. 39 47 N, lon. W C 2 47 E.

Barnet, town in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the W side of Connecticut river, 19 miles N of Haverhill, New Hampshire. This township is settled principally by emigrants from Scotland, as the name implies, who were estimated at 858 in 1800. Here is a post office 596 miles from Washington.

Barnet, town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situated on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. At the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription to commemorate the decisive battle which was fought, 1471, near this place, between the houses of York and Lancaster. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Barnsborough, village in Gloucester county, of the state of New Jersey, about 14 miles below Philadelphia.

Barnestead, township of Strafford county, in the state of New Hampshire, containing about 1500 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N W of Portsmouth.

Barnsley, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

Barnsley, village of Gloucestershire. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 miles N E of Cirencester.

Barnard-Castle, town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles S W of

Durham, and 244 N N W of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Barnardston, township in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 912.

Barnestown, post town, Montgomery county, Maryland, 37 miles from Baltimore, and 36 from Washington city.

Barnesville, post town of Belmont county, Ohio, 11 miles S W from St. Clairsville.

Barnet, post town of Caledonia county, Vermont, on the west side of Connecticut river, below the mouth of Passumpsick river.

Barnet's, post village in Fauquier county, Virginia, 60 miles W from Washington city.

Barnstable, county of Massachusetts, having Plymouth N W; Buzzard's bay W; the Atlantic Ocean S E; and Cape Cod bay N. This county is peculiar in respect to form; it includes that remarkable peninsula to which the name of Cape Cod has been extended, and includes, besides the peninsula, the Elizabeth group, and some other small islands. Following the curvature of the cape, it is about 65 miles in length, with a mean width of 5 miles area; 325 square miles. The surface is generally flat; soil sandy and barren; but the air is healthy. Chief town, Barnstable.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,906
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,069
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	236

Total population in 1810 - 22,211

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	11,765
do. do. females	-	-	-	12,080

Total whites - 23,845

Free persons of colour, males - 98

do do. females - 83

Slaves, males - 0

do. females - 0

Total population in 1820 - 24,046

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 29

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,558

do in Manufactures - 912

do. in Commerce - 3,363

Population to the square mile, 74 nearly.

Barnstable, post town and capital of Barnstable county, Massachusetts. It is situated in Barnstable bay, a part of Cape Cod bay, 64 miles S S E from Boston. This town is flourishing and commercial. Population, 3650.

Barnstable, township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 3,646, and in 1820, 3,824.

Barnstead, township in Strafford county,

New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1171, and in 1820, 1805.

Barnwell, district of South Carolina, having Savannah river SW; Edgefield NW; Orangeburgh NE; Colleton and Beaufort SE; being 50 miles in length by a mean width of 35; area 1050 square miles; surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples, cotton and grain. Chief town, Barnwell.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,096
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,873
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	158
Slaves	-	-	-	4,153

Total population in 1810 - - - 12,280

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,115
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,047

Total whites - - - - 8,162

Free persons of colour, males - 157

do. do. females - 95

Slaves, males - - - - 3,224

do. females - - - - 3,112

Total population in 1820 - - - 14,750

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 11

Engaged in Agriculture - - 4,800

do. in Manufactures - - 117

do. in Commerce - - 19

Population to the square mile, 14.

Barnwell, capital of Barnwell district, South Carolina. Lat. 33 13 N, lon. 4 20 W.

Baroach, town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Barraux, fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isere, six miles S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Barre, post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts : it is distant about 60 miles W from Boston, and contained in 1810, 1,991, and in 1820, 2,077 inhabitants. And a village with a post office in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles from Newbury, the county town.

Barre, township in Genessee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,767.

Barre, township in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1,053, and in 1820, 1,387.

Barren, Great and Little, two considerable branches of Green river, in the state of Kentucky.

Barren, county of Kentucky, having a part of Tennessee S; Allen S W; Warren

W; Hardin N; and Greene, Adair, and Cumberland E; the surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. It is 45 miles in length, by a mean width of 20; area 900 square miles. Chief town, Glasgow.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,801
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,578

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 7

Slaves - - - - 1,656

Total population in 1810, - 11,042

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,021
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,854

Total whites - - - - 7,875

Free persons of colour, males 3

do do. females 4

Slaves, males - - - - 1,213

do. females - - - - 1,233

Total population in 1820, - 10,328

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 1

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,531

do. in Manufactures - 69

do. in Commerce - 32

Population to the square mile 11.

Barrier Point, the W point, where the river Petite Nation enters the Ottawa.

Barrington, township of Bristol county, in the state of Rhode Island, situated on the S W side of Warren river. Population in 1810, 604, and in 1820, 634.

Barrington, township of New Hampshire, about 30 miles N W of Portsmouth. Population in 1810, 3,564, and in 1820, 1610.

Barrington Great, township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, about 150 miles westward from Boston. Population in 1810, 1,784, and in 1820, 1908.

Bart, township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1099, and in 1820, 1,423.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

Bartholomew, St. parish of South Carolina, in the district of Charleston, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, three-fourths slaves.

Bartholemew, small river of Arkansas and Louisiana, rising in the former, and falling into Onachitta, in the latter.

Bartholemew, Cape, south point of Staten Island, in the straits of Le Maire.

Bartlett, township in Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 436, and in 1820, 511.

Barton, town in Lincolnshire, situated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. It has a market on Monday. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Barton, post town of Orleans county, Vermont.

Barton, township in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada.

Barton, small river of Vermont, rising in Orleans county, and falling into lake Memphramagog.

Baruth, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

Basartschick, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz or Maritza. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basel, or *Basle*, canton of Switzerland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the N by Brigau; E by the Forest towns; S by the canton of Soleure, and W by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

Basel, bishopric in the NW part of Switzerland; bounded on the E by the canton of Basel; S by that of Solcure, and W and N by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire. In 1798, the French seized on this territory, annexed it to France, and made it a new department, called Mont Terrible.

Basel, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Switzerland. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill: the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Erasmus. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. The clocks here are always an hour too fast; because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. The al-

lies passed through this city when they invaded France, in December, 1813. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bashee, island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from this, the Bashee islands, lying to the S of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-cane, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, six miles in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 121 50 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Basilicata, province of Naples, bounded on the N by Capitanata and Bari; E by the gulf of Taranta; S by Calabria Citeriore; and W by Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Accrenza is the capital.

Basiliptamo, river of European Turkey, in the Morea, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

Basin-Harbor, post village of Addison county, Vermont.

Basin Minas, bay or small gulf at the NE extremity of the bay of Fundy.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 miles NNE of Winchester, and 45 W by S of London.

Baskewidge, post town of Somerset county, New Jersey, seven miles SSW from Morristown. Here, on the 13th December, 1776, General Lee was taken prisoner by Colonel Harcourt of the British army.

Basques, late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, between the towns of N Berwick and Dunbar. On the S side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren, and pasture, for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands

at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass Strait, channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the S extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of small islands extending N and S. It was discovered in 1798 by surgeon Bass.

Bassano, town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E. lat. 45 51 N.

Bassee, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained: but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles SW of Lisle. Lon. 2 52 E. lat. 50 28 N.

Basseeen, city and fort ss in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E. lat. 19 19 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skidaw.

Basseterre, capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

Basseterre, capital of Guadalupe, in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W. lat. 15 59 N.

Bass Cove, in Adolphustown, bay of Quite, Upper Canada.

Bass Island, in the bay of Quinte, lies off near to the town-plot in Adolphustown.

Bass Islands, an interesting group in lake Erie, appertaining to Huron county Ohio. This cluster is composed of three principal and several smaller islands. In the southern Bass island is the fine harbour of Put-in-bay about 5 or 6 miles west of which on September 10th 1813, captain Perry captured the British fleet, under the command of captain Barclay.

Bassora, or *Bussarah*, city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is locked up n by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beau-

tiful gardens in the world. The hot winds that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighbouring deserts. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E. lat. 29 26 N.

Bastard, township of Upper Canada, between Lansdowne and Leeds.

Bastia, seaport in Albania, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E. lat. 39 40 N.

Bastia, capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to lord Hood, in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E. lat. 42 39 N.

Bastimentos, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in South America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour. Lat. 9 52 N. lon. W C 2 40 W.

Bastingne, town of Austrian Luxemburg, 25 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 0 E. lat. 50 0 N.

Batacola, seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore, and Barcoiore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city on the banks of a small river, four miles from the sea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the English had a factory here, but were all massacred by the natives, because one of their bull dogs killed a consecrated cow.

Bataseek, tower of Lower Hungary, on the Danube 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E. lat. 46 15 N.

Batavia, city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. In general, the place is very beautiful and built of white stones; they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Shortly after the Dutch declared war against England, Batavia was captured by the British. Lon. 106 51 E. lat. 6 10 S.

Batavia, post town and capital of Genessee county New York 48 miles west from Canandaigua, and 38 miles east from Buffalo. It is a thriving village;

population, including the township of the same name, in 1820, 2597.

Batavia, township of Geauga county Ohio. Population in 1820 355.

Batavia, township in Clermont county Ohio. Population in 1820 1208

Batah, town of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the side of the bay of Campeachy.

Bath, city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they are constructed of a white stone, and the fronts, which are all three stories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The principal seasons for the waters are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol: 12 miles ESE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W. lat. 51 32 N

Bath, township in Steuben county, New York. Population in 1820, 2578.

Bath, village in Steuben county, New York with a post-office, 20 miles NW of the Painted Post, and 40 miles south from Canandaigua.

Bath post-town, township, and port of entry Lincoln county Maine, on the right bank of the Kenebec, 34 miles NE from Portland. Population in 1810, 2491, and in 1820, 3026.

Bath, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1316, and in 1820, 1498.

Bath, village in Rensselaer county New York, on the east side of the Hudson, opposite the Upper part of Albany.

Bath, town of Berkely county Virginia, 104 miles NW from Washington. Here are the Berkely springs.

Bath, township in Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 176.

Bath, township in Greene county Ohio. Population in 1810, 913, and in 1820, 1185.

Bath, county of Virginia, having Bettourt and Monroe S; Greenbriar W; Randolph NW; Pendleton NE; Augusta E; and Rockbridge SE. It is 45 miles in length with a mean breadth of 20 miles; and 900 square miles. Situated

in the Appalachian ridges, the face of this county is mountainous; the air is pure and healthy; the soil in general rather sterile, though some very productive land lies along the streams. Chief town, Warren Springs.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,006
do. do. females	-	-	1,900

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	49
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Slaves	-	-	882
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Total population in 1810,	-	4,837
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,012
do. do. females	-	-	1,953

Total whites	-	-	3,965
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	31
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do. do. females,	-	-	331
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Slaves, males	-	-	586
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do. females	-	-	616
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	6
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Total population in 1820	-	5,237
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,697
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do. in Manufactures	-	84
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do. in Commerce	-	12
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Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Bath court house, post town of Bath county, Virginia, and the principal seat of justice. 50 miles W from Staunton, and 227 from Washington.

Bath, post town of Beaufort county North Carolina, 61 miles SE of Edenton, situated on Tar river 24 miles above Pamlico sound Lat. 35 31 N.

Bath, county of Kentucky, having Nicholas NW; Flemming NE; Floyd SE; and Montgomery SW. It is 34 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 10; area 340 square miles. Chief town Owingsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,443
do. do. females	-	-	3,242

Total whites	-	-	6,685
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	28
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do. do. females,	-	-	24
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Slaves, males	-	-	635
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do. females	-	-	589
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Total population in 1820	-	7,961
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,865
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Engaged in Manufactures	-	178
do. in Commerce	-	9
Population to the square mile, 23.		

Batha, or *Bachia*, town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube, 110 miles SSE of Buda. Lon. 20 40 E. lat. 45 36 N.

Battel, town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, famous for a decisive victory gained by William I. over Harold in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey, which its remains show to have been a noble structure. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battle powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 SE of London. Lon 0 33 E. lat 50 55 N.

Batecola, fortified town on the east coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E. lat. 5 55 N.

Battenburgh, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N bank of the Meuse, ten miles SW of Nimuguen. Lon. 5 33 E. lat. 51 48 N.

Butteraux, island in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

Battersea, village in Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Near it stands a distillery and a curious horizontal airmill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is four miles WSW of London.

Baton Rouge, post town of Louisiana, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Herein the ascending the river banks rise to any considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshets. It is about 138 miles above New Orleans following the river. Here the country is finely improved. The town contains about 60 or 70 houses and 350 inhabitants.

Baton Rouge, east, parish of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having, that stream W; New Feliciana N; the Amite river, or St. Helena E; Iberville river, or St. Gabriel S. It is 26 miles in length with a mean width of 15; area 400 square miles. Its surface is rolling towards the north, but becomes generally level to the southward. The soil is fertile and in its natural state covered with a dense forest. Staple, cotton. Chief town Baton Rouge.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	1,407
do. do. females	-	1,193
Total whites	-	2,600
Free persons of colour, males	-	49
do. do. females,	-	83

Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,074
do. females	-	-	-	1,002
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	412

Total population in 1820	-	5,220
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	55
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,612
do. in Manufactures	-	153
do. in Commerce	-	81
Population to the square mile, 13.		

Baton Rouge, west, parish of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite east Baton Rouge, having the Mississippi river E; Plaquemine river, or St. Gabriel SE; Atchafalaya river SW and W; and Pointe Coupee N. It is 30 miles in length by 25 mean width; area 750 square miles. Its surface a dead alluvial plain, extremely fertile, but except near the margin of the Mississippi, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Staple, cotton.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	503
do. do. females	-	405

Total whites	-	-	908
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	63
do. do. females,	-	-	61
Slaves, males	-	-	734
do. females	-	-	569

Total population in 1820	-	2,335
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	16
Engaged in Agriculture	-	833
do. in Manufactures	-	8
do. in Commerce	-	7

Population to the square mile, 3. This population is however confined in great part to the bank of the Mississippi river.

Battlefield, village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

Battletown, post town of Frederick county, Virginia, 11 miles E by N from Stevensburg, six E from Winchester, and 16 NW of Washington.

Batture Grand, on the Ottawa river, below the Portage du Chene. Upper Canada.

Batuculla, town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with two mosques, and upwards of seventy temples. It is seated near the mouth of the Sancada, which waters a beautiful valley, 27 miles NNW of Kundapura.

Bavaria, late circle and electorate of

Germany, now a kingdom. It is bounded NE and S by the Austrian empire; W by Wittenburg and Baden; and N by several German states. It contains Bavaria Proper, the Upper Palatinate, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau; the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Salzburg, and some other states, with 35 cities, 94 towns, 753 castles, 4700 villages, 8 great abbeys, and 75 cloisters and monasteries, besides those of the mendicants; comprehending in all a superficial area of 32,000 English square miles, a population of 3,560,000 and a revenue of 2,600,000*l*. Among the numerous revolutions which the power of France has brought about on the Continent, this electorate has assumed its ancient regal honours, having been erected into a kingdom by Napoleon Buonaparte who has nearly doubled her territory at the expense of Austria, and was acknowledged an independent kingdom by the emperor of Austria, at the treaty of peace concluded between Austria and France, at Presburg, in 1805, and since that by the European powers. The policy of France, was admirably directed in this measure to its own interest, by reducing the dangerous power of Austria, and establishing a useful ally on that important side of the French territories. But notwithstanding, the king of Bavaria withdrew his troops from those of France, and joined the Grand Alliance against that empire, in October, 1813, on condition of their guaranteeing the integrity of his dominions. The accession which Bavaria received to support this regal dignity, has been the incorporation of the whole of the German and Italian Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, with several other large bishoprics and lordships in Germany; and all claims to fiefs and manorial rights the emperor has resigned. The inhabitants are strong and laborious and exercise themselves in shooting with rifle muskets at a mark, to render themselves expert against an enemy.

Bavaria Proper, late duchy, and the principal part of the late circle of Bavaria. It is 125 miles long and 87 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the S the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses pastures; and toward the N are large plains which produce plenty of corn; there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Isar, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, late duchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the N part of the late circle of Bavaria; and sometimes the Upper Palatinates, distinguish it from the late palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

Bavay, town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians, in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is six miles NE of Quesnoy, and 12 SW of Mons.

Bauge, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers.

Beugenci, town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleans, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

Baughman, township in Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 553.

Baume-les-Noies, town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had before the French revolution a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Baume is 15 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 6 24 E. lat. 47 24 N.

Bausk or *Bautko*, small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E. lat. 56 30 N

Bautzen, considerable town of Germany and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 14 42 E lat. 51 10 N.

Baux, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E. lat. 43 43 N.

Bawtry, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Idle, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of London. Lon. 1 10 W. lat. 53 27 N.

Bayazid, strong town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 143 E from Arzroum.

Baya or *Baja*, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Esseck. Lon. 19 59 E. lat. 46 12 N.

Bayeux, town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, once a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W. lat. 49 16 N.

Bayon, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine

rain, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N

Bayon, or *Bayona*, seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Bayonne, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated at the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. There is a communication between these different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The citadel is the strongest in France. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 20 W. lat. 43 29 N.

Bazas, town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an episcopal see. Lon. 0 2 W. lat. 44 22 N.

Bazetta, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 196.

Beach Island, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1810, 4, and in 1820, 8.

Beachy-head, promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E. lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconsfield, town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday. The Poet Wailer died here, and is interred in the church-yard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke who resided here. It is 23 miles WNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W. lat. 51 36 N.

Beaminster, town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W. lat. 50 50 N.

Bearded Island, in the river St. Lawrence, above lake St. Francis.

Bearfield, township in Perry county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 423.

Bear creek, small branch of Tennessee, which gains importance from being for a short space the boundary between the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Bear creek, also another inconsiderable stream, running into the western side of Miami river in Montgomery county Ohio.

Bear Gap, small post village of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Bear Lake, one of the sources of the Mississippi, about lat. 48 20 N.

Beard's creek, in Georgia, a small branch of Alamahah river, in Liberty county.

Beard's Mill, post office, Rowan county, North Carolina.

Bearn, late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Beattie's Ford, post office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

Beaucaire, town of France, in the department of Gard on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 4 39 E. lat. 43 50 N.

Beauce, late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orleans. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaucharnois Isle, in the north-easterly part of lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

Beaulere, port in an island on the NW coast of America. Lat. 56 17 N. lon. W C 56 37 W.

Beaufort, small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houses. It is 15 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 9 W. lat. 47 26 N.

Beaufort, strong town of Savoy, in Italy on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E. lat. 45 50 N.

Beaufort, district in South Carolina, containing four parishes, having the Atlantic Ocean SE; Savannah river SW; Barnwell NW; and Combahee river, or Colleton district NE. It is 60 miles in length, by a mean width of 30 miles, or 18000 square miles. Chief towns Beaufort and Coosahatchie. This is a maritime district, and has a considerable proportion of light land; the rest yields pretty good crops of cotton, Indian corn, rice and indigo.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,491
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,301
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	181
Slaves	-	-	-	20,914

Total population in 1810 - - 25,887

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,431
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,248
Total whites	-	-	-	4679
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	100
do. do. females	-	-	-	81
Slaves, males	-	-	-	13,635
do. females	-	-	-	13,704

Total population in 1820 - 32,199

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	18
Engaged in Agriculture	-	15,409
do. in Manufactures	-	168
do. in Commerce	-	59

Population to the square mile 18 nearly.

Beaufort, seaport, and post town of Beaufort district, South Carolina, on Port Royal Island, 75 miles S from Charleston, and 53 N from Savannah. Its harbour is deep and spacious. There is a chartered college, but in a languishing state. Present population about 1000. Shipping in 1815, upwards of 1500 tons. Lat 32 25 N. lon. 3 30 W.

Beaufort, county of North Carolina, in Newbern district: having Craven SW; Pitt NW; Martin and Washington N; and Hyde, and Pamlico E. Length 40 miles, mean breadth 17; area 670. It is generally level. Chief town Bath.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	2,154
do. do. females	-	2,215
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	266
Slaves	-	2,563

Total population in 1810. 7,203

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	2,914
do. do. females	-	2,955
Total whites	-	5,869
Free persons of colour, males	-	156
do. do. females	-	170
Slaves, males	-	1,951
do. females	-	1,751

Total population in 1820. 9,900

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,855
do. in Manufactures	-	239
do. in Commerce	-	97

Population to the square mile, 10.

Beaufort, seaport town and capital of Carteret county, North Carolina, on Gore sound 44 miles S from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend to this place. It is well situated to become an extensive depot of trade; and it is proposed, to connect its sound with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers. Its present population about 500 shipping in 1815, exceeded 1530 tons. Lat. 34 40 N. due south from W C.

Beaujeu, town of France, in the department of Ille and Loire, and late province of Lyonois, with an old castle. It is seated on the river Ardere, at the foot of

a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E lat. 46 9 W.

Beaumaris, county town of Anglesey with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W. lat. 53 15 N

Beaumont, town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the Meuse and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E lat. 50 12 N.

Beaumont de Lomagne, town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, five mile from the mouth of that river; and 12 SE of Lectoure.

Beaumont-le-Roger, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 22 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E. lat. 49 7 N.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, 10 miles N of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, which has a bridge, 20 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E. lat. 42 9 N.

Beaune, town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E. lat. 47 0 N.

Beaufort, seigniory, Quebec county, Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Montmorenci river, on the north side of the St. Lawrence.

Beau-rivage, river of Lower Canada, enters the Chaudiere, about four miles above its mouth.

Beaurois episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It was besieged in 1452, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raise the siege; and in memory of their exploits, they used to walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. It is seated on the river Thesin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E. 49 26 N.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, seaport of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 54 W. lat. 46 53 N.

Beaver Creek, rises in the township of Caistor, Upper Canada, and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel, for almost four miles, before its discharge.

Beaver Creek, in the township of Humberstone, runs into lake Erie, west of Row's Point, Upper Canada.

Beaver Creek, runs into lake Superior, on the north side, between river Aupie and river Rouge, Upper Canada.

Beaver Creek, or *Big Beaver*. See *Mahoning*.

Beaver Creek, usually called *Little Beaver*, to distinguish it from the large stream above-mentioned, is an excellent mill stream in Columbiana county, Ohio rising in the northern parts of that county, and after running generally in a southeastwardly direction 30 miles, falls into the Ohio river just within the borders of Pennsylvania. It affords a vast number of excellent mill seats; many of which are already improved. And among numerous others, are two paper mills; beside several forges and furnaces.

Beaver Creek, handsome mill stream in Clark county, running northwardly into Buck creek, a little distance above Springfield.

Beaver Creek, name of a creek running into the west side of little Miami river, in Green county.

Beaver Creek, also the name of a township situated on the above stream, in Green county. Population in 1820, 384.

Beaver, township of Green county Ohio. Population in 1810, 799, and in 1820, 757.

Beaver River, empties itself into the Narrows, a little below the Falls of St. Mary's running from north to south, Upper Canada.

Beaver, county of Pennsylvania, on both sides of Ohio river, having part of the state of Ohio W; Mercer N; Butler E; Alleghany SE; and Washington S. It is about 40 miles in length along the state of Ohio, with a mean breadth of 15 miles; area 600 square miles; features hilly and broken; soil generally, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Chief town Beaver, Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,192
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,393
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	75
Slaves	-	-	-	8

Total population in 1810. 12,168

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	7,802
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,432
Total whites	-	-	-	15,234
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	56
do. do. females	-	-	-	45
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	4

Total population in 1820. 15,340

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	92
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,585
do. in Manufactures	-	474
do. in Commerce	-	19

Population to the square mile, 25½.

Beaver, big, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 702, and in 1820, 742.

Beaver, township in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 236, and in 1820, 419.

Beaver, township, in Union county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2036.

Beaver, borough township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 426, and in 1820, 351.

Beaver Dam, township, in Erie, county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 142.

Beaver, *Little*, township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1379, and in 1820, 1144.

Beaver, *North*, township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 932, and in 1820, 1206.

Beaver, *South*, township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1331, and in 1820, 800.

Beaver, small town, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Beaver, post town, Northumberland county, 51 miles NW from Harrisburg.

Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Pike county. Population in 1820, 525.

Beaver, trifling creek, in the eastern part of Huron county, running northwardly into lake Erie.

Beaver, township of Columbiana county. Population in 1810, 483, and in 1820, 639.

Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Guernsey county. Population in 1820, 556.

Bebelinguen, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 miles NW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 2 E. lat. 48 58 N.

Bec, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Lon. 0. 52 E. lat. 49 14 N

Becancour, river of Lower Canada, enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the river St. Maurice. Its sources enterlock with those of the Chaudiere.

Beccaria, township in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 236.

Becket, post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the head of Westfield river, 17 miles SE from Lenox, and 25 W from Northampton.

Beckhamsville, post town, Chester district, South Carolina, on the Wateree, 32 miles NW from Camden.

Beekmansville, post town, Schoharie county, New York.

Beekmantown, township in Clinton county, New York. Population in 1820, 1343.

Beddington, town of Maine, Washington county, near the source of Pleasant river, 35 miles NW by W from Machias.

Beccles, town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and two free schools, one of them with ten scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E. lat. 52 36 N.

Bec'd-Arieux, or *Bedarieux*, town of France, in the province of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon. 3 20 E. lat. 43 32 N.

Bechin, town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausnics, 55 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 53 E. lat. 49 13 N.

Becket, township in Berkshire and state of Massachusetts, about 170 miles W of Boston. Population in 1810, 1028, and in 1820, 984.

Beckum, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, situated at the source of the river Nerse, 22 miles SE of Munster. Lon. 8 3 E. lat. 51 44 N.

Becsangil, province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithyrcia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedql, town in the north riding of York-shire, through which passes a Roman causeway. It is 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W lat. 54 20 N.

Beddington, village near Croyden, in Surrey. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral.

Beden, or *Beding*, village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English channel at New Shoreham.

Beder, fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E. lat. 17 0 N.

Bedford, borough, and a county town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is divided into two parts by the Ouse, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling green. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of

Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London: Lon. 0 30 W. lat. 52 13 N.

Bedford, township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1296, and in 1820, 1375.

Bedford, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 592, and in 1820, 648.

Bedford, township in Westchester county, New York. Population in 1820, 2432.

Bedford, village with a post office, in West Chester county, New York, about 35 miles northeastwardly from the city of New York, and has about 2400 inhabitants.

Bedford, borough, and capital, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 189 miles W of Philadelphia, 91 E by S of Pittsburg, and 150 NW from Washington. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded by mountains. It is now much frequented in the summer season on account of the mineral springs in its neighbourhood. Population in 1810, 547, and in 1820, 789. The county was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March, 1771. It has a post office and about 730 inhabitants.

Bedford, county of Pennsylvania, having Maryland S; Somerset W; Cambria NW; Huntingdon NE; and Franklin SE. Length 52; mean breadth, about 31; 1600 square miles; surface extremely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys; soil equally varied; in general rocky and barren in the mountains but fertile and well watered in the valleys, Staples grain, flour, whiskey, and salted provisions. It is very productive in excellent iron, and possesses some mineral coal. The springs near Bedford have become a place of fashionable resort in the months of July, August and September. Chief town Bedford.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	8,035
do. do. females	7,590
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	120
Slaves	1

Total population in 1810 - 15,746

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	10,312
do. do. females	9,590

Total whites	19,902
Free persons of colour, males	171
do. do. females	170
Slaves, males	2
do. females	3

Total population in 1820 - 20,248

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	79
Engaged in Agriculture	4,555

Engaged in Manufactures	-	905
do. in Commerce	-	41
Population to the square mile, 12.		

Bedford, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1342, and in 1820, 1321.

Bedford, New, town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate at the head of navigation on Accushnet river, 58 miles S by E of Boston. Population in 1820, 3947. Lon. W C 6 58 E lat. 42 41 N. see *New Bedford*.

Bedford, county of Virginia, having Franklin SW; Bottetourt W and NW; Rockbridge N; Amherst NE; Campbell SE; and Pittsylvania S. It is 30 miles in length by a mean breadth of 22; area 660 square miles separated by the Blue Ridge from Bottetourt county, a part of Bedford is mountainous; it is in general, however, hilly, and moderately fertile. Staples tobacco and grain. Chief town, Liberty.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	5,033
do. do. females	-	4,696
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	212
Slaves	-	6,147

Total population in 1810 - - 16,088

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	5,573
do. do. females	-	5,383

Total whites - - - 10,953

Free persons of colour, males	-	153
do. do. females	-	158
Slaves, males	-	4,102
do. females	-	3,929

Total population in 1820 - - 19,305

Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,948
do. in Manufactures	-	351
do. in Commerce	-	36

Population to the square mile, 30.

Bedford, county of West Tennessee on Duck river, having Maury W : Williamson NW ; Rutherford N ; Warren NE ; Franklin SE ; Lincoln S. Length 35 miles ; mean width 25 ; area 875 square miles ; surface rolling. Staples cotton and small grain. Chief town Shelbyville.

Population in 1810.		
Free whites, males	-	3,697
do. do. females	-	3,360
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	5
Slaves	-	1,180

Total population in 1810 8,242

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	6,327
do. do. females	-	6,007

Total whites	-	12,334
Free persons of colour, males	-	49
do. do. females	-	33
Slaves, males	-	1,952
do. females	-	1,638

Total population in 1820 - 16,006

Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,307
do. in Manufactures	-	137
do. in Commerce	-	15
Population to the square mile, 18.		

Bedford Level, tract of fenny land, about 30000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI., and Charles I, William, earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it ; and, in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowls are taken during the season.

Bedfordshire, county of England, bounded on the SE by Huntingfordshire, E by Cambridgeshire, SE by Hertfordshire, SW by Buckinghamshire, and NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth, 22, containing 260,000 acres. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and 124 parishes : and has 10 market towns. The number of inhabitants in it in 1801, was 63,393, 1811, was 70,213 ; and in 1821, 83,716 ; population to the square mile 206 ; sends 4 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter and fullers earth ; its manufactures, lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.

Bedminster, township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1199, and in 1820, 1248.

Bedminster, township in Somerset county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1312, and in 1820, 1393.

Bednore, or *Bidanore*, town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 187 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E. lat. 14 0 N

Bedouins, modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the North of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the pa-

triarchs were formerly ; their principal employment is the grazing of cattle.

Bedwin, Great, borough in Wiltshire, by prescription which sends two members to parliament. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W. lat. 51 22 N.

Beekman, township in Dutchess county, New York. Population in 1820, 4257.

Beelin's ferry, post village of Cumberland county Pennsylvania.

Beemah, river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah, and flows SE upward of 300 miles till it joins the Kistna, near Edghir.

Beerling Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long and 30 wide 30 leagues E of Kamschatka. Lon. 166 30 E lat. 55 30 N.

Beerling, or *Bhering's Strait*, the narrow sea between the W coast of N. America, and the east coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi.

Beerling's, formerly Admiralty Bay, NW coast of North America. Lon. W C. 62 W lat. 59 20 N.

Beerling's Island, in the sea of Kamschatka, or North Pacific ocean. On this is and on November 5th 1741, the worthy but unfortunate captain Beerling, the discoverer of the straits which bear his name was wrecked, and on which he died the 8th of the following December. Lon. 163 E London. lat. 55 N.

Befort, small but strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basil. Lon. 6 54 E. lat. 47 36 N.

Begia, or *Beggia*, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E. lat. 36 42 N.

Beja, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the same name, 72 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 49 W. lat. 37 28 N.

Beichlingen, town in Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Wiemar. Lon. 11 50 E. lat. 51 22 N.

Beira, province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-os-Montes and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the S by Portuguese Estramadura, on the E by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W by the Atlantic.

Belcastro, episcopal town in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 SW of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E. lat. 39 6 N.

Belcherton, post town of Hampshire

county, Massachusetts, 15 miles W by N of Brookfield, the same distance E by S of Northampton, and about 80 W of Boston. Population in 1810, 2270, and in 1820, 2426.

Beichite, town of Spain in Arragon, on the river Almanazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W. lat. 41 33 N.

Belchoe, town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated in Laugh Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 29 W. lat. 54 20 N.

Belclare, town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W lat. 54 1 N.

Beled el Haram, the holy land of the Mohammedans, a district of Arabia, 60 miles N and 100 SE from Djedda, Gedda, Jidda, Juddah, or Jedda, which see.

Belem, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city ; and here all the ships that sail up the river must come to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal ; and here is a royal palace.

Belestat, town of France in the department of Arriege, and late county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfast, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns of Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh. Lon. 5 52 W. lat. 54 46 N.

Belfast, post town of Hancock county, Maine, near the mouth of Penobscot river, 31 miles N of Thomastown on Penobscot bay. Population in 1810, 1274, and in 1820, 2026.

Belfast, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 750 and in 1820, 1196.

Belfust, post village of Lawrence district South Carolina.

Belgium, the ancient name of the Netherlands, or low countries on the Rhine, Maese, and Scheldt. The name was revived by the French when in possession of the country, and divided into the nine following departments. Sheldt, Gemappe, Dyle, Deux Nethe, Sambre and Meuse, Ourthe, Loire, Maes, and Forets. This fine country is now part of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Belgorod, town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 80 miles SE of Bender.

Belgrade, town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Savoy.

The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with wood to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. It was taken in 1789 by marshal Laudohn, but rest and at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E. lat. 45 10 N.

Belgrade, small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 0 E lat 41 22 N.

Belgrade, township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1810, 996, and in 1820, 1121.

Belgrado, town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 miles S by W of Udina.

Belida, or *Bleeda*, town of Algiers, in the province of Titeria, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 miles SE of Algiers.

Belitz, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the river of the same name, 27 miles SW of Berlin.

Bellac, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges.

Bellaire, seigniority Lower Canada, Hampshire county, on the north side of St. Lawrence river, 24 miles above Quebec.

Bellaire, post-office Lancaster district South Carolina.

Bellaire, town of Maryland, capital of Hartford county, 22 miles NE of Baltimore, and 86 WSW of Philadelphia.

Bellbrook, town so called in Sugar creek township, Greene county, Ohio, 8 miles south west from Xenia.

Bellfontaine, small town and seat of justice for Logan county, Ohio, 18 miles north from Urbana, and 56 northwest from Columbus.

Bellefonte, township, borough, and post town of centre county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 203, and in 1820, 433.

Bellegarde, strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1797, but was re-taken the next year, after an obstinate defence, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Bellegarde, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalon. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Belleisle, island of France, 15 miles from

the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place of Palais, a fortified town with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Belleisle, island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. W C 21 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Belle River runs into St. Clair, to the eastward of river aux Puces, and is navigable for boats some way up.

Bellesme, town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Bellevue, post town and settlement of Washington county Missouri, in the Mine district, it contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Belleville, post village of Essex county, New Jersey, 5 miles above Newark on the Passaic river.

Belleville, post town of Wood county, Virginia, on the left bank of Ohio river at the mouth of Lees creek.

Belleville, post village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

Belleville, town and post office, Logan county, Ohio.

Belleville, post town of Richland county, Ohio, on the west branch of Mohicon creek.

Belleville, post town of St. Clair county, Illinois, 16 miles nearly E. from Cahokia.

Bellevue, fief of Lower Canada, in Surry county, on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 22 miles NE from Montreal.

Belley, episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chambery, and 250 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NNW of Hexham and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

Bellingham, township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 766, and in 1820, 1034.

Bellinzona, town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat 46 6 N.

Bellows Falls, in Connecticut river between Walpole and Rockingham. The whole pitch in about half a mile is 42 feet.

Bellows Falls, village and post office of Cheshire county; New Hampshire, at Bellows's falls.

Bellunese, territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrimo, the bishopric of Trent, and

Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, town of Italy, capital of the Bel-lunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Beltrve, extensive prairie of Louisiana, in the Opelousas. It lies between the waters of the Teche and Vermilion, and those of the Mermentau river.

Belmonte, town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cozenza. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Belmonte, county of Ohio, having the Ohio river E; Monroe S; Guernsey W; and Harrison and Jefferson N. It is 25 miles in length, by 20 wide; area 500 square miles; surface hilly; soil very productive. Staples grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Woodfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	5,721
do. do. females	-	-	5,288
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	88

Total population in 1810 - - 11,079

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	10,247
do. do. females	-	-	9,855

Total whites - - - 20,102

Free persons of colour, males - 113

do. do. females - 114

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 20,329

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 220

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,371

do. in Manufactures - 711

do. in Commerce - 50

Population to the square mile, 40

Belmont, post town of Hancock county, Maine, 19 miles W from Castine, and 8 miles SW from Belfast.

Belmont, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 744.

Belper, town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are several large cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 miles N of Derby, and 134 NNW of London.

Belpre, town of Washington county, Ohio, on the NW bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanaway, 14 miles SW of Marietta, and 46 NE of Gallipolis.

Belpre, town and township in Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 494, and in 1820, 1151.

Belpuig, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 miles ENE of Lerida.

Belt, Great, strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

Belt, Little, strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, borough of Ireland, in the county of Cavan; seated on the river Erne, 9 miles NNW of Cavan.

Beltz, or *Belzo*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 miles N by W of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Behm, town of Lower Saxony, near the mouth of the Oste, 24 miles NW of Stade.

Belvez, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 miles SSE of Périgueux.

Belvedere, town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, 17 miles NE of Chirueza. It is subject to the Turks: and the raisins, called B. lvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45, E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belvidere, post town of Franklin county, Vermont, on the waters of La Moelle river, 38 miles N from Montpelier.

Belvidere, post town of New Jersey, on the left bank of the Delaware 11 miles above Easton, in Sussex county.

Belvidere, post town in Sussex county, New Jersey about 12 miles above Easton in Delaware, and 10 S by W of Hope.

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

Benares, district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jounpour, Chunar. and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000*l*.

Benares, populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the bank very high. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different fami-

lies. The more wealthy Hindons, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Benares is 425 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarrí, town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 11 N.

Benavento, town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Astorga. Lon. 5 7 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides between N and S Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, fort and town on the SW of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bendermassen, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40 E, lat. 2 40 S.

Bender, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1769, and restored by the treaty of Kaynardgi; and taken again in 1770, and restored at the treaty of Jassy, 1790. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Benedetto, *St.* town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Benedict, town of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, on Patuxent river. Distant about 68 miles from Baltimore, south-westwardly.

Benesouf, town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W shore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Benfeld, town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is situated on the river Ill, 12 miles SW of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 45, E, lat. 48 24 N.

Bengal, country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Orissa and Bahar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from W to E is about 720 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as render it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 miles wide. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must for this reason be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted for 70 miles between dykes; and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English East India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares, is near 1,290,000*l.* and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

Bengal, post town of Oneida county, New York.

Benguela, kingdom of West Africa, bounded on the N by Angola; on the S by Mataman; on the E by the river Rimba; and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to cape Negro on the S; that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans.

Benguela, capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

Benin, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic; on the N by Biafara; on the E by parts unknown; and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1 S lat. and extends to about 9 N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but is very low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy.

Benin, the capital of a kingdom of the

same name in Africa, situated on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Benlawers, mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomond, mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennevis, mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, E of Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1500 feet in height.

Bennington, county of Vermont, forming the SW angle of that state; having Rutland N; Windsor NE; Windham E; Berkshire in Massachusetts S; and Washington county, New York, W. It is 40 miles in length, with a mean width of 17; area 680 square miles: its features are hilly in general, and in part mountainous. The soil is productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Staples, flour, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Bennington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	7,867
do. do. females	-	-	7,981
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	45

Total population in 1810 - 15,893

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	8,006
do. do. females	-	-	8,040

Total whites - - - 16,046

Free persons of colour, males - 34

do. do. females - 45

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 16,125

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 6

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,024

do. in Manufactures - 784

do. in Commerce - 32

Population to the square mile, 24 nearly.

Bennington, the chief town of Bennington county, Vermont, 36 miles NE from Albany, 36 miles W of Brattleborough, and 33 N of Pittsfield in Massachusetts. It contained 2,283 inhabitants in 1800, and is famous for a victory obtained here, August 16th, 1777, by the troops of the United States under General Starke, over a detachment of the British army, or rather

Hessians, under Colonels Bawn and Breyman, which was a prelude to the decisive victory at Saratoga, by which General Burgoyne and all his army submitted to the United States army under General Gates. The principal public edifices are a church, court-house and jail. It lies in lat 42 52 N, and lon. W C 3 56 E.

Bennington, township in Genessee county, New York. Population in 1820, 796.

Bennington, on the Shenango, town of Mercer county, Pennsylvania,

Bennington, township situated in the NE quarter of Delaware county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 412.

Bennington, township of Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 210.

Bensalem, township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N from Philadelphia. Population in 1810, 1,434, and in 1820, 1,667.

Bensoboro, post town of North Carolina, in Pitt's county, 60 miles SE from Raleigh.

Benson, post town of Rutland county, Vermont; situated on the E side of lake Champlaine; nine miles N by W of Fairhaven, and 27 NW of Rutland. In 1800 it had 1159 inhabitants.

Bentheim, town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, town and castle of Italy in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

Benton, township in Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 3,357.

Berar, soubah of the deccan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N; Orissa on the E; Golconda on the S; and Candeish and Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. Its capital is Nagpouir.

Beraum, town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Berbice, Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English fleet in May, 1796.

Berchtolsgaben, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Salzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Bereafston, borough of Devonshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

Bereilly, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi. 123 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Bere Regis, town in Dorsetshire, with a

market on Wednesday. It is a small place, seated on the Bere, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113 SW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Berg, duchy of Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

Bergamo, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

Bergamo, ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see, famous for its sewing silk. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Bergarac, trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Bergas, town of Romania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is seated on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, ancient seaport of Norway. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

Bergen, town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Bergen, township in Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 2438.

Bergen, county of New Jersey, bordering on the North river, which separates it from New York; bounded by Newark bay, and Essex and Morris SW; Sussex W; Orange and Rockland counties, New York, NE; and Hudson river E. Length 30, by a mean width of 16; area 480 square miles; surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous, and soil various. Staples, grain, fruits, salted provisions, and garden vegetables. Chief town, Bergen.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,879
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,759
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	785
Slaves	-	-	-	2,180

Total population in 1810 - - - 16,603

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,824
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,572

Total whites - - - 15,396

Free persons of colour, males - 548

do. do. females - 511

Slaves, males - - - 913

do. females - - - 770

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 40

Total population in 1820 - 18,178

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	81
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,126
do. in Manufactures	-	-	994
do. in Commerce	-	-	57

Population to the square mile, 38 nearly.

Bergen, post town and seat of an academy in Bergen county, New Jersey, three miles W from N York.

Bergen, township in Bergen county, New Jersey, Population in 1810, 2,690, and in 1820, 3137.

Bergen-op-Zoom, town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquise of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, about a mile and a half from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal; it has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and 1793, by treachery. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Bergues, *St. Vinax*, fortified town of France, in the department of the North, and late county of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Berkhamstead, township of Litchfield county, in the state of Connecticut. The lands are rough and broken, and the inhabitants not very numerous. It contains about 200 families.

Berkhamstead, town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It is 26 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Berkeley, corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday; it is governed by a mayor; and in the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Berkley, township in Bristol county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1014, and in 1820, 1060.

Berkeley, post town, Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river, 35 miles S from Boston.

Berkley, or *Sandtown*, village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 14 miles from Philadelphia.

Berkley's Sound, on the NW coast of America, between Nootka sound and the mouth of the Columbia river.

Berkley, county of Virginia, bounded S W by Frederic; Hampshire NW; Potomac river NE; and Jefferson SE. Length 28, mean width 18 miles; area 500 square miles; surface mountainous, and soil gene-

rally thin, though many spots are favourable exceptions. Staples, grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Martinsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,966
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,794
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	190
Slaves	-	-	-	1,529

Total population in 1810 - - 11,479

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,634
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,451
Total whites	-	-	-	9,085
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	117
do. do. females	-	-	-	111
Slaves, males	-	-	-	994
do. females	-	-	-	904

Total population in 1820 - - 11,211

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	70
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,831
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	606
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	27

Population to the square mile, 22.

Berkley Springs, post village, of Berkley county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Potomac, 110 miles above Washington city.

Berks or *Berkshire*, inland county of England, bounded on the E by Surry; on the S by Hants; on the W by Wilts; and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than six in the narrowest part; area about 750 square miles. Population in 1801, 109,215; in 1811, 118,277; and in 1821, 131,977. Population to the square mile, 176. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

Berks, county of Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Schuylkill river; bounded, S W by Lancaster and Lebanon; NW by Schuylkill; NE by Lehigh; and SE by Montgomery and Chester. Length 38 miles; mean width 27 miles; area 1000 square miles. This is one of the most fertile counties in Pennsylvania. It is traversed by one humble chain of mountains, and limited on its NW and SE sides by two others. The soil is varied; in some parts limestone abounds; and in others clay

slate. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, cattle, hogs, and salted provisions. Chief town, Reading.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	21,893
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,725
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	524
Slaves	-	-	-	4

Total population in 1810* - - 43,146

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	23,287
do. do. females	-	-	-	22,510
Total whites	-	-	-	45,797
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	254
do. do. females	-	-	-	223
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 46,275

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	320
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,217
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,928
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	125

Population to the square mile, 46.

* Berks, in 1810, included what is now Schuylkill, which then contained the townships of Upper and Lower Mahantango, Pinegrove, Norwegian, Manheim, Brunswick, and Schuylkill. These townships at that epoch contained an aggregate of 5,819 inhabitants, reducing the census of what is now Berks county to 37,327.

Berkshire, county in the state of Massachusetts, divided into 26 townships. The inhabitants are about 35,000. It is the most westwardly county of the state, and is for the most part mountainous; bounded S by Litchfield county in Connecticut; W by Columbia and Rensselaer counties, New York; N by Bennington county, Vermont; and E by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden counties, Massachusetts. Length, from N to S, 48 miles, mean width 13 miles; area 360 square miles. The Green mountains traverse this county in all its length. Other mountain ridges also chequer its surface, giving a mountainous aspect to the whole. The soil is, however, in general fertile, and peculiarly adapted to grazing. Staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions. It is abundant in marble and limestone. Chieftown, Lenox.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	18,192
do. do. females	-	-	-	17,662
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	653

Total population in 1810 - - 35,907

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	17,254
do. do. females	-	-	17,564
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	34,818
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	427
do. do. females	-	-	142
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	35,666
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	94
Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,568
do. in Manufactures	-	8,319
do. in Commerce	-	133

Population to the square mile, 40,

Berkshire, township in Broome county, New York. Population in 1820, 1502.

Berkshire, township in Delaware county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 284, and in 1820, 190.

Berlamont, town of France, in the department of Nord, six miles ESE of Quesnoy.

Berleburg, town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 miles NW of Marburg.

Berlin, city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, and of the whole Prussian dominions; one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any in Germany. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 miles in circumference; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens, and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. The population in 1803, was 153,128, exclusive of the garrison. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Sprée, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E, and another to the Elbe on the W; that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German Ocean. This city was taken, in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, the French entered this

city, and Buonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 miles N of Dresden, and 185 miles NW off Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Berlin, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 591, and in 1820, 625.

Berlin, post town of Hartford county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Hartford. Population, 800.

Berlin, township in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 2,798, and in 1820, 2,877.

Berlin, township in Rensselaer county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,986.

Berlin, borough in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 330, and in 1820, 382.

Berlin, village with a post office, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, six miles N of Abbotstown, 20 S of Carlisle, and about 100 W of Philadelphia.

Berlin, township in Coshocton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 395.

Berlin, township in Delaware county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 482.

Berlinville, post village on the main road from Easton, Pennsylvania to Berwick, about two miles below the Lehigh water Gap, and one mile from Lehigh river.

Bermuda Hundred, or *City Point*, a port of entry, in Chesterfield county and state of Virginia. It is seated on the W side of James River, about 20 miles below Richmond. It maintains a considerable foreign trade. The total value of its exports is about 100,000 dollars. Lon. W C 0 30 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Bermuda, *Somers*, or *Summer Islands*, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. It is universally agreed that the nature of these islands has undergone a surprising alteration to the worse since they were discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren than formerly. The town of St. George on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

Bern, largest of 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

Bern, capital of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school,

a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them for the convenience of walking in wet weather. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Switzerland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Bern, township in Albany county, New York. Population in 1820, 5531.

Bern, Upper, township in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2017.

Bern, post town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles NW from Reading.

Bern, Lower, township in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1791.

Bernard, town of Germans, in the electorate of Brandenburgh, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

Bernard, Great, St. mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days without any distinction of religion.

Bernard, township in Somerset county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1879, and in 1820, 2063.

Bernay, trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen. Lon 0 50 E. lat. 49 6 N.

Berne, township in Fairfield county, Ohio, Population in 1810, 976, and in 1820, 923.

Bernburg, town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E. lat. 51 51 N.

Berncastle, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

Berry, late province of France, fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

Berthier, village and seigniorship of Lower Canada, Warrick county, on the left shore of St. Lawrence river.

Berthier, seigniorship of Lower Canada in Heresford county, on the right side of the St. Lawrence river.

Bersella, fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Lizza and Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E. lat. 44 45 N.

Bersuire, town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Sevrès and late province of Poitou, 12 miles SW of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W. lat. 46 52 N.

Bertie, township on the west side of Niagara river in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada; it lies south of Willoughby and is open to lake Erie

Bertie, county of North Carolina, on the Roanoke; bounded, S and SW by the Roanoke river, or Martin; W by Halifax; NW by Northampton; N by Herford; E by Chowan river, and SE by Roanoke river or Washington county. Length 28, mean width 25; area 700 square miles; surface generally level, and part marshy; soil of middling quality. Staple tobacco. Chief town Windsor.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	- - - 2,415
do do. females	- - - 2,530
All other persons except Indians	
not taxed	- - - 274
Slaves	- - - 6,059

Total population in 1810	14,218
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males	- - - 2,278
do. do. females	- - - 2,552

Total whites	- - - 4,130
Free persons of colour, males	- - - 125
do. do. females	- - - 125
Slaves, males	- - - 2,277
do. females	- - - 2,748

Total population in 1820.	- - - 10,805
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Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	- - - none
Engaged in Agriculture	- - - 3,430
do. in Manufactures	- - - none
do. in Commerce	- - - 11

Population to the square mile, 15.

Bertinoro, town of Italy in Romagna, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E. lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St. town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E. lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, seaport and borough in the county of North Carolina, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W. lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, town and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations. It had a strong castle now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends

two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W. lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick North, borough in the county of East Lothian on the frith of Forth, 20 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickshire, county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire. It is 40 miles in length with a mean width of 18; area 720 square miles. Population in 1801, 30,621; 1811, 30,779; and in 1821, 83,385. Population to the square mile, 46. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder and Eye.

Berwick, township in York county, Maine. Population in 1810, 4455, and in 1820, (exclusive of South Berwick) 2736.

Berwick, South, post town of York county, Maine, on the E side of Piscataqua river, about seven miles from York, the county town. It has a post office, and an academy. The township contains 3891 inhabitants.

Berwick, North, post town of York county, Maine, 10 miles NW from York.

Berwick, South, township in York county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1473.

Berwick, township in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1799, and in 1820, 1207.

Berwick, village with a post-office, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Susquehannah river, opposite to the head of the turnpike road, between this river and the Lehigh, a branch of the river Delaware. It is 16 miles NE of Cattawissey, 37 of Northumberland, and about 35 W of the navigable part of the Lehigh.

Berwick, sometimes called *Abbotstown*, a town of York county, in the state of Pennsylvania; about 15 miles W of Yorktown, and 100 of Philadelphia.

Bethany, township in Genessee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1691.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besançon, ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with freestone. It is

52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E. lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestricia, town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E. lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzas, town of Spain in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W. lat. 43 12 N.

Betelfagni, town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44 30 E. lat. 15 40 N.

Bethabara, Moravian settlement, in Stokes county, North Carolina, 4 miles SE from Bethany.

Bethany, township in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 193.

Bethania, post town of Stokes county, North Carolina; a Moravian settlement, about four miles distant from Bethabara, their capital town, 10 SW of Germantown, and 15 NE of Huntsville. It has about 200 inhabitants.

Bethel, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining to another township of the same name, in Dauphin county. They are both watered by a small stream, called the Little Swatara, and contain about 2000 inhabitants.

Bethel, township of York county, in the district of Maine, situated chiefly on the south bank of the Androscoggin river.

Bethel, township of Windsor county, and state of Vermont, about 40 miles from Rutland in the same state.

Bethel, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 299, and in 1820, 324.

Bethel, township in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 3059.

Bethel, borough, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1437.

Bethel, township in Oxford county, Maine. Population in 1810, 975, and in 1820, 1267.

Bethel, township in Sullivan county, New York. Population in 1820, 1096.

Bethel, township in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1294.

Bethel, township in Clark county Ohio. Population in 1820, 970.

Bethel, township in Huron county Ohio. Population in 1820, 164.

Bethel, township in Miami county,

Ohio. Population in 1810, 506, and in 1820, 1043.

Bethel, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1810, 1095, and in 1820, 1083.

Bethlem, township in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1738, and in 1820, 2002.

Bethlem, township in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1118, and in 1820, 932.

Bethlehem, town of Palestine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W, and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. Lon. 25 25 E. lat. 31 50 N.

Bethlehem, town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E. lat. 50 55 N.

Bethlehem, town on Albany county New York, situated on the W side of Hudson river eight miles S of the city of Albany. The township is famous for its dairies, and contained 3095 inhabitants in 1800.

Bethlehem, township in Albany county, New York. Population in 1820, 5114.

Bethlehem, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 422, and in 1820, 467.

Bethlehem, post town and township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at lat. of 40 37 N, and lon. W C 1 46 E. The united brethren were settled here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. In 1800 the town contained 543 inhabitants, and the township 1343. In 1810, the township contained 1436, and in 1820, 1860 inhabitants, principally of the same sect. The buildings are not remarkable for grandeur or elegance; but are generally comfortable. They have one house for public worship, a separate apartment for the residence of the single brethren, and another for the sisters. There likewise, is a seminary for the education of young ladies, in which are taught all the useful and some of the ornamental branches of education; and so great is the reputation of these schools, for the attention paid to the morals as well as the literary improvement of the pupils, as to invite them from Philadelphia and other capital cities. The scenery around Bethlehem, and the primitive manners of its

inhabitants, give the place an aspect of peculiar interest, to the eye of a traveller, and render it eminently calculated to refine the taste, and preserve the morals of the students. It may be doubted whether the world affords a more pleasing scene than can be enjoyed in a fine summer evening in Bethlehem, when the groups of beautiful, simply but elegantly dressed, and happy young females, are "let loose from school."

It is the principal town of the Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, in Pennsylvania, is situated on the north or left bank of the river Lehigh, in a township of the same name, at the mouth of Manockicy creek, on ground descending towards the river, and towards the creek, which gives it a fine appearance, when viewed from the south or west.

It is closely built on three streets, the principal ones, extending north and south, and the other two running from this towards the east.

The public buildings, are a large *Stone Church*, built in the Gothic style and plastered outside with a gray cement. It is 142 feet long, and 68 feet wide, of a proportionable height and having a small tower rising from the centre of the top, surmounted with an elegant dome, in which is a small bell. It is handsomely furnished in the inside, having rows of benches on each side, for the two sexes. A *Sisterhouse* or building for the unmarried women. A seminary for young ladies, where all the females Moravian children, are educated, and also many others from various parts of the United States. The number at present is one hundred. A *Public Tavern*, being the only one permitted in the town, where of course all strangers are lodged. Their burial ground, is in the NE part of the town, and is laid out in regular alleys and walks, planted with trees. The graves, contrary to the custom of other Christians, are laid with their feet to the south. The number of dwelling houses is 72, besides shops and other out-houses, and they are generally built of stone only one story high, forming a great contrast with their large church. Bethlehem is 11 miles W by S from Easton, and fifty two N by W from Philadelphia. Here is a wooden bridge over Lehigh 400 feet long and 4 arches.

Bethlehem, east township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810 1806, and in 1820, 2239.

Bethlehem, west township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1849, and in 1820, 2187.

Bethlehem, township in Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 489.

Bethlehem, post village of Clarke county, Indiana.

Bethlehem's Creek, or *Coeyman's Kill*, falls into the right bank of the Hudson, 7 miles below Albany.

Bethlehem Cross Roads, post village Southampton county, Virginia.

Bethlehem, post town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 9 miles south from Litchfield, and 33 NNW from New Haven.

Bethune, fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, town of Asia, in Curdistan, situated on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Betton's Island, near the coast of Revillagigedo. Lat. 55 21 N, lon. WC 54 42 W.

Bettsburg, post village in Jerusalem, Chenango county, New York.

Betuwe, fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities, and several hundred villages. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

Bevecum, town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, N and S, two islands of the United provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheldt.

Bevergorn, town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

Beverley, borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and two churches, beside the minster. It is seated on the river Hull, 9 miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverungen, town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Beverly Township, in the West Riding of the county of York, lies west of Flamborough, on Dundas-street.

Beverly, town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N by E of Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. In 1800 the inhabitants were 3881, in 1810, 4608, and in 1820, 4283.

Beula, small town in Cambria county Pennsylvania, planted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, (G B) about 60 miles E of Pittsburg.

Bewcastle, village in Cumberland, on the Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins: and in the church yard is an ancient cross, with several sculptures, on which are illegible inscriptions.

Bewdley, borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 128 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, river which rises in the N of Inverness-shire, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray.

Bex, village of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it, the largest of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, for defending them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

Beziers, town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Biafar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, situated to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Biana, town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Bibb, county of Alabama.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,551
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,379
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	2,930
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	373
do. females	-	-	-	373
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,676
				<hr/>

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,294
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, uncertain.				

Biberach, free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Reuss, 17 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Bicester, or *Burcester*, town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles N of the former and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Bicha, river of South America, enters the Orinoco near the falls of Ature.

Biche, *Marais à la*, empties itself into lake Ontario, at the north-east part of the township of Grantham, Upper Canada.

Bidache, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43, 31 N.

Bidassoa, river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bideford, seaport and town corporate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place 14 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W lat. 51 10 N.

Bideford, port of entry, and post town in York county, Maine. It is situated on the sea coast, near cape Porpoise, 23 miles S by W of Portland, and 40 NE of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Population 1560.

Bideford, a township in York county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1563, and in 1820, 1738.

Biddle, lake, one of the sources of Bighorn river.

Bieka, Crab island, 9 miles SE from Porto Rico. Lat. 18 N, Lon WC 11 45 E.

Biezz, town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of Vitrol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Vercail. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Bielogorail, strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videnó, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczukow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Bielsk, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew, 100 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Bienne, town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Bienne, town of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Bienvenu, a bayou, or creek of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, rises to the north of the city of New Orleans, runs east into Lake Borgne, after a course of 10 miles. It was by the route of this channel that the British army reached the bank of the Mississippi December 23, 1814.

Bieroliet, town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Bigbay, settlement and post village of Illinois, in Johnson county.

Big black, river, a small branch of the Mississippi, rising in the state of Mississippi, and having its discharge at the grand gulf, 62 miles above Natchez.

Big-blue, river of Indiana, falls into Ohio, 15 miles W from Corydon, dividing Crawford and Harrison counties.

Big Bone Lick Creek, small stream in Woodford county, state of Kentucky; famous on account of the animal bones of an enormous size that have been found here. Some have supposed these to be the bones of the Mammoth, and others of a non-descript animal.

Big dry, branch of Missouri, on the right of that stream, about 150 miles above the Yellow-stone river.

Big-flats, post village of New York in Elmira, Tioga county.

Biggleswade, town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest barley markets in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Bighorn, river, large south-eastern branch of the Yellow Stone river, rises in the Rocky or Chippewan mountains, and flowing NE by N by comparative courses, 450 miles falls into Yellow Stone river from the right at Manue's Fort. Lat. 46 N lon. WC 29 21 W.

Big Lick, post village of Bottetout county Virginia.

Big Prairie, town of Missouri in New Madrid county.

Big River, town of Missouri, Jefferson county.

Big Rock, township of Askansaw. Population in 1820, 328.

Big Sandy river, branch of Ohio, having its sources in the Cumberland mountain, interlocking with those of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Great Kenhawa, and flowing north-west, about 150 miles by comparative courses, falls into Ohio. Lat. 38 27 N, lon WC 5 30 W. For about 65 miles this river is the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky.

Big Sandy creek, branch of Oconee river in Georgia, falls into the Oconee about 20 miles above Dublin.

Big Scioux river, branch of Missouri,

from the left having its source between those of St. Peter's branch of the Mississippi, and St. Jacques's branch of Missouri, and flowing south, falls into the latter about 800 miles above its mouth.

Big Springs, post village of Washington county, Maryland, above the mouth of Little Connococheague.

Big Muddy Creek, post village of Illinois in Randolph county.

Bigorre, late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Cumminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Big Walnut Creek, large easterly branch of Sciota river, rises in the north-eastern angle of Delaware county. Its course is nearly south 50 miles through Delaware, across Franklin into the north border of Pickaway county, where it joins the Sciota.

Bijnagur. See *Bisnagur*.

Bijore, province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wood, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of Ibaicabal which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildeston, town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S E of Bury, and 63 NE of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Biledulgerid, county of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guerguia, and on the W by Tugurt. It lies between 5 and 11 E lon. and 28 and 32 N lat. The air is wholesome but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of barley.

Bilevell, town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, seven miles SE of Ravensburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Bill Birs Key, small island near the Spanish Main on the Musquito shore.

Billericay, town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful prospect over a rich valley, to the Thames, nine miles SW

of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bellerica, post town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles NW of Boston, and 10 S of Dracut on the Merrimack river. It contained 383 inhabitants in 1800.

Bellerica, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1289, and in 1820, 1380.

Billimead, town of Vermont, Caledonia county, on the sources of the Passumpsick river.

Billingsport, village in New Jersey, on the river Delaware, about 12 miles below Philadelphia. Here was a fortification during the war of Independence, which defended the channel of the river.

Billom, town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 miles SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bilma, a burning desert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 21 and 25 N lat.

Bilsden, town in Leicestershire, 96 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

Bilson, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. W C. 2 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

Bimlipatam, seaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam. Lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Binaves, small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Binbrook, township in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada; situated between Saltfleet, Glandford and Caistor.

Binch, little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Binchester, village on the river Were, near Durham. Several inscriptions and monuments show it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

Bincaza, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, village in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. Binfield was the scene of Pope's

youthful days, and here he wrote his *Wind-
sor Forest*.

Bingen, ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated at the place where the river Nahe falls into the Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It is 15 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Bingham, town in Nottinghamshire, with a small market on Thursday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Bingham, post town of Maine, Somerset county, on the east or left side of the Kennebec river, above the Carlotunk falls.

Binghampton, post town and seat of justice in Broome county, New York, at the junction of the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, 145 miles SW from Albany and 40 miles SE from Ithica.

Biobea, river of South America in Chili, rises in the Andes, and enters the bay of Conception. Lat. 36 45 S.

Biorneburg, town of Finland, in Sweden near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bohemia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E. lat. 61 42 N.

Birch Bay, NW coast of America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lat. 48 53 N. lon. W C 45 27 W.

Bir or Beer, town of Diarbeck in Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the E bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles NE of Aleppo.

Bird, small island, or rather rock in the head of Niagara river, between the harbour of Buffalo, and Fort Erie.

Bird, township of Ohio, Brown county.

Bird Islands, a cluster in the Caribbean sea opposite to the coast of Columbia, about 50 miles SE from Curaçoa. Lat. 12 N. lon. W C 10 E. It is also the name of many inconsiderable islands in various parts of the earth.

Birdsborough, post town of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Schuylkill, 8 miles below Reading.

Birdsville, post village of Burke county, Georgia.

Birkenfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 miles ESE of Trèves.

Birmah, extensive empire in Asia, to the S of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy to the frontiers of Assam on the N; on the W it has Aracan and Cassay, and on the E China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in

1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Mouchabon, a small place to the N of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava in 1763, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu, in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death, in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which runs S through the whole country, is produced pure amber, and the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, load-stone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Boodh. Their system of jurisprudence is distinguished above any other Hindoo commentary for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch; and, like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal. The prevailing characteristic of the Birman court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoora.

Birmingham, town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and

warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which, though lately cased with brick, is a very ancient building, with a lofty spire, the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola and turret; it has also two chapels, several meeting-houses, a large school endowed by Edward VI. an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen greatly in population; and in 1811, contained upward of 70,000 inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the production of human ingenuity; their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW from Coventry and 116 from London. Lon. 1 50 W. lat. 52 30 N.

Birmingham, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 290, and in 1820, 323.

Birmingham, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 586, and in 1820, 515.

Birmingham, town and post town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 43.

Birmingham, post town of Clarke county, Pennsylvania.

Birr, town of Ireland, in King's county, near the borders of Tipperary, 34 miles NE of Limerick, and 34 NNW of Kilkenny.

Birse, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 miles W of Aberdeen.

Birtley, village in the county of Durham, 10 miles N of Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

Birviesca, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles N of Burgos.

Birza, town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau.

Bisaccia, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles NE of Conza.

Biscara, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, and the chief place of the

district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 miles SSW of Constantina. Lon. 5 12 W. lat. 33 36 N.

Biscay, province of Spain, 97 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, E by Upper Navarre, S by Old Castile, and W by Asturias. It contains three divisions; Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba. This province is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, custom-houses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by mere condescension a corregidor and a commissary of marines; but does not permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, vines and grain; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb: and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W. lat. 43 48 N. and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5 0 W. lat. 48 30 N.

Biscay, New, province of Mexico, noted for its silver mines. It has New Mexico on the N, and Zacatecas on the S; the Rio de las Naxas runs through a great part of it. It forms the southeastern part of the intendency of Durango.

Biscayno, island in the Florida channel. Lat. 25 55 N. lon. W C 3 23 W.

Bischofsheim, town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 miles SSW of Wurtzburg.—Another seated on the Rhom, 44 miles N by E of Wurtzburg.

Bischofslack, town of Germany in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 miles W by N of Laubach.

Bischofswerda, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 miles E of Dresden.

Bischofswerder, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Oss, 28 miles NE of Culm.

Bischofzell, town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle; seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thür, 12 miles S of Constance.

Bischwiler, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 miles W by N of Haguenau.

Biseglia, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani.

Biserta, seaport of the kingdom of Tunis,

in a country abounding in corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It stands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It is seated near the river Clun, 8 miles E of Montgomery, and 159 WNW of London.

Bisignano, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a castle; seated on a hill, near the river Boccona, 16 miles N of Cosenza.

Bisley, village in Gloucestershire, three miles SE of Stroud. It has a large church standing on an eminence, and a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bisnagur, town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the river Nigouden, 28 miles SSE of Sanore, and 105 N by W of Chitteldroog. Lon. 76 2 E. lat. 15 20 N.

Bisnee, town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 miles ENE of Rangamutty, and 130 SE of Tassatidon. Lon. 90 45 E. lat. 26 27 N.

Bistineau, lake of Louisiana, 30 miles long and from half a mile, to three miles wide, lying in nearly a north and south position, receiving Dacheet river, at its northern, and falling into Red river at its southern extremity.

Bistriez, town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 miles NE of Colswar. Lon. 25 3 E. lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb. 30 miles N to W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E. lat. 49 5 N.

Bitonio, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra de Bari, ten miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E. lat. 41 6 N.

Black Bay, on the north shore of lake Superior, lies a little east of Isle de Minette, and west of Shanguenac, Upper Canada.

Black Creek, in the county of Lincoln, discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the township of Willoughby, some miles above Chippewa, Upper Canada.

Blackburn's Springs, post village of Tennessee, Jackson county.

Blackford town of Indiana, in Possey county.

Blackheath, post town of Illinois, in Randolph county.

Black-Horse, post village of Burlington

county, New Jersey, 17 miles from Trenton.

Black-Horse-Tavern, post village of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

Black Lake, or *Oswegatchie*, lake of N. York, in St. Lawrence county. It receives Indian river at its southwest extremity, and extending 20 miles in a northeast direction, contracts again to the size of a small river, and joins the Oswegatchie seven miles above its mouth at Ogdensburg.

Black Lake, river of Louisiana, rises in the pine forests in the NW part of the state, flows south 60 miles, expands into Black Lake, a sheet of water about 10 miles long, again contracts to a small river, turns southeast 20 miles and joins Saline river.

Blackbank, town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 5 20 N.

Blackburn, town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 miles NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Blackheath, elevated plain, SE of London, commanding some fine prospects, and adorned with many villas.

Black Lick, township in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 963, and in 1820, 1303.

Black Lick, river of Ohio, branch of Big Walnut.

Black, river in Vermont, which rising in Rutland county, passes through the country in a SE course to the Connecticut river, with which it unites near Charleston; and another entering lake Memphramagog.

Black, river in the state of New York. It rises in Herkemer county, and running nearly a NW course through Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson counties, falls into lake Ontario, at Sackett's Harbour, eight miles below Brownsville, after a comparative course of about 100 miles.

Black, river of North Carolina, which unites with Cape Fear river, about 20 miles above Wilmington, in the same state.

Black, river of Ohio, rises in Medina county, over which, and Cayahoga, it flows a northerly course of 35 miles into lake Erie.

Black Forest, forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Black Island, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 9

Black River, township in Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 354.

Black, river of Missouri, main northern branch of White river, rising in Missouri, and flowing E about 180 miles, turns to S and SW 200 miles, in which latter distance it enters Arkansas territory, and joins White river. It is augmented by a great

number of tributary streams. The country it waters is in general fertile, and productive in grain and fruits.

Black, river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of Ocatahoola, Washitau, and Tensaw; flows south by a very circuitous channel of 40 miles, falls into Red river 30 miles above its mouth.

Black Rock, harbour, Fairfield county, Connecticut, at the mouth of Ash creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE from Bridgeport.

Black Rock, post village, Niagara county, New York, on the right bank of Niagara river, two miles N from Buffalo. It contains 40 or 50 houses, and about 200 inhabitants.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between lon. 33 and 44 E, and lat. 42 and 46 N.

Black Stocks, post village, Chester district, South Carolina.

Black Swamp, post village, St. Peter's parish, South Carolina.

Blackpool, village in Lancashire, much resorted to for sea bathing.

Black Walnut, post village, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Black Warrior, river of Alabama, large north-eastern branch of Tombigbee. It rises S from the great bend of Tennessee, between the sources of the Tombigbee, Coosa, and Cahaba, and is navigable at high water to the falls, about 120 miles from Huntsville, forming part of a direct channel of inland navigation from the gulf of Mexico, through the Mobile bay, Mobile river, Tombigbee, &c. to the central and northern parts of Alabama.

Blackwater, river of England, joins the Chelmer at Malden, and flows into Blackwater bay.

Blackwater, river of the south of Ireland, falls into the sea at Youghal bay, after having traversed the counties of Cork and Waterford.

Blackwater, river or creek of New Hampshire, rising in the Northern parts of Hillsborough county, and enters the Contacook in Hopkinton.

Blackwater, river of Virginia, rises in Prince George's county, flows SE between Sussex and Surry, and between Southampton and Isle of Wight counties, turns to the S, and unites with the Nottaway almost on the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

Blackwater, creek of Pickaway county, Ohio.

Bladen, county, North Carolina, on both sides of Cape Fear river; bounded SW by South Carolina; by Robeson W; Cumberland NW; Sampson and New Hanover

NE; and Brunswick SE; being 50 miles in length, by a mean width of 30; area 1500 square miles; surface generally level; soil of middling quality; staples, grain, tobacco, &c.. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,863
do. do. females	-	-	1,709
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	114
Slaves	-	-	1,785
Total population in 1810			5,471

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,076
do. do. females	-	-	2,270
Total whites	-	-	4,346
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	78
do. do. females	-	-	64
Slaves, males	-	-	1,382
do. females	-	-	1,406
Total population in 1820			7,276

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,417
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 5 nearly.

Bladensburg, town in Prince George county, Maryland, where there is a post office, six miles from the city of Washington, on the post road to Baltimore, and 35 miles from the latter.

Blairsville, post village, York district, South Carolina.

Blair Athol, village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW of Perth.

Blois, late province of France, which now forms the department of Loire and Cher.

Blaize, see *San Blass*, cape of Florida, at the mouth of Appalachicola river, between Apalache and St. Joseph's bays.

Blakely, post town of Alabama, situated on the Tensaw branch of Mobile river, at the head of Mobile bay. This town is of recent construction, not dating farther back than 1816. The ground on which it is built is a high bank of earth. The harbour is spacious, and water sufficiently deep for any vessels that can pass the bars of Mobile bay, either at the mouth of the bay, or below the mouth of Tensaw river. Blakely contains about 600 inhabitants, a few stores, and a bank. Lat. 30 40 N. Lon. W C 10 44. W.

Blakely, township in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 450

Blakesburg, town of Penobscot county, Maine, 21 miles N from Bangor.

Blamont, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the little river Ve-zouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blanchard's Fork, large eastern branch of the Auglaize river. It rises within about one mile of Scioto river, in a central part of Hardin county, and runs northwardly about 26 miles; then turns west and flows 38 miles further, into the Auglaize.

Blanc, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanco, cape of South America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

Blanco, cape of Peru, on the South sea, 120 miles SW of Guayaquil. Lat. 3 45 S. lon. W C 6 W.

Blanco, cape of North America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, forming the southern extremity of the peninsula of Popagayo. Lat. 9 20 N. lon. W C 9 W.

Blanco, cape of North America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 43 23 N. lon. W C 47 W.

Blanco, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 350 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blanco Cape, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly due east from the Madeira islands, between Cape Cantin and the Marbese river. Lat. 33 0 N, lon. 8 45 W.

Blandford, township in the West Riding of the county of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, adjoining Oxford, on the river Thames.

Blandford, township in Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1515.

Blandford, post town of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 16 miles NW by W from Springfield.

Blandford, town of Prince George's county, Virginia, included within the incorporated limits of Petersburg, from which it is only separated by a small creek.

Blanes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne.

Blankenberg, town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Ostend.

Blakenberg, town of Westphalia, in

the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 miles E of Bonn.

Blankenburg, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Blannerhassett's Island, a remarkably beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. It is so named from a Mr. Blannerhassett, an Irish gentleman of large fortune; who having, with his family, left Ireland in 1801, purchased and removed to this island; where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling house. A considerable part of the island was laid out into gardens after the most approved models of European taste; and the whole scenery combined seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in December, 1810, and shortly afterwards the garden was totally destroyed; and few or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendour and magnificence.

Bleregnies. See *Malplaquet*.

Blabeuren, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Arch with the Blau, 11 miles W of Ulm.

Blaye, a seaport of France, in the department of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 46 7 N.

Bledsoe, county of East Tennessee, bounded by Marion S; Franklin, Warren, and White NW; Roane N; and Rhea SE. Length 35 miles; mean width 13; area 455 square miles; surface hilly, and part mountainous; soil varied, but in some parts highly productive in grain and fruits. Chief town, Pikeville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,842
do. do. females	-	-	1,774
Total whites	-	-	3,616
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	15
do. do. females,	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	177
do. females	-	-	184
Total population in 1820	-	-	4,005

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,054
do. in Manufactures	-	116
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile, 9.

Blekingen, province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 miles long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlsrona.

Blenheim, village of Suabia, seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet. It is memorable for the signal victory over the French and Bavarians, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. The Austrians were defeated by the French near this place in 1800.

Blenheim, township in the W Riding of the county of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite Benford, Upper Canada.

Blenheim, township in Schoharie county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,862.

Blenheim, post town in Schoharie county, New York, on the W side of the Schoharie river, 40 miles S W by W from Aibany.

Blere, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 miles E by S of Tours.

Blessington, borough of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SSW of Dublin.

Bletchingly, borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, four miles E of Ryegate, and 21 S of London.

Blairie, seignory, on the Sorel, in Bedford county, Lower Canada, 23 miles SE from Montreal.

Bligh's Island, NW coast of North America, between Point Grauma bay, and Point Freemantle, 30 miles N from Montagu Island. Lat. 60 52 N, lon. W C 69 17 W.

Block Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, 13 miles NE from Montaug Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, and 10 miles SW from Point Judith. It is the town of New Shoreham, in Newport county, Rhode Island. Population 1810, 722; and in 1820 953.

Blockley, township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill three miles from Philadelphia. Population in 1810, 1618, and in 1820, 2655.

Blockzyl, town of Holland, in Overysse, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a

good harbour, eight miles NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E. lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, city of France, capital of the department of Loire and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. In this castle Lewis XII was born, and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy: and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 miles ENE of Tours, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 20 E. lat. 47 35 N.

Bloody-run, post town of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, eight miles E from Bedford.

Bloom, post town of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Population 1200.

Bloom, township in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1626.

Bloom, post town of Fairfield county, Ohio, seven miles NW from Lancaster.

Bloom, township in Fairfield county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 839, and in 1820, 1613.

Bloom, township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 445.

Bloom, township of Sciota county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 205.

Bloomfield, post town of Somerset county, Maine, right side of Kennebec river, seven miles E from Norridgewock.

Bloomfield, township in Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1820, 889.

Bloomfield, post town of Ontario county, New York, eight miles W from Canandaigua.

Bloomfield, township in Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 3621.

Bloomfield, post town of Essex county, New Jersey, five miles NW from Newark.

Bloomfield, township in Essex county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 3065.

Bloomfield, post town of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Bloomfield, township in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 114, and in 1820, 214.

Bloomfield, post village of Virginia in Loudon county.

Bloomfield, post village of Nelson county, Kentucky.

Bloomfield, township and post town in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 166.

Bloomfield, township in Jackson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 318.

Bloomfield, small town or village in Wayne township, on the western borders of Jefferson county, 14 miles westerly from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Cadiz.

Bloomfield, post town of Pickaway county, upon Walnut plains, on the road from Columbus to Chillicothe; 17 miles south from Columbus, and 8 N from Circleville.

Bloomfield, township in Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 468.

Bloomingsburg, post village of New York, in Sullivan county.

Bloomington, village on the Hudson, seven miles above the city of New York.

Blooming Grove, township and post town in Orange county, New York. Population in 1820, 2219.

Blooming Grove, town of Richland county, Ohio.

Blooming Grove, township in Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 168.

Bloomingsburg, village Fayette county, Ohio, 40 miles SW from Columbus.

Bloomington, post village and chief town of Monroe county, Indiana, on Bean-blossom branch of White river, about 70 miles NE from Vincennes.

Bloomington, post town, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Bloomington, post village of Halifax county, Virginia.

Bloomington, post village of Ontario county, New York, 13 miles W from Canandaigua.

Bloine, town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw.

Blore, village in Staffordshire, 10 miles N of Uttoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, September 1459, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury, for York, with 500 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone cross to his memory.

Blount, county of Tennessee, bounded by the Cherokee lands SSW and W; Holston river separating it from Knox, and Roane NW and N; and by Sevier E; length 38 miles; mean width 15 miles; area 570 square miles; surface hilly; soil varied, Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, and some cotton. Chief town, Maryville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	4,122
do. do. females	-	-	3,886
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	26
Slaves	-	-	805
Total population in 1810	-	-	8,839

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	5,119
do. do. females	-	-	5,035
Total whites	-	-	10,154
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	27
do. do. females	-	-	27
Slaves, males	-	-	552
do. females	-	-	491
Total population in 1820	-	-	11,258

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,531
do. in Manufactures	-	137
do. in Commerce	-	10

Population to the square mile, 20 nearly.

Blount, county of Alabama, bounded S by Shelby and Jefferson; W by ——— N by Cotaco; E by ——— and SE by St. Clair; length 32, breadth 30; area 960 square miles; surface hilly. Staple cotton.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,158
do. do. females	-	-	1,088

Total whites - - - 2,239

Free persons of colour, males - none

do. do. females - 1

Slaves, males - - - 77

do. females - - - 98

Total population in 1820 - 2,415

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	805
do. in Manufactures	-	22
do. in Commerce	-	1

Population to the square mile, 2.

Blountsville, post town, and capital of Sullivan county, East Tennessee, on the Watauga branch of Holston river; 25 miles W from Elizabethtown, and 109 above Knoxville.

Blue-earth, river, branch of Kansas river.

Bluefield Bay, between Luana Point and Cabarilla Point, island of Jamaica, lat. 18 10 N. lon. W. C. 1 25 W.

Blue Field, river of North America, which separates Honduras, from Nicaragua, and is discharged into Bluefields Bay. Lon. W C 4 30 W. lat. 12 N.

Blue-Hill, township and post town of Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 658.

Blue Lick, Upper, on Licking river, Fleming county, Kentucky.

Blue Lick, Lower, see *Ellisville*.

Blue Mountain, sometimes called *Kittatiny*, was originally called by the Indians *Kaatain chunk*, which is said to signify "main or principal mountain." It crosses the Delaware, which forms a deep gap, through it, about 24 miles above Easton, and running WSW, crosses the Lehigh, which forms also a gap, through it and continues nearly the same direction westward of the Susquehanna. The height of this mountain is at three points in the county of Northampton, as follows: On the west side of the Delaware, at the Delaware Watergap, it is found to be 1250 feet; on the west side of Lehigh Watergap, it measures 1175 feet, and on the east side of Kunkles Gap, or Allentown road, it mea-

sures 1135 feet. These measurements were taken by the common geometrical method, and will give the average height of the Mountain in the county of Northampton, at 1186 feet. The Blue Mountain so far as it extends in Northampton county, is a very regular ridge, nearly uniform in its height, and has properly but four passes or *Gaps*, in the county. These are the *Delaware Water Gap*, the *Wind Gap*, the *Lehigh Water Gap*, and *Little Gap*, between the *Wind Gap*, and *Lehigh Water Gap*. The Mountain is in all places steep, thinly covered with poor timber, generally rocky, and unfit for cultivation.

Blue Ridge, one of the ranges of the Appalachian, or Allegany mountains, and generally, though erroneously considered the southeast ridge of that system. It extends from the Hudson river into Georgia. The great Limestone valley, as it is called by pre-eminence extends along the NW side of the Blue ridge. The real Limestone range, is, however, much more limited than generally believed. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania it is seldom as much as 10 miles wide from the foot of the mountain, and followed by clay slate, which forms the substrata, on the NW side of the valley. The line of separation crosses the Delaware about 20 miles above the borough of Easton; the Lehigh at the Slates: the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek; and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. Between the Susquehanna, and Potomac, the relative distances and distinction between the two formations, maintain a nearly similar position. From the latter stream SW we are unprepared to mark their respective limits.

The entire length of the Blue Ridge as a separate range, is upwards of 700 miles. Its general elevation varies considerably. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland it is humble; but in Bedford county, Virginia the Peaks of Otter exceed 5000 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean; and are the most elevated part of the Appalachian system SW from Hudson river.

Blue Rock, post town and township in Muskingham county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 557.

Blue Stone, river of Virginia, rises in Tazewell and flows NE into Kenhawa river in Giles county, having an entire course of 40 miles.

Blue Water, river, southern branch of Missouri, which it joins nine miles below the mouth of the Kansas.

Bluff Springs, post village, Jefferson county, Mississippi.

Blufston, town of Howard county, Missouri.

Blyth, town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23

NNW of Newark, and 151 N by W of London.

Boardman, township and post town, 10 miles SE from Warren, in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 343, and in 1820, 604.

Boat-run, post village, Clermont county, Ohio.

Boat-yard, post village of Sullivan county, Tennessee, upon the Natouga river 16 miles below Blountsville.

Bobenhausen, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, three miles SE of Francfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bobio, episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E lat. 44 45 N.

Bocat, valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

Bocca-Chica, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagenia, in S. America. It is defended by several forts, which were all taken by the English in 1741.

Boea del Drago the W entrance into Chiriqui bay, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 9 05 N. lon. W C 4 W.

Boca del Toro, entrance into the bay of Chiriqui or Almirante, E from the island Bocaloro. Lat. 9 12 N. lat. W C 3 45 W.

Bocaloro, island at the mouth of the bay of Chiriqui or Almirante. Lat. 9 12 N. lon. W C 3 50 W.

Bocaul's Bay, South America in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 54 S. lon. W C 5 54 E.

Bocca Tigris, bay, or estuary of the river Pekiang. The great commercial city of Canton stands at its head.

Bochetta, chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast; this pass, is properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

Bockholt, town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E. lat. 51 42 N.

Boccing, large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E. lat. 51 56 N.

Bodcau, lake of Louisiana, six miles W from Lake Bistineau. It discharges its waters into Red river at the south, and receives Bodcau river at the northern extremity.

Bodcau, river of Louisiana, and Arkansas; rises in the latter N. lat. 33 40 W. lon. W C 17 interlocking with the waters of Little river of the South, Little Missouri, and Dacheet; the entire length of the

Bodcau is about 100 miles, one third of which is in Louisiana; it enters the north-east extension of the lake of the same name. The country drained by the Bodcau is hilly, covered with pine and oak woods; soil thin and sterile.

Bodega, port on the W coast of North America. Lat. 38 21 N. lon. W C 47 W.

Bodet, *River au*, Upper Canada, in the township of Lancaster, falls into lake St. Francis east of Pointe au Bodet.

Bodli, town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E. lat. 44 2 N.

Bodmin, borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W. lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an Archbi-hop's see; seated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 25 54 E. lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E. lat. 45 55 N.

Boeschot, town in the province of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E. lat. 51 8 N.

Bog, river of Poland, which runs SW through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Ocza-kow and the river Dnieper.

Bogdo, mountain of Asia, separating the sources of the Selenga river from those of the Upper Irtish and the Dscherbehan, or Upper Oby. The centre of the Bogdo, is about 95 E. from London, lat. 45 N.

Boque Chitto, river of Mississippi, and Louisiana, rises in Lawrence county, in the former state, flows SSE through Lawrence and Pike counties, 50 miles, crosses the line between Louisiana and Mississippi, N lat. 31 turns SE through St. Tammany, 60 miles falls into Pearl river, about 40 miles above the mouth of the latter. The general character of the country drained by Boque Chitto, is in every essential respect similar to that watered by Pearl river.

Boeuf, *Le*, lake in Erie county, Pennsylvania, discharges its waters into French creek, branch of Ohio. The postage from Le Boeuf to Presquisle on lake Erie is about 14 miles.

Boeuf, town of Franklin county, Missouri.

Baeuf, river of Arkansas, and Louisiana. It rises in the former, interlocking its sources with those of the Mason and Barthelémy, flows south, enters Louisiana, and turns to SW by S. Continuing that course upwards of 100 miles between Washitau and Mason, joins the former opposite the west end of Sicily island, at N lat. 31 47.

Boeuf, *Bayou*, or *Creek of Louisiana*,

rises in the Pine forests between Opelousas and the rapids of Red river, flowing first north-east, turns gradually to south-east, enters on the low lands south of Red river, and after continuing to flow by comparative courses 60 miles, unites with the Crocodile to form the Courtableau river.

Boggs, a township in Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 847.

Bogota, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma. See *Santa Fe*.

Bogota, river of South America, rising in the mountains near Santa Fe, and flowing to the SW, falls into the Magdalena. It is rendered in a peculiar manner interesting by the great cataract of Tequendama.

Bohemia, kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Misinia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; though there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is an integral of the Austrian empire. The capital town is Prague.

Bohemia, creek on the eastern shore of Maryland, which unites with Elk river a few miles above its junction with Chesapeake bay.

Bojador, cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Bois Blanc, island of Michigan, in the Detroit river opposite Amherstburg. Though lying within a quarter of a mile off the eastern shore of the strait, the main ship channel passes between the island and Amherstburg, with depth of water for the largest vessels. The island contains between one and two hundred acres of excellent land.

Bois Blanc, lake between lake Superior and the lake of the Woods.

Bois-le-Duc, large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, situate among Morasses, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45 NE of Antwerp, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. It is the capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and

by the French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Boltnitz, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E lat. 48 42 N.

Bokhara, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia, 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Bokharia, *Bocharia*, or *Bucharia*, a general name for all that vast tract of land lying between Karazm, and the sandy desert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Great Bukharia is situated between 34 and 46 N lat. and 76 and 92 E long. It is bounded on the N by the river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of Kashgar, on the S by Persia and the peninsula within the Ganges, and on the W by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richest mines; the valleys are of an astonishing fertility; the fields are covered with grass the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. Little Bukharia is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, renders it much colder than from its situation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and silver.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, four leagues NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

Bolao, river of South America, in Quito, rises near Cuenca, and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil opposite the island of Puna. Lat. 3 S.

Bolcan or *Volcan*, town of South America, in Tucuman on the river Leon. Lon. W C 13 E, lat. 23 20 S.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Bold Fountain, post village of Virginia in Charlotte county.

Poleslape, or *Buntzlau*, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles NE of Lignitz. Long. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Bolingbroke, post town of Talbot county, Maryland.

Bolislav, town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Glogaw. Long. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bologna, city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruitful plain and salubrious air. The river Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the silk works, through the city. There are a great number of palaces particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or viceroy of the pope, resides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, eleven feet high, the workmanship of Giovanai di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. The private houses are well built, and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, maccaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lap-dogs. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 miles NNW of Viterbo.

Bolsover, town in Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It has a spacious castle, on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is six miles E of Chesterfield, and 145 NNW of London.

Bolswaert, town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles N of Sloten.

Bolton, a populous town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a

canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, and muslins. It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 197 NNW of London.

Bolton, town of Richelieu county Lower Canada, on lake Memphramagog.

Bolton, town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its fine limestone, 18 miles NE of Worcester, and 34° W of Boston. Population 1050.

Bolton, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1037, and in 1820, 1229.

Bolton, township in Tolland county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 700, and in 1820, 1607.

Bolton, township in Warren county, New York. Population in 1820 1087.

Bolzano, town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bomal, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Bombay, island of Hindoostan, one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is situated on the W coast of the Deccan, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E lat. 18 58 N.

Bombay Hook, a point and small island in the Delaware river, in Kent county, Delaware, 17 miles SE by S from Reedy island.

Bomene, seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

Bommel, handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, six miles N E of Huesden.

Bommel-Waert, island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 miles long and five broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bona, seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 270 miles E of Algiers. Long. 7 45 E, lat. 36 52 N.

Bonair, fertile island near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the E of Curacoa. It is 60 miles in circuit, and has a good harbour and road on the SW side. Lon. W C. 8 42 E, lat. 12 10 N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. W C. 24 26 E. lat. 48 15 N.

Bond, county of Illinois, on both sides of Koskaskias river; bounded by Jefferson SE; Washington S; Madison W; and the Indian country N; length 30; breadth 18; area 540 square miles; surface level or moderately hilly; soil productive. Chief towns, Ripley, Perrysville, and Independence.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,546
do. do. females	-	-	1,336
Total whites	-	-	2,882
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	10
do. do. females,	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	16
do. females	-	-	11
Total population in 1820	-	-	2,931

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	283
do in Manufactures	-	104
do. in Commerce	-	8

Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Bondou, kingdom of central Africa, bounded on the E by Bambouk; on the SE and S by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderness; on the SW by Woolli; on the W by Foota Torra; and on the N by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Sla-tees, who generally pass through it, in going from the Coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt. The centre of this kingdom is about 8 W London. Lat. 10 N.

Bonne Chew, river of Upper Canada, flows into the Ottawa.

Bonsecours, seigniory of Lower Canada, Richelieu county, 35 miles NE from Montreal.

Bonsecours, seigniory Lower Canada, in Buckingham county, on the right side of St. Lawrence 20 miles SW from Quebec.

Bonsecours, seigniory of Lower Canada, in Devon county, 40 miles below Quebec, on the opposite side of St. Lawrence river.

Bonsecours, bay of Alabama, forming the NE curve of Mobile bay, extending towards Pardido bay.

Bonhampton, or *Bonum*, village of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, about half way between Brunswick and Woodbridge.

Bonifacio, seaport of Corsica, well fortified and populous: 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9° 20' E. lat. 41° 25' N.

Bonhomme, town of Missouri St. Louis county.

Bonn, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the residence of the elector, whose gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It is seated on the Rhine, ten miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7° 12' E. lat. 50° 45' N.

Bonna, or *Bona*, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. in 1535, and is 306 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6° 15' E. lat. 36° 2' N.

Bonnefemme, town of Missouri, in Howard county.

Bonnestable, town of France, lately in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0° 30' E. lat. 48° 11' N.

Bouneval, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Cheautaudun. Lon. 1° 20' E. lat. 48° 12' N.

Bonneville, town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6° 10' W. lat. 46° 32' N.

Bono, post town of Indiana, in Lawrence county, on the east fork of White river.

Bonnet Quarre, See *Parish of St. Charles*, in Louisiana; situated along both banks of the Mississippi coast, bounded E and SE by the parish of St. Bernard, NE by lake Pontchartrain, and pass of Manchac, N by lake Manrepas, and W by the parish of St. John Baptiste. The only arable land in this parish is on the Mississippi; it produces, sugar, cotton,

indigo, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, maize, oranges, peaches, and figs. Natural timber; various species of oak, elm, ash, and hickory, also cotton wood, cypress, willow, and sycamore.

Bonum. See *Bonhomme*.

Boodge-boodge, town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68° 0' E. lat. 23° 16' N.

Boone, county of Kentucky, on the left side of Ohio river, opposite the mouth of great Miami; bounded NW and N by Ohio river; E by Campbell; and S by Pendleton; length 25; mean width 12; area 300 square miles; surface hilly; soil productive, in grain and fruits, staples flour, and salted provisions.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,733
do. do. females	-	-	1,191
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	26
Slaves	-	-	656

Total population in 1810, - 3,606

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,755
do. do. females	-	-	2,572
Total whites	-	-	5,327
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females,	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	652
do. females	-	-	584

Total population in 1820 - 6,582

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,821
do. in Manufactures	-	191
do. in Commerce	-	17

Population to the square mile, 22.

Boonesboro, town of Kentucky, in Madison county, on Kentucky river, about 50 miles above Frankford.

Boonesburg, small post town in Washington county, Maryland. It has a post office about 60 miles from the city of Washington.

Booneslick, See *Boonville*.

Booneton, post village of Morris county, New Jersey, 29 miles NW from Newark.

Boonville, post town of Oneida county, New York, on Black river, 31 miles N from Utica. Population 400.

Boonville, township of Oneida county, New York. Population in 1820, 1294.

Boonville, formerly Boonslick, town Missouri in Howard county, on the right

bank of Missouri river, opposite Frank-
lin.

Bootan, country NE of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassasudon.

Boffingen, free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, four miles E of Awlan. Lon. 10 21 E. lat. 48 55 N.

Boothbay, post town of Lincoln county; between Sheepsfoot and Damariscotta rivers, 10 miles SE from Wiscasset.

Boothbay, township of Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1582, and in 1820, 1950.

Boppart, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz. Lon. 7 35 E. lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, town of the Duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E. lat. 52 19 N.

Borchloen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E. lat. 50 50 N.

Boques, or *Boque*, creek of Ohio, rises in Union, and enters the right side of Sciota, in Delaware county.

Bordentown, post town of Burlington county, New Jersey, seated on the E side of the river Delaware, opposite Bristol, Pennsylvania, 11 miles NE from Burlington, and about 26 from Philadelphia. This town possesses a considerable trade, being the common rendezvous of a line of stages between Philadelphia and Amboy.

Boreham, village in Essex, three miles NE of Chelmsford, famous for a stately fabric, built by Henry VIII. which though now ruinous, was once the most magnificent building in this country.

Borgne, lake of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is in reality the western extension of Pascagoula sound. It communicates with the gulf of Mexico, by the SE pass, SW from Cat Island; with the Pascagoula Sound, by the passes of Christian and Marianne; and with lake Pontchartrain, by the Rigolets. The depth of water through the ship channel of lake Borgne is, at low tide, about six feet. It is from the mouth of Bienvenu creek, to the W end of Cat Island, 40 miles in length, with a mean width of 10 miles between the opposite shores of Mississippi and Louisiana. Lake Borgne forms one of the great channels of entrance into Louisiana.

Borgo, town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E. lat. 60 34 N.

Borgasforte, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E. lat. 45 0 N.

Borgo-San-Domino, episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E. lat. 44 58 N.

Borgo di-San-Sepulchro, episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of Florence. Lon. 12 7 E. lat. 43 32 N.

Borgo-val-di-taro, small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E. lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles SE of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W. lat. 42 6 N.

Boriquen, island of the West Indies, near Porto-Rico. The English settled here, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W. lat. 18 0 N.

Borkelo, strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E. lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a county of the same name, bounded on the S by the state of Venice, on the E by the territory of Austria, and on the S and W by Caddea. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E. lat. 46 25 N.

Borneo, island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; before the discovery of New Holland, thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost through the middle. It is almost of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewise rice, pepper, fruits, and bees' wax, which last is used instead of money. The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers and monkeys. This island has fine rivers, especially toward the W and S. The rainy season continues for eight months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthful, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor with partitions made of cane. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There

are Mahometans on the sea coast; but the rest are Gentoos. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the NW side. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, island of the Baltic Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Bornou, extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan; on the N by the desert of Bilma; on the SE by Cashna; and on the SW by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E lon. and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara: but all the rest is well watered by springs and rivers that tumble down with a dreadful noise from the mountains: rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern and western frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter being all covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The capital is of the same name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situated in a flat country. Lat. 40 N.

Borodino, on the Moskwa, village of Russia, 90 miles W. from Moscow, famous for a sanguinary battle between the French and Russians, September 7th, 1812.

Borough, township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 244.

Boroughbridge, borough in the N Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. It sends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles NW of York, and 218 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Borrowdale, dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too com-

mon. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrowstowness, or *Boness*, village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good port, but its trade is not on the increase.

Bosa, ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Boscawen, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on the W side of the Merrimack river, about 10 miles N of Concord. Population in 1810, 1,829, and in 1820, 2,113.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arpe, five miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Boscobel, village in Shropshire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosna Serago, large and strong town of Turkey, and capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Ceraio is the capital.

Bosphorus, ancient name of two remarkable straits; the Thracian Bosphorus, now straits of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now straits of Kaffa, Zambach, or Jenicale.

Bossiney, borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles NW of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Bast, strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, borough of Lincolnshire, seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, with a spacious market-place, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, seaport and city of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, on a fine peninsula extending into Massachusetts's bay about two miles, with a mean breadth of one

mile. The surface on which the city stands is undulating, and gives an agreeable variety to the streets, and affords, with the aid of the buildings, particularly the state house, some very fine prospects of the adjacent country, bay, and islands. The harbour is spacious, and has sufficient water for the admission of the largest vessels, and adequately land-locked for their protection from all winds. It is very seldom so much incommoded with ice, as to render it inaccessible at the severest seasons of frost. The entrance is narrow, and defended by forts Warren and Independence.

Boston is a very commercial city, and in proportion to her resident population, contains an immense mass of wealth. In point of tonnage the shipping of Boston stands next, amongst the cities of the United States, to New York. In 1815, the tonnage of the former exceeded 143,000 tons. To facilitate the operations of commerce, agriculture, and internal intercourse. Boston is connected with the surrounding country by excellent roads, and the interior of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, by the Middlesex canal. This city is indeed flourishing and prosperous. It is not, however, from the amount of its capital, or the extent of its commerce, that Boston founds its most solid claim to the respectable rank it possesses amongst the cities of the United States; it is upon the number and exalted character of its literary institutions which this city has based her true grandeur. It would be to swell this article to a much too extensive length to enumerate its various literary establishments; we may therefore notice the Athenæum, with 18,000, and the Boston library with 6000 volumes, as rich stores of intellectual wealth; and as in a scientific point of view Cambridge is only a suburb of Boston, we may in this view include the most extensive collection in the United States, exceeding 25,000 volumes, which appertains to the university in the former place.

The natural disadvantages which must have existed in mutual communication between town and country, from the insular situation of Boston, is amply obviated by four fine bridges. One over Charles river, from Boston to Charleston, exceeds 1500 feet in length, with a breadth of 42 feet; West Boston bridge, leading to Cambridge, is based on 180 piers, and extends 3,483 feet; Craigies bridge is between the two former. A fourth bridge over the bay to the SW from Boston, with a wing dam, constructed to procure by aid of the tide, an immense water power, intended to put in operation different kinds of machinery.

The appearance of the streets and houses of Boston affords ample monuments of the change of taste, wealth, and views of convenience. In the ancient parts of the city,

the streets are narrow and crooked; and the houses low and plain; but in the western, and more modern quarters, the streets are wide, and cutting each other at right angles; and the houses in a high degree spacious, splendid, and elegant.

The public buildings of Boston are numerous and spacious. The state house, standing upon an elevated spot, with the park, an open space of near 10 acres, and a fine descending slope from the front of the edifice, presents, particularly from its dome, an expansive prospect over the harbour, with its numerous islands, and the adjacent city and country. The new court house, a fine building, reared at an expense of near 100,000 dollars; Faneuil hall; an alms house; custom house; and near 30 places of public worship adorn the city.

The population has constantly advanced; in 1800, it stood at 24,937; in 1810, at 32,250; and in 1820, at 42,526. The vicinity is also very populous, well cultivated, and embellished with the most splendid country seats in the United States: 115 miles from Portland in Maine, 40 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; 100 from Hartford, Connecticut; 210 from New York; 300 from Philadelphia; and 436 from Washington. Lon. W C 5 58 E, lat. 42 22 N.

Boston, township in Niagara county, New York. Population in 1820, 686.

Boston, township in the western part of Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 270.

Bosworth Market, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles W of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London.

Botany Bay, bay of New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the N. Lon 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, small island in the Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 22 27 S.

Botesdale, town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury, and 86 of London.

Botetourt, county, on the sources of James and Roanoke rivers; bounded by Franklin S; Montgomery and Giles S W; Monroe W; Bath N; Rockbridge NE; and Bedford SE; length 40; mean width 23; area 1,120 square miles. Em-

bracing a part of the great limestone and slate valley NW from the Blue Ridge, much excellent soil exists in this country, though much of its surface is mountainous. Chief town, Fincastle.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,305
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,421
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	300
Slaves	-	-	-	2,275

Total population in 1810, - 13,301

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,282
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,211
Total whites	-	-	-	10,493
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	145
do do. females	-	-	-	145
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,493
o. females	-	-	-	1,313

Total population in 1820, - 13,589

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	26
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,358
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	598
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	32

Population to the square mile 12.

Bothnia, East, province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 miles in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy, and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called *Cajania*, and the capital is *Cajaneburg*.

Bothnia, West, province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 miles in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops; and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, and reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is *Uma*.

Bothnia, Gulf of, sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Botley, village in Hampshire, six miles E of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Bottesford, village in Leicestershire, on

the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, seven miles W by N of Crant-ham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several handsome monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Bottlehill, post town of Morris county, New Jersey, 16 miles NW from Elizabethtown.

Botzenburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E. lat. 53 30 N.

Bouchain, fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the department of Indre and Loire, situated in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

Boucherville, seigniory Lower Canada, Kent county, opposite Montreal island, on the right side of St. Lawrence river, about 12 miles E from the city of Montreal.

Boudet. See *Bodet*.

Boudry, town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxembourg. It has a castle seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Boulogne, large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which at the same time prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Boundbrook, village in Somerset county, New Jersey, situated on the E bank of the Raritan.

Bourbon Lanci, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Bourbon l'Archambeau, town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situated in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bourbonne-les Bains, town of France in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Bourbonnois, late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbon, county of Kentucky, between Kentucky and Licking rivers; bounded SW by Scott, and Fayette; NW by Harrison; NE by Nicholas; and SE by Montgomery and Clarke; length 16; breadth 11 miles; area 176 square miles; surface rather hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Paris.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,806
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,588
All other free persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	168
Slaves	-	-	-	2,307

Total population in 1810 - - 11,869

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,109
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,260
Total whites	-	-	-	12,369
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	66
do. do. females	-	-	-	64
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,595
do. females	-	-	-	2,570

Total population in 1820 - - 17,664

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,058
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	492
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	77

Population to the square mile, 100.

Bourchemin, seigniory Lower Canada, Richelieu county, 35 miles E from Montreal.

Bordeaux, ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reasons the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The ancient city of Bordeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police, or any of these municipal regulations, indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It

has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are four miles in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, town of France, lately in the province of Bresse. Near this place is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated on the river Ressousse, 20 miles SE of Mâcon, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

Bourg, town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourganeuf, town of France, lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuse. It had formerly an archiepiscopal see and university. Bourganeuf is seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges, and 200 S of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, ancient city of France in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It is the birth place of Lewis XI. the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is seated on the rivers Aurou and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chambery. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

Bourmont, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles

S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa, and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The banks of the rivers are infested by crocodiles of an astonishing size, who devour such beasts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. Bouro is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-hill, village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

Bourton-on-the-water, village one mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Boussac, town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche. with a castle almost inaccessible, 25 miles NE of Guéret.

Bouton, island in the Indian Ocean 12 miles SE of Celebes. The inhabitants are small but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E, lat 5 0 S.

Bova, an episcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 miles SE of Reggio. Lon 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Bovignes, town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovina, township in Delaware county, New York. Population in 1820, 1267.

Bovino, episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento. Lon 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N

Bow, town in Devonshire. with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considerable village in Middlesex, two miles EN E of London. It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow

Bow, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 729, and in 1820, 935.

Bowdoin, township and post town in Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1649, and in 1820, 1777.

Bowdoinham, township and post town in Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1412, and in 1820, 2259.

Bowerbank, town of Penobscot county, Maine, near Sebee lake, 40 miles NW from Bangor.

Bowers, post village Essex county, Virginia.

Bowers, post town of Southampton county, Virginia.

Bowling-green, post office and seat of justice in Caroline county, Virginia, on Marrocossac creek, a branch of Mattaponi river, 50 miles N from Richmond.

Bowling-green, post village and seat of justice Warren county, Kentucky, on Barren river, branch of Green river, 91 miles NE from Nashville, and 184 miles SW from Lexington, Kentucky.

Bowling Green, township in Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 379, and in 1820, 479.

Bowman's Valley, lying on Bourn's creek, between Bowman's and Mahoopeny Mountains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is not very populous, and the land generally poor. It is about two miles wide and 15 miles long. The principal population is near the river.

Bowman's Mountain, called the *Bald Mountain*, near the western limits of Luzerne county, is a high regular barren range, whose average height may be 1000 feet. This extends from the East, to the West Branches of the Susquehannah river, between which it appears to have no other name, than those mentioned, except, that in a small territory, on the head of Fishing Creek, the inhabitants call it the *North Mountain*. Westward of the waters of the Susquehannah, it forms the main ridge of Alleghany Mountains. It crosses the East Branch of Susquehannah, at the mouth of Tunkhannock and Bowman's creeks, and extending north eastwardly—it is called *Tunkhannock Mountain*, and terminates in Susquehannah county, where it is called the Elk Mountain.

Bowyer's Bluff, precipice of limestone rock, forming the W point of Washington harbour, Green bay, lake Michigan, about 100 miles SW from Mackinaw.

Bowyer, Fort, situated on Mobile point. This was merely a small water battery erected to defend the main pass into Mobile bay. Here on Sept. 15th, 1814, major W. Lawrence, with a garrison of 158 m. n, repulsed an attack made by a British squadron, of which the Hennes of 28 guns was destroyed. The fort was invested by a land and naval force on the 8th of Feb. 1815, and surrendered to general Lambert, by major Lawrence on the 10th of the same month; and on the ratification of peace was restored to the U. S.

Bowyersville, post town Southampton county, Virginia.

Boxborough, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 388, and in 1820, 424.

Boxford, township of Essex county, in the state of Massachusetts, about 16 miles W of Newburyport.

Boxford, township and post town, Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N from Salem. Population in 1810, 880, and in 1820, 906.

Boxley, village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body.

Boxtel, town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S of Rois-leduc. Lon. 5 15 E. lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E. lat. 53 26 N.

Boyd's creek, post village of Sevier county, Tennessee.

Boyd's Landing, post office, Caldwell county, Illinois.

Boydstown, post village and seat of justice in Mecklenberg county, Virginia.

Boyle, post town Ontario county, New York.

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roscommon.

Boyleston, West, post town, of Worcester county, in Massachusetts, about nine miles E of Worcester. It contains about 630 inhabitants.

Boyleston, township and post town, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 800, and in 1820, 902.

Boyleston, West, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 632, and in 1820, 886.

Boyne, river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish channel, below Drogheda. Here the decisive battle was fought between James II. and William III.

Bozolo, town of Italy in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E. lat. 45 6 N.

Bozra, township in New London county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 960, and in 1820, 1803.

Braan, river of Scotland, which descending from the hills of Perthshire, E by loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under

an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, duchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders and Zealand.

Brachiano, town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome. There are some celebrated baths to the W of the town, Lon. 12 24 E. lat. 42 N.

Braceville, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 380.

Bracken, county of Kentucky; bounded by Ohio river NE; by Mason SE; by Harrison S and SW; and by Pendleton W; length 22, mean breadth 12: area 264 square miles; surface hilly, and soil productive. Staple, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town Augusta.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	1,619
do. do. females - - -	1,507
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	50
Slaves - - -	295

Total population in 1810, 3,451

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,294
do. do. females - - -	2,266

Total whites - - -	4,560
Free persons of colour, males -	23
do. do. females -	21
Slaves, males - - -	363
do. females - - -	313

Total population in 1820, 5,280

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	none
Engaged in Agriculture -	993
do. in Manufactures -	153
do. in Commerce -	29

Population to the square mile, 23.

Bracklow, strong town of Poland in Polandia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kamniek. Lon. 28 30 E. lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeschool. It lies 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W lat. 52 2 N.

Braddock's field, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on Turtle creek, Allegany county, Pennsylvania. Here, July 1755, the British and provincial army was defeated by the French and Indians. General Braddock was mortally wounded, and died shortly after. It was here the military ta-

ients of George Washington, then a provincial major, were first conspicuously dis-
ced.

Bradlock's bay, S side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of Solomon creek, eight miles W from Genesee river.

Bradley, or *Badsley*, village near Broom-grove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

Bradfield, town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 20 E. lat. 51 58 N.

Bradford, town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of London. Lon. 2 20 W. lat. 51 20 N.

Bradford, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles SW of York, and 193 NNW of London, and has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. Lon. 1 40 W. lat. 53 49 N.

Bradford, township and post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 20 miles W from Concord. Population in 1810, 1034, and in 1820, 1318.

Bradford, township and post town, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill. Population in 1810, 1369, and in 1820, 1600.

Bradford, East, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1003, and in 1820, 1217.

Bradford, West, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1219, and in 1820, 1739.

Bradford, county of Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Susquehannah river; bounded N by the state of New York; E by Susquehannah county; SE by Luzerne; SW by Lycoming; and W by Tioga; length 38 miles, mean width 35; area 1350 square miles; features hilly, and rocky; and soil varied. On the Susquehannah, and other streams, large bodies of first rate alluvial soil exists, but extensive tracts of broken and poor land spread between the water courses. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, salted provisions, live stock and lumber. Chief towns Tioga, and Meansville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,052
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,467
Total whites	-	-	-	11,519
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	-	17

Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	none

Total population in 1820 - 11,554

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,076
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	none
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	none

Population to the square mile, 8.

Bradford, township in Clearfield county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 572.

Brady, and *Eastown Grant*, township in Oxford county, Maine. Population in 1820, 8.

Bradley's vale, town of Vermont, Caledonia county, on the waters of the Passumpsick river, 40 miles NE from Montpelier.

Bradleysville, post town of Litchfield county.

Brae-Mar, fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

Braga, town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minhoe-e-Douero, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W. lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W. lat. 42 2 N.

Brailu, town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a castle taken by the Russians, in 1711, but afterward given back.

Brailow, town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 50 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E. lat. 49 12 N.

Brain le Comte, town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 6 E. lat. 50 41 N.

Brainard, chief station of the American Board of Commissioners, in the Cherokee nation; situate on the Chickamaugh, branch of Tennessee, about 145 miles WSW from Knoxville.

Brainard's bridge, post village in Nassau, SE part of Rensselaer county, New York.

Braintree, town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, noted for a considerable manufacture of baize. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E. lat. 51 55 N.

Braintree, township of Norfolk county, in the state of Massachusetts, about eight miles from Boston. Population in 1810, 1357, and in 1820, 466

Braintree, township of Orange county, Vermont, on Third Branch, creek of White river.

Braintree, New, see *New Braintree*.

Braintrem, post town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the SW side of the river

Susquehannah. It has a post office 50 miles above Willkesbarre, and 303 miles from Washington.

Brakel, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E. lat. 51 46 N.

Brallio, mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio.

Bramant, town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 35 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E. lat. 45 23 N.

Bramber, borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W. lat. 50 52 N.

Brampton, town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Itshin, near the Picts Wall. It is eight miles NE of Carlisle, and 311 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W. lat. 54 58 N.

Brampson, village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

Brancaster, village in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Branchon, town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E. lat. 50 36 N.

Brandels, town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E. lat. 50 15 N.

Brandenburgh, country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uncker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans: but the Roman Catholics are tolerated.

Brandenburgh, town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E. lat. 52 45 N.

Brandon, village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

Brandon, post town of Rutland county Vermont, 16 miles N of Rutland, on Otter creek. Population 1400.

Brandy Pots, islands in the St. Lawrence river, about 100 miles below Quebec,

and nearly opposite the mouth of Saguenai river.

Brandywine, a considerable stream which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and empties into the Delaware river, in the state of Delaware. It is distinguished for the numerous merchant mills erected near its mouth. These mills are employed in the manufacture of flour, gun-powder and paper. The commercial facilities, to and from these mills adds much to their value. The commodities are shipped from the mill houses. The water power is so immense as to admit indefinite increase of the manufacturing establishments.

Brandywine, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1257, and in 1820, 1431.

Brandywine, township in New Castle county, Delaware. Population in 1810, 2275, and in 1820, 2796.

Branford, post town and township, New Haven county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1932, and in 1820, 2230.

Brantrim, township in Luzerne county Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 525.

Brant's village, on Grand river, Upper Canada.

Braska, town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissemburg. Lon. 24 16 E. lat. 46 0 N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brassa Sound; in which 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brassaw, or **Cronstadt,** strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burcel, 50 miles E by N of Hermaustadt. Lon. 25 55 E. lat. 46 35 N.

Brasil, an extensive country of South America, claimed and in part possessed by Portugal. It extends along the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Orange, lat. 4 N. to near lat. 33 S and from Cape St. Roque lon. W C 44 E to the mouth of the Jivary river, lon. W C 5 E; extending through 39 degrees of latitude. It is bounded NE by the Atlantic Ocean; N by Guayana and Columbia; NW by Columbia; SW by Peru, and the United Provinces of La Plata; and SE and E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is intersected by a chain of mountains ranging along the Atlantic coast from S lat. 10 to 30. The aspect of a country of such vast extent must present an indefinite variety of surface and soil; Brasil is, however in general rather plain than mountainous. The Amazon, with its numerous branches water and fertilizes these immense regions, affording the most extensive tracts of productive soil in one connected body, ever united under one sovereignty.

The Brasils is about 2500 miles in length and breadth, with an area of about three

millions of square miles. It is very difficult to fix its population; supposed to be about 2,000,000, independent of the aborigines not subject or tributary to the crown of Portugal. It is divided into the captain generalships of Rio Grand, St. Pauls, Minas Ceraes, Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranh, Grand Para, Mattagrosso and Goias. It would be needless to enumerate the productions of Brasil, either mineral or vegetable: it is sufficient to observe that in both kingdoms, the objects are almost commensurate with all that can administer to the wants, comforts, or luxury of human beings.

Brassos a Dios, river of Texas, in the intendancy of St. Louis Potosi; the sources of the Brassos, are not correctly known, but are supposed to be south of Red river, about N lat. 33, and W lon. W C 29. The length of this river exceeds four hundred miles; the country near its sources is mostly prairie, with narrow borders of woods along the banks of the river, and some of its branches. The quantity of water at its mouth is generally reported to be about 10 or 12 feet.

Brattleboro, post town of Vermont in Windham county or Whetstone creek, 33 miles E from Bennington.

Brattleborough, town of Windham county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut River, 36 miles E of Bennington, nine S of Pultney, and has about 2000 inhabitants. The post office is 445 miles from Washington.

Braubach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S of Goblentz.

Braunau, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kiun, 25 miles SW of Paussau. Lon. 13 3 E. lat. 48 10 N.

Braunsburg, town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E. lat. 54 22 N.

Braunfeld, town of Germany, in the county of Soims, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Francfort. Lon. 8 32 E. lat. 50 21 N.

Brava, town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E. lat. 1 20 N.

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 59 W. lat. 14 52 N.

Bray, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W. lat. 53 11 N.

Bray, village in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, one mile S of Maidenhead.

Brazza, town and island on the coast of

Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subjects to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E. lat. 43 50 N.

Brechin, borough in Angusshire, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a royal borough, and with four others sends a member to parliament. It lies at eight miles distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. It is 70 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Breckenridge, county of Kentucky, bounded by the Ohio river NW; by Hardin E and SE; by Grayson S; and by Ohio, and Daviess SW; length 38; mean width 20; area 760 square miles; surface broken, and soil generally productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Hardsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,529
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,390
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	505

Total population in 1810 - 3,430

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,233
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,984
Total whites	-	-	-	6,217
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	624
do. females	-	-	-	643

Total population in 1820 - 7,485

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	20,98
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	34
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 9.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Aber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknock, township in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 493, and in 1820, 536.

Brecknock, township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 890, and in 1820, 1062.

Brecknockshire, county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; area 731 square miles. Bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the

S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny Hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk. Population in 1801, 31,653, in 1811, 37,735, and in 1821, 43,613. Population to the square mile, 60.

Breda, city of Dutch Brabant, large populous, and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Meck, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. It is 22 miles W by S of Bois-le-duc, 25 NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Bregentz, town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, 70 miles NE of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brele, river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English channel.

Bremgarten, town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwics, watered by the Reuss between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants dealt chiefly in paper; and are Roman Catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. It is divided by the Weser into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Bremen, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned; beside several hundreds of men. Bremen is the capital.

Bremenwoerd, town of Germany, in the

duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Brent, town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Brent, river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

Brente, river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite that city.

Brentford, town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex choose the knights of the shire. It is divided into Old and New Brentford, in which last are the church and market-house. It is seven miles W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Brentford, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 15 miles W from Portsmouth. Population in 1810, 905, and in 1820, 892.

Brentwood, town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Brentwood, township of Rockingham county, in the state of New Hampshire, about 20 miles southwestward from Portsmouth. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Brescia, town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Bresciano, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the Valtelline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

Bresello, town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Breslaw, large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets. All the houses are built with stone, and is surrounded by good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The

two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which is a college. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois.

Bressici, or *Brzesk*, the capital of Poland, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Bressuire, town of France, lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevres.

Brest, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV. whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 W of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagney, or *Brittany*, late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Villaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

Breteuil, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Breton, *Cape*, island of North America, between 45 and 47 N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See *Louisbourg*.

Breton, island of Louisiana, or rather two small islands lying SW from the Grand Gosier. There is a channel containing 12 feet water between the islands of Grand Gosier and Breton island, and another SW of the latter, leading into Chandeleur bay, with 18 feet water. N, lat. 29 26 W, lon. W C. 2 20.

Bretton Woods, township in Cos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 12, and in 1820, 19.

Breveille, post office in Louisiana, parish of Natchitoches.

Brevordt, town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewers Haven, good harbour on the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 42 30 S.

Brewers, post town and township of Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 744.

Brewer's Lagoon, on the coast of Honduras to the NW from Cape Gracias a Dios. Lon. W C. 7 40 W, lat. 15 48 N.

Brewood, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Brewster, township and post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 16 miles E from Barnstable. Population in 1810, 1112, and in 1820, 1285.

Brey, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Briangon, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves, and small branches of a sort of pine tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 miles NW of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Briare, town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Briar Creek, township in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1719.

Briar Creek, small branch of Savannah river, which it joins between Augusta and Savannah.

Bricksville, township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 315.

Bridgend, town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday: seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is 7 miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgehampton, post town of Suffolk

county, in the state of New York; situated at the NE end of Long Island.

Bridgeorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgeport, town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound, on the E side of Saeco river, opposite to Fairfield, 10 miles SW of Stratford and 10 NE of Norwalk. Here is a post office 304 miles from Washington.

Bridgeport, post town and borough of Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, Fayette county. It is separated from Brownsville by a bridge over Dunlap's creek. Population in 1820, 624.

Bridgton, township and post town, Cumberland county, Maine, 30 miles NW from Portland. Population in 1810, 882, and in 1820, 1160.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situated in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses well built and finished, and their rents as high as such houses would let for in London. The wharves and quays are convenient, and the forts strong. Lon. W C 26 24 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Bridgetown, post town of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 26 miles above Concord.

Bridgetown, principal town of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 14 miles S of Salem, 48 N by W from Cape May, and about 50 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office 185 miles from Washington, and 55 miles SSE from Philadelphia. It is situated on Cohawie river, 20 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. Vessels of 100 tons are navigated to Bridgetown. The shipping of the place, in 1815, amounted to near 15,000 tons.

Bridgetown, town of Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the west side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 miles E from Centreville.

Bridgetown, post office of Kent county, Maryland, on the north side of Chester river, 20 miles above Chester.

Bridgewater, borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday, and a large handsome church. It is seated on the river Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is eight miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 SSW of Bristol, and 137 W by S of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bridgewater, township, and post town

in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. Population in 1810, 1104, and in 1820, 727.

Bridgewater, town of Windsor county, Vermont, 17 miles NW from Windsor.

Bridgewater, post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S of Boston. In 1800 the township contained 5,200 inhabitants; in 1810, 5157; and in 1820, 5670.

Bridgewater, township and post town in Oneida county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,533.

Bridgewater, township in Somerset county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 2906, and in 1820, 3147.

Bridgewater, township in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1,994.

Bridgewater, post town of Lucerne county, Pennsylvania.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Bridport, post town and township of Addison county, Vermont, on lake Champlain, near Crownpoint, 15 miles S from Vergennes, and 5 W from Middleburg.

Brieg, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 miles SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Breil, town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles SW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Brientz, lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long and one broad. The Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Brieux, St. town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, with a good harbour. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse; 30 miles NE of St. Michael.

Brigg See *Glandfordbridge*.

Brightelmston, or *Brighton*, seaport in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is the station of the packet-boats to and from

Dieppe, and is 56 miles S of London, and 74 NW of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Brighton, post town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, five miles W from Boston. It is the cattle market of Boston.

Brighton, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 603, and in 1820, 702.

Brighton, township and post town in Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,972.

Brighton, township in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 738.

Brignolles, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Brihuega, town of Spain in New Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Brimfield, post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Connecticut river. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

Brimfield, township and post town in Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1612.

Brimfield, S. township in Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 683.

Brimpsfield, village in Gloucestershire, at the sources of the river Stroud, where are the foundations of a castle long destroyed. It has also a nunnery. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester.

Brindici, ancient *Brundisium*, seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fortress. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinkleysville, post town of Halifax county, North Carolina.

Brinn, town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, whose diameter is 173 feet. It is 16 miles S of Issoire, and 225 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, town of Piedmont in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Brisach, Old, town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Brisach, New, fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Brisgaw, territory of Suabia, on the S side of the Rhine, which separates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

Brissac, a town of France in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

Bristol, city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, 10 miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay. But the largest ships are discharged at Kingroad, four miles below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. There are some considerable woollen manufactures; and no less than 15 glass-houses, and a sugar refinery, which is one of its principal manufactures. For supplying the city with water there are six public conduits; and handsome hackney coaches may be hired at reasonable rates. Hither is a great resort in the summer of invalids as well as other company; for whose accommodation and entertainment there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee-house, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houses, both below, on a level with the well, and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is situated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending several miles where the company ride out for exercise. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a custom-house, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native chrystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river that supplies the cold bath. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parlia-

ment. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2° 36' W, lat. 51° 28' N.

Bristol, a post town, in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on Booth bay, 12 miles SE of Wiscasset, and 200 NE of Boston.

Bristol, township and post town in Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1810, 2,753, and in 1820, 2,946.

Bristol, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 675.

Bristol, township and post town in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1428, and in 1820, 1,362.

Bristol, county of Massachusetts; bounded N by Norfolk; E by Plymouth; SE by Buzzard's bay; and W by Rhode Island; length 35; mean width 17; area 600 square miles. It is generally level, though some parts are hilly; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Taunton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	17,578
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,666
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	924

Total population in 1810 - - 37,168

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	19,239
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,871
Total whites	-	-	-	40,110
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	378
do. do. females	-	-	-	420
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 40,908

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	86
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,641
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,136
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	974

Population to the square mile, 53.

Bristol, county, of Rhode Island; bounded N and NE by Massachusetts; W by Narragansett bay; E by Mount Hope bay; length 10 miles; mean width 4; area 40 square miles; soil in general rocky, but productive; surface lully, and very pleasantly diversified. Chief town, Bristol.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,372
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,443
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	221
Slaves	-	-	-	37

Total population in 1810 - - 5,073

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,554
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Free white females - - - 2,779

Total whites - - - 5,333

Free persons of colour, males - 149

do. do. females - 153

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 2

Total population in 1820 - - 5,637

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 6

Engaged in Agriculture - 513

do. in Manufactures - 393

do. in Commerce - 381

Population to the square mile, 140.

Bristol, township in Bristol county, Rhode Island, including Bristol town. Population in 1810, 2693, and in 1820, 3197.

Bristol, seaport, post town, and capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, 13 miles N from Newport, and 15 S from Providence. The site of this town is in a high degree pleasant, on a point of land between Taunton river and Narragansett bay. It is a place of considerable commerce; the shipping in 1815 exceeded 6,900 tons; and its present population 2700.

Bristol, township in Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 2,429.

Bristol, borough and post town of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, opposite Burlington in New Jersey; 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 12 miles below Trenton. Population in 1810, 628, and in 1820, 908.

Bristol, township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 965, and in 1820, 1,257.

Bristol, township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1,008, and in 1820, 1667.

Bristol, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 212, and in 1820, 313.

Bristol, township in Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 452

Bristol, bay on the NW coast of North America, lying between the peninsula of Alaska, and cape Newnham. Lon. W C from 80 to 85 W, lat. 56 to 58 N.

Bristol Channel, between the S coast of Wales, and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of the island was Albion, which, in process of time gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales

Britain, New, country in N America,

commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70 N lat. and between 50 and 100 W. lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany on the W side of Hudson's Bay.

Bri'am, New, island to the N of New Guinea. It is divided into two islands by a strait through which Capt. Carteret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Brives-la-Gaillarde, ancient town of France, in the department of Correz and late province of Limosen. It is seated near the confluence of the Correz and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, town of Germany in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eysoch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon 11 47 E, lat 46 45 N.

Brixen, bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is surrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brixen or Brietzen, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles NE of Wirtemberg.

Broadalbin, township in Montgomery county, New York. Population in 1820, 2,428.

Broad Creek, township in Sussex county, Delaware. Population in 1810, 3,789, and in 1820, 2,599.

Broad Creek, post village in Queen Anne county, Maryland.

Broadfield, post village of Virginia, Westminster land county.

Broadkilm, township and post village in Sussex county, Delaware. Population in 1820, 2731.

Broad River, river of South Carolina, at the mouth of which is seated the town of Beaufort.

Broad River, river of Georgia, enters the right side of Savannah river, between Savannah and Lisbon.

Brockville, seat of justice for the county of Leeds, Upper Canad., on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 16 miles above Prescott. It is a very flourishing place, in a fertile, well cultivated neighbourhood.

Brodera, principal fortress and town of

Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapy and Myhie. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Brod, or *Brodt*, strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Posega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Brod-Nemiki, or *Teutch-Brod*, town of Bohemia, seated on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czaclaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Broek, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Boek, beautiful village in North Holland, six miles from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing; the out houses are likewise behind, so that wagons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

Broken Bay, bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Broken Sword, name of a creek in the new county of Crawford, running south-westwardly into Sandusky river.

Broken Straw, township in Warren county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 379, and in 1820, 902.

Broken Straw, creek, post village, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Bromberg, city of Prussia, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, capital of the district of the Netze. This city is very important, as from it a canal extends which unites the Vistula, Oder, and Elbe rivers, by connecting the Brahe near Bromberg, with the Netz near Nackel. It is 30 miles NW from Thorn, and 160 miles E from Berlin.

Bromley, town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, situated on the river Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles S by E from London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 23 E.

Bromley, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbot's-Bromley, and afterwards Paget's-Bromley, being given to Lord Paget when Henry VIII. suppressed the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bromley, village near Bow, in Middlesex.

It had formerly a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

Brompton, village in Middlesex, two miles W by S of London.

Brompton, village in Kent, situated on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, town in Worcestershire, seated on the river Salwarp. It is a pretty good town, 15 miles NNE of Worcester, and 115 NW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Bromyard, town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Bronno, town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Brooke, the most northerly county of Virginia, situated in an angle formed by the river Ohio and the state of Pennsylvania; bounded W and N by Ohio river; E by Pennsylvania; and S by Ohio county in Virginia; length 30; mean breadth 5; area 150 square miles; surface extremely hilly, though the soil is in a high degree fertile. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, and some iron. Chief town, Wellsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,819
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,653
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	59
Slaves	-	-	-	332

Total population in 1810 - 5,843

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,152
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,018
Total whites	-	-	-	6,170
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	24
do. do. females	-	-	-	34
Slaves, males	-	-	-	191
do. females	-	-	-	192

Total population in 1820 - 6,611

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,526
do. in Manufactures	-	-	237
do. in Commerce	-	-	40

Population to the square mile, 44.

Brompton, town of Lower Canada, in Buckingham county, on St Francis river.

Brookfield, township in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 657, and in 1820, 690.

Brookfield, town of Orange county, Vermont, 17 miles S from Montpelier. Population, 1400.

Brookfield, township and post town in

Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 3170, and in 1820, 2,292.

Brookfield, North, township and post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1095.

Brookfield, township and post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1037, and in 1820, 1159.

Brookfield, township and post town in Madison county, New York. Population in 1810, 4240.

Brookfield, township and post village in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 345, and in 1820, 524.

Brookfield, township and post village in Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 314.

Brookhaven, township and post town in Suffolk county, New York. Population in 1820, 5,218.

Brookhill, post town of Tennessee, in Montgomery county.

Bookline, township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 528, and in 1820, 592.

Brookline, post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population, 550.

Brookline, township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 784, and in 1820, 900.

Brooklyn, township in Windham county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1,200, and in 1820, 1,264.

Brooklyn, post town and township of King's county, New York, on Long Island, opposite the city of New York, from which it is only separated by the East river three-fourths of a mile wide. The site of this town is pleasantly waving, and gives an air of variety and openness to the streets and houses. Many of the buildings are elegant, and the adjacent country in a high state of cultivation. To the NE of the town, on a point between East river and the Wallabout bay, is one of the United States navy yards. Population in 1820, 7,175; and at present about 7,500.

Brooklyn, township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 348.

Brooks, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 318.

Brooksville, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 972.

Brookville, post town in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the W side of the river Pautuxent, 20 miles from Washington.

Brookville, town of Indiana, seat of justice for Franklin county, on the point in the forks of White river, branch of Great Miami, 40 miles NW from Cincinnati. It is a flourishing village, laid

out in 1811, and now contains more than 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants.

Broom Loch, and an extensive salt water and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Broome, county of New York, bounded by Pennsylvania S; Tioga W; Courtlandt and Chenango N; and Delaware E; length 43; mean width 20 miles; area 860 square miles. Surface hilly, though being intersected by the Susquehanna river, and its numerous branches, the soil is in general productive, and in part extremely fertile. Chief town, Chenango.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,210
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,867
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	30
Slaves	-	-	-	23

Total population in 1810 - 8,130

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,318
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,937
Total whites	-	-	-	14,255
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	33
do. do. females	-	-	-	30
Slaves, males	-	-	-	8
do. females	-	-	-	17

Total population in 1820 - 14,343

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	56
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,092
do. in Manufactures	-	-	496
do. in Commerce	-	-	51

Population to the square mile, 16.

Broome, township and post town in Schoharie county, New York. Population in 1820, 2,680.

Brora, seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal mine which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

Brora, river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora it forms several fine cascades; and, below that village falls into the British Ocean.

Brouage, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is

called Bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, town of Sicily, on the S side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Brouershaven, seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N

Brouette, river of Indiana, in Vigo county, falls into the right side of the Wabash, 10 miles above Terre Haute.

Broughton, town of Lower Canada, Buckingham county, 35 miles S from Quebec.

Brown, a southern county of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the N by Clinton and Highland counties; E by Highland and Adams; S by the Ohio river; and on the W by Clermont county. It is 30 miles long from N to S, by 17 broad from E to W; and contains about 470 square miles. It contains the towns of Ripley, the temporary seat of justice, and Decatur. The surface of this county is in general hilly, but its soil fertile.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	6,501
do. do. females	-	-	6,217
Total whites	-	-	13,618
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	160
do. do. females,	-	-	178
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 13,556

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	22
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,727
do. in Manufactures	-	327
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 30 nearly.

Brother's Valley, township in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1314, and in 1820, 1301.

Brown, county of Michigan, W from lake Michigan, and contiguous to Green bay. Fort Brown, chief town.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	785
do. do. females	-	-	166
Total whites	-	-	951
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	none
Slaves, males	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	none

Total population in 1820 - 952

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	62
Engaged in Agriculture	-	60
do. in Manufactures	-	10
do. in Commerce	-	16

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Brown, township in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 322.

Brown, township, in Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 349.

Brown, township in Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 365.

Brownfield, township and post town in Oxford county, Maine, on Saco river. Population in 1810, 388, and in 1820, 747.

Brownhelm, township in Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 282.

Brownington, post town, Orleans county, Vermont, near Barton river, 55 miles NE by N from Montpelier.

Brownsburg, post town, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, on Hays creek, 13 miles NE by N from Lexington.

Brownsburg, post village, Washington county, Tennessee, near French Broad river, 15 miles E from Greenville.

Brown's corner, post village, Kennebeck county, Maine.

Brown's cross-roads, post office, Pike county, Ohio.

Brown's Passage, between Dundas and Stephen's islands, NW coast of North America, leading into Observatory Inlet. Lon. W C 53 23 W. lat. 54 17 N.

Brown's Point, cape, S extremity of the island of Tobago in the West Indies. Lon. W C 16 20 E. lat. 11 10 N.

Brownstown, post town and capital of Jackson county, Indiana, on the left bank of the East Fork of White river, 100 miles W from Cincinnati, and 45 N from Louisville.

Brownsville, township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 769.

Brownsville, formerly called *Red Stone Old Fort*, post town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania included in the foregoing township; on the E side of the river Monongahela, 12 miles NW from Union, 25 SE from Washington, and 35 S from Pittsburgh. It is in the centre of a settlement composed considerably of Friends. This town is connected with Bridgeport by a chain bridge thrown across Dunlap's creek, a small stream of water running between them. Both together contain about 200 houses, and in 1820, 1600 inhabitants. Brownsville is in a flourishing state, being in the centre of a well cultivated and rich country. It is the general rendezvous of emigrants from Virginia and Maryland, on their passage down the Ohio.

Brownsville, post village of Marlborough district, South Carolina.

Brownsville, post town, and seat of jus-

tice in Jackson county, Illinois, 40 miles E from Kaskaskias.

Brownville, town of Penobscot county, Maine, on Pleasant river, 40 miles N from Bangor.

Brownville, township, and post town, in Jefferson county, New York, on the right bank of Black river eight miles NE from Sackets Harbour. Population in 1820, 3990.

Broyle, harbour, and settlement, E side of the island of Newfoundland, between the city of St. Johns, and Cape Race. Lon. W C 24 30 E. lat. 47 10. N.

Bruceville, post village, Knox county, Indiana.

Bruchsal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsberg. Lon. 8 36 E. lat. 49 11 N.

Brugg, or *Broug*, town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles SE of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E. lat. 47 21 N.

Bruges, large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars occasioned by the tyranny of Phillip II. drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E. lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E. lat. 52 6 N.

Brugnato, episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines, 35 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E. lat. 44 15 N.

Brule, river of the NW territory of the U. S. falls into the SW part of lake Superior.

Brunetto, strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

Brunsbüttel, seaport of Germany, in Holstein at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Glückstadt. Lon. 9 2 E. lat. 54 2 N.

Brunswick, country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lüneburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Herberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Wesar, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into three principalities. Wolfenbüttele, Ceubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbüttele has its own dukes; but

the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

Brunswick, large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E. lat. 52 25 N.

Brunswick, post town of Georgia, in North America, in Glynn county. It has a safe harbour capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its situation, and the fertility of the inland country it promises to be a place of consequence. It is 70 miles WSW of Savannah, and 752 from Washington. Lat. 31 10 N. lon, 8 2 W.

Brunswick, township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1820, 2931.

Brunswick, township in Rensselaer county, New York. Population in 1820, 2318.

Brunswick, South, township in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 2332, and in 1820, 2489.

Brunswick, New, township in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 3980, and in 1820, 4275.

Brunswick, city of New Jersey, in North America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. This city has a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belongs to the port. Here was formerly a flourishing college, called Queen's college, which has of late declined. Population about 6000.

Brunswick, New, in North America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital. Population about 60,000.

Brunswick, township in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1974.

Brunswick, township in Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 172.

Brunswick, township of Essex county, Vermont, 65 miles from Montpelier, on the Connecticut river.

Brunswick, county of Virginia, on both sides of Meherin river; bounded South by North Carolina; W by Mecklenberg, and Lunenberg; N by Nottoway; NE by Dinwiddie; and E by Greenville; length 27; breadth 21; area 570; surface rather rolling than level; soil of middling quality. Staples grain and tobacco. Chief town, Percival. Population in 1810

Free white males - - - 2,884

Free white females - - - 2,951
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 378
Slaves - - - 9,308

Total population in 1810 - - 15,411

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 2,925
do. do. females - - - 2,964

Total whites - - - 5,889

Free persons of colour, males 394
do. do. females 323

Slaves, males - - - 5,201
do. females - - - 4,880

Total population in 1820 - - 16,687

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 12
Engaged in Agriculture - - 5,130
do. in Manufactures - - 100
do. in Commerce - - 39

Population to the square mile, 30 nearly.

Brunswick, county of North Carolina, situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river; and bounded S by the Atlantic Ocean; by South Carolina SW; by Bladen NW; and Cape Fear river NE and E; length 45 miles; breadth 28 miles; area 1260 square miles; surface level, part marshy; and soil generally poor and thin. Chief town, Smithville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 1,173
do do. females - - - 1,141

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 210
Slaves - - - 2,254

Total population in 1810 4,778

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 1,495
do. do. females - - - 1,442

Total whites - - - 2,937

Free persons of colour, males - 101
do. do. females - 108

Slaves, males - - - 1,196
do. females - - - 1,138

Total population in 1820. - - 5,480

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 2
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,761
do. in Manufactures - - 88
do. in Commerce - - 44

Population to the square mile, 4.

Brunswick, post town, seaport, and seat of justice in Glyme, district of Georgia, on Turtle river, 10 miles S from Darien. Lat. 31 10 N.

Brussels, fortified city of Brabant, and capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable structure; the turret is 364 feet in height, and on the top is the figure of St. Michael, of copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and surrounded by a wall and a ditch; the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal, 20 miles long. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy, in 1695, by which 14 churches, and 4000 houses were destroyed. It has been several times taken since. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 miles S of Antwerp, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Brush Creek, township in Scioto county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 288.

Brush Creek, township in Highland county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 551, and in 1820, 1173.

Brush Creek, township in Muskingum county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 699.

Bruton, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 100 W of London.

Brutus, township in Cayuga county, New York. Population in 1820, 3579.

Bruyeres, town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 miles ENE of Epinal.

Bryan, county of Georgia; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Liberty SW; Tatall and Bullock NW, and Effingham and Chatham NE; length 35; mean width 12; area 420 square miles; surface level, and soil thin. Staples, grain, tobacco, and cotton. Chief town, Hardwick.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	296
do. do. females	-	-	-	261
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	2,264
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,827

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	391
do. do. females	-	-	-	368
Total whites	-	-	-	759
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13

Free persons of colour, females	11
Slaves, males	- - - 1,119
do. females	- - - 1,119
Total population in 1820	- 3,021

Of these;

Forcigners not naturalized	- - 1
Engaged in Agriculture	- - 1,337
do. in Manufactures	- - 24
do. in Commerce	- - 0

Population to the square mile, 8 nearly.

Bryansbridge, town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon eight miles N of Limerick.

Brzesc, fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polensia, or the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle on a rock. Here is a large synagogue, resorted to by Jews from all parts of Europe. It is seated on the river Bug, 90 miles S by W of Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Brzesc, town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Brzesnitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 miles WNW of Saatz.—Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 miles WNW of Pisek.

Bua, island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 miles S of Aveira.

Buccari, or *Buchari*, seaport of Morlachia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice, declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the East Indies. It is 12 miles E of Fiume. Lon. 14 26 E. lat. 45 17 N.

Buchannes, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the E of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 34 W, lat. 57 27 N. Near this promontory are the Bulls of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibited.

Bucharia. See *Bokharia*.

Buchan, town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 miles SW of Ulm.

Buchau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 miles SW of Saatz.

Bucholz, town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 miles SSE of Berlin.

Buchorest, strong city of European Turkey, capital of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, adjoining to the palace of

the archbishop; and in a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Walachia. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Domboriza, 35 miles SSE of Tergovist, and 200 N by W of Adriano-ple. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Buchorn, town of Suabia, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 miles ENE of Constance.

Buck Creek, a large mill stream of Clark county, Ohio, a branch of Mad river, on which has been erected, besides a considerable number of mills, a cotton and wool-manufactory.

Buckden, village in Huntingdonshire, 5 miles SW of Huntingdon. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church.

Buckeburg, town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a castle on the river Aa, three miles ESE of Minden.

Buckenham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 93 NE of London.

Buckfastleigh, village in Devonshire, three miles S by W of Ashbarton. Here are some remains of an abbey; and many of the houses are built with materials from its ruins.

Buckfield, town in Oxford county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1251, and in 1820, 1501.

Buchanan, post town of Virginia in Harrison county.

Buckhead, creek of Georgia, falls into the Ogechee river 60 miles below Louisville.

Buckhorn-falls, post office of North Carolina, in Chatham county.

Buckingham, borough and the capital of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. Here is little trade or manufacture, except lace-making, and some paper mills on the river. Two miles to the NW is Stowe, the celebrated seat of the marquis of Buckingham. The town suffered greatly by fire, in 1725. It is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 55 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 W. lat. 51 58 N.

Buckinghamshire, county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W by Oxfordshire. It contains 318,400 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 185 parishes; has 15 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801, 107,444; in 1811, 117,650, and in 1821, 134,068. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills,

chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is bone lace and paper.

Buckingham, county of Lower Canada, in the district of Three rivers, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

Buckingham, town of Lower Canada, in York county, on the Ottawa river.

Buckingham, township in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 153, and in 1820, 385.

Buckingham, post town of Pennsylvania, Bucks county.

Buckingham, county of Virginia, bounded NW and NE by James river; SE by Cumberland; and SW by Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell counties; length 34, and mean width 20 miles; area, 680 square miles, surface hilly and rocky; soil of middling quality. Staples tobacco, grain, and salted provisions. Chief town, Maysville.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	4,111
do. do. females	-	-	3,669
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	694
Slaves	-	-	11,675
Total population in 1810	-	-	2,0059

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,653
do. do. females	-	-	3,692
Total whites	-	-	7,345
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	150
do. do. females	-	-	144
Slaves, males	-	-	5,138
do. females	-	-	4,801
Total population in 1820	-	-	17,572

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,347
do. in Manufactures	-	-	171
do. in Commerce	-	-	130
Population to the square mile, 26.			

Buckingham, township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1,715, and in 1820, 1862.

Buckland, town of Hertford county, Lower Canada, on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 miles SE from Quebec.

Buckland, township in Franklin county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 1037.

Buckland, post town of Virginia, in the SW part of Prince William county, on Broadrun creek, branch of Occoquan river.

Bucklerstown, Berkely county, Virginia.

Bucks, county of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, bounded SW by Philadelphia,

and Montgomery, NW by Lehigh, and Northampton; and on the NE and SE, separated from New Jersey by the Delaware river; length 37 miles; mean width 16 miles: area 600 square miles: the surface hilly, or rather rolling, and delightfully variegated; soil in general excellent. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, cider, hay, and a great variety of other articles of minor importance. Besides the Delaware it is watered by the Neshaminy, and Tochicon creeks, both fine mill streams; the Perkiomen also rises in Bucks county. It is abundant in mills, and presents the aspect of a well cultivated and flourishing county. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	16,041
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,336
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	983
Slaves	-	-	-	11
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	32,371

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	18,147
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,141
Total whites	-	-	-	36,551
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	699
do. do. females	-	-	-	582
Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	2

Total population in 1820 . . . 37,842
Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	69
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,100
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,188
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	26

Population to the square mile, 63.

Bucks, township in Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 781, and in 1820, 1331.

Bucksport, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1658.

Bucketown, town of Maryland in Dorchester county, between Blackwater and Transquaking creeks.

Buckler's-hard, village in Hampshire, on Beaulieu river, nine miles SSW of Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building, and many frigates have been built here.

Buda, or *Ofen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the W side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine, and hot baths that were in good order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of

this place. The Turks took it in 1520, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose till 1686, when it was taken. It is 94 miles E SE of Presburg, and 200 NNW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 5 E. lat. 47 30 N.

Budelich, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 miles ENE of Treves.

Budorich, or *Burich*, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated on the Rhine, 22 miles SE of Cleves.

Budin, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bakonitz, with a castle, nine miles S by W of Leutmeritz.

Buding, town of Germany, in Wetteravia with a castle; situate on the Sambach, 25 miles ENE of Frankfurt.

Budissen, see *Bautzen*.

Budoa, strong seaport of Dalmatia; and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege by the Turks, in 1686, and is 30 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E. lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, town of Italy, in the Bolognese, eight miles E of Bologna.

Budweis, fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, and lately a bishop's see. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E. lat. 49 2 N.

Budzac, see *Bessarabia*.

Bueaventura, bay, town and settlement of New California. Lon. W C 42 W. lat. 34 20 N.

Bueaventura, seaport of South America, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Choco bay. Lon. W C 0 10 W. lat. 3 56 N.

Buenos Ayres, city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay and the seat of a late viceroyalty, and now of the united provinces of La Plata. A great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili are brought here, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendoza, in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is a bishop's see, and has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 70,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with the provinces of Peru by means of carts drawn by oxen, which travel together in caravans. The country around is quite open and level, furnishing every species of American and European productions, but the most extraordinary circumstance is the propagation of cattle, which have multiplied so immensely that a great many are killed merely for their hides. The trade of this city already considerable may become immense. Placed upon the bank of the

Plata river, its situation would enable an enterprising people to form it into an emporium for the merchandize of the wide spread regions drained by that stream and its numerous confluent. At present the exports are, gold, silver, beef, tallow, hides, &c.; and imports manufactured goods, principally from Great Britain. An extensive inland commerce, by caravans is carried on over the Andes, to Chili and Peru. The harbour is yet an open road without moles or quays, but the advance of commerce in the hands of a free people, will superinduce the necessary improvements. Of the present population about one third are civilized Indians. In 1806, Buenos Ayres was surrendered to the English, under major-general (now lord) Beresford; but was retaken by the Spanish forces about two months afterwards, when the general and his army were made prisoners of war. In July, 1807, the English again made an attack on this place, with 10,000 men, but without success. It has since shared the vicissitudes of the revolutionary war, but may now be considered as the seat of a new and rising empire. It is seated on the Plata, 220 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. W C 18 29 E. lat. 34 25 S.

Buenos Ayres, province of South America one of the United provinces of La Plata; bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean; SW by the Colorado river; W by Cordova; and NE by the Rio de la Plata; length from the SW to NE 400; mean width 200 miles; area, about 80,000 square miles. It is in general an open and flat country, with a soil of exuberant fertility; and situated between 33 and 40 of S lat. produces in abundance the grains and fruits of a temperate climate. The extent of its unwooded plains, however, invite to and superinduce pastoral pursuits. Agriculture is too much neglected and the attention of the inhabitants drawn to the rearing of cattle and horses. Manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in their most incipient state. Relative population uncertain.

Buffalo, lake, of North America, laid down by Heume. Lon. W C 34 W. lat. 67 20 N.

Buffalo, port of entry, post town, and seat of justice in Niagara county, New York, on lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river, 22 miles above Niagara falls. This town is admirably situated to become a great interior mart. Buffaloe creek is of sufficient depth, 12 feet, to admit an excellent harbour, and the necessary works to meliorate its entrance to lake Erie, and to facilitate, the ingress, and egress of vessels, are now in an inconsiderable state of forwardness. The grand canal of N. York, is intended to debouch into lake Erie, at

Buffalo harbour. The town is built upon an elevated and dry plain, extending in great part in one long street on each side of the road, leading from the harbour to the interior of New York. This fine village was burnt by the British in the late war, but has risen in an improved state from its ashes. The present population in the village separate from the other parts of the township exceeds a thousand.

Buffalo, township in Niagara county, New York, including Buffalo village. Population in 1820, 2095.

Buffalo, township in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 875.

Buffalo, township in Union county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2376.

Buffalo, West, township in Union county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1183.

Buffalo, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1416, and in 1820, 1430.

Buffalo, township in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 375, and in 1820, 582.

Buffalo, township in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1110, 1150, and in 1820, 1597.

Buffalo, township in Guernsey county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 285, and in 1820, 482.

Buffalo, post village of Virginia, Mason county.

Buffalo, town of Pike county, Missouri.

Buffalo, creek or river of New York, falls into lake Erie at Buffalo, and forms the harbour of that town. It rises by several branches in Niagara and Genessee counties.

Buffalo, creek, of Centre and Union counties, Pennsylvania, falls into the W branch of the Susquehannah; after watering a fertile strip of land, called Buffalo valley, and flowing 22 miles.

Buffalo, creek of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, rises in Washington county of the latter and falls into Ohio river at Wellsburg, in Brooke county of the former.

Buffalo, creek of North and South Carolina, rises in the former, and falls into Broad river in the latter.

Buffalo, creek of Georgia, branch of Ocone river, which it joins about 40 miles below Milledgeville.

Buffalo, small river of Mississippi in Wilkinson county, its course nearly W 40 miles, falls into the Mississippi, nine miles below the mouth of Homochitto. The soil watered by this stream is generally hilly but fertile, producing cotton, and maize in abundance.

Buffalo, small branch of White river, Arkansas territory.

Bug, river of Europe, the south-eastern branch of Vistula. It rises near Lemburg,

and flowing NW separates Galicia from Volhynia, as far as the town of Drohiczyn, where it leaves Volhynia, and separates Galicia from Warsaw, until its union with the Vistula, 20 miles below Warsaw.

Bugey, formerly province of France, between Franche Compté, Bresse, Dauphiny and Savoy; it is now included in the department of the Ain.

Buen Ayre, see *B-nair*.

Bugia, province of Algiers, in Africa, surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

Bugia, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E. lat. 36 49 N.

Builth, town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W. lat. 52 8 N.

Buis, town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles SW of Gap.

Bukari, small but well built town of Hungarian Balmatia, with a harbour on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles NE of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E. lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, in Grand Cairo. Lon. 51 22 E. lat. 30 2 N.

Bulam, island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king, but has been since entirely relinquished. Lon. 15 0 W. lat. 11 0 N.

Bulgaria, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia. It is the ancient Moesia.

Bulness or *Bowness*, village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

Bullitt, county in the state of Kentucky bounded by the Ohio river W; Salt river SW; Nelson S; Shelby E, and Jefferson N; length 30, mean width 10, area 300 square miles; surface hilly, and soil, though varied, in general productive. Staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions. Chief town, Shepardsville.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,717
do. do. females	-	-	1,594
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	14
Slaves	-	-	976

Total population in 1810 4,301

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,340
do. do. females	-	-	2,238

Total whites 4,578

Free persons of colour, males 5

do. do. females 3

Slaves, males 679

do. females 566

Total population in 1820 5,831

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized none

Engaged in Agriculture 1,228

do. in Manufactures 265

do. in Commerce 7

Population to the square mile, 19.

Bulletsburg, post town, Kentucky, in Boone county.

Bullock, county of Georgia, bounded by Bryan SE; Tatuall SW; Emanuel NW; and Scriven and Effingham NE; length 45; mean breadth 12; area 540 square miles. Surface part level, and part hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Statesboro.

Population in 1810.

Free white males 930

do. do. females 931

All other persons except Indians

not taxed 18

Slaves 426

Total population in 1810 2,305

Population in 1820.

Free white males 954

do. do. females 922

Total whites 1,877

Free persons of colour, males 4

do. do. females 0

Slaves, males 355

do. females 342

Total population in 1820 2,578

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized 4

Engaged in Agriculture 329

do. in Manufactures 1

do. in Commerce 0

Population to the square mile, 5 nearly.

Bull's Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland, nearly due E 60 miles from Placentia. Lon. W C 24 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bullskin, township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogamy river. Population in 1810, 1439, and in 1820, 1,484.

Bundela, or *Bundelcund*, territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of a low country. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Buncombe, county of North Carolina; bounded by S Carolina S; Haywood W; Tennessee NW; Ashe NE; and Burke and Rutherford E; length 85; mean width 25; area 2,125. Surface generally hilly and mountainous; and soil rocky, though in part fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Ashville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,404
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,160
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	18
Slaves	-	-	-	695
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,277

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,861
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,606
Total whites	-	-	-	9,467
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	19
do. do. females,	-	-	-	14
Slaves, males	-	-	-	530
do. females	-	-	-	512
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,542

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,796
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	16
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	5.

Bungay, town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 107 NE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Bungo, kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay.

Buntingford, town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buragrag, river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

Burella, or *Civita Burrella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Buren, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Buren, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg and Soleure.

Burford, town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Burford, township of Oxford county, Upper Canada, between Windham and Dundas-street.

Burg, town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Visel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

Burgaw, town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margrave of the same name. It belongs to the House of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Burgdorf, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is pretty large and seated on an eminence, eight miles NE of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Burgess, town of Leeds county, Upper Canada, N from Bastard.

Burgetstown, small post village in Washington county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles NW from Washington.

Burgh-upon-Sands, village in Cumberland, near Solway-Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

Burgos, town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Burgundy, late province of France, which now forms the three departments of Cote'd'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth: bounded on the E by Franche Compte; on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois; on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines.

Burhanpour, city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is yet a flourishing city, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite

Wesel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burke, county of North Carolina; bounded by Rutherford S; Buncomb W and N W; Wilkes and Iredell NE; and Lincoln SE; length 60; mean width 22; area 1320 square miles; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil varied; staples grain, flour, and salted provisions. Chief town Morganton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,876
do. do. females	-	-	4,638
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	60
Slaves	-	-	1,433

Total population in 1810 - - 11,007

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,801
do. do. females	-	-	5,618
Total whites	-	-	11,419
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	31
do. do. females	-	-	44
Slaves, males	-	-	950
do. females	-	-	967

Total population in 1820 - - 13,411

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,799
do. in Manufactures	-	188
do. in Commerce	-	15

Population to the square mile, 10.

Burke, county of Georgia; bounded by Ogeechee river or Emanuel SW; Jefferson NW; Richmond N; Savannah river E; and Scriven S; length 40; mean width 24; area 960 square miles. Surface rather waving, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Waynesboro.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,127
do. do. females	-	-	2,851
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	76
Slaves	-	-	4,580

Total population in 1810, - - 10,634

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,941
do. do. females	-	-	2,732
Total whites	-	-	5,673
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	39
do. do. females	-	-	44
Slaves, males	-	-	2,973
do. females	-	-	2,847

Total population in 1820, - - 11,576

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,277
do. in Manufactures	-	103
do. in Commerce	-	27

Population to the square mile, 12.

Burkhausen, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington. See *Bridlington*.

Burlington Bay, forming the extreme western part of lake Ontario; or rather a separate lake, as the surf has thrown up a bar of sand and pebbles. Over the outlet a good bridge has been erected.

Burlington, post town, port of entry, and seat of justice in Chittenden county, Vermont, situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, four miles S of Union river, and 20 miles northerly of Vergennes. The situation is healthy and pleasant, which induced the legislature to pass a law for the establishment of a university at this town. Beside many other public establishments, the university of Vermont is located in this town. It has a library exceeding 1000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus; and is under the government of a president, 5 professors, and 2 tutors. Income about 1200 dollars annually, arising chiefly from land. Students about 30.

Burlington, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 471, and in 1820, 508.

Burlington, township in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1467, and in 1820, 1360.

Burlington, township and post town of Otsego county, New York. Population in 1820, 2,457.

Burlington, county of New Jersey; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Gloucester SW; Delaware river and Huntingdon county NW; and Middlesex and Monmouth NE; length 40; mean width 12½ miles; area 500 square miles; surface generally level, and soil sandy, though productive. The staples of this county are grain, flour, salted provisions, with hay, garden vegetables, fruit, and other necessaries for the Philadelphia market. Chief towns, Mount Holly and Burlington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	11,894
do. do. females	-	-	12,046
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	946
Slaves	-	-	93

Total population in 1810 - - 24,979

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	13,533
do. do. females	-	-	13,946

Total whites - - - 27,974

Free persons of colour, males	660
do. do. females	601
Slaves, males	40
do. females	42
Total population in 1820	28,822

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	210
Engaged in Agriculture	4,042
do. in Manufactures	1,585
do. in Commerce	175

Population to the square mile, 58 nearly.

Burlington, ancient city in Burlington county, New Jersey; seated on the SE bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Bristol, and 20 miles above Philadelphia. It was founded in 1677, and called New Beverley; it has a safe harbour for shipping, with a considerable depth of water. The municipal jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and aldermen. The buildings are principally of bricks, and constructed in a plain commodious stile, with a large garden lot to each house. There is an episcopal church, two or three meeting-houses, a considerable brewery, a court-house, and jail in this town, though the seat of justice has been lately removed to Mount Holly.

Burlington, township in Burlington county, New Jersey, including Burlington city. Population in 1810, 2,419, and in 1820, 3,758.

Burlington, township in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 560.

Burlington, township in Lawrence county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 140.

Burlington, small town of Belmont county, Ohio, about four miles above Wheeling.

Burlington, township of Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, township of Geauga county, Ohio.

Burlington, post town and seat of justice for Lawrence county, Ohio. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, at the southern extremity of the county; 75 miles southeasterly from Chillicothe, and 120 miles in the same direction from Columbus. Lat. 38 30 N, lon. W C 5 27 W.

Burmah, see *Birmah*.

Burntcoat Island, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 218.

Burnt-Corn, post town and seat of justice in Monroe county, Alabama.

Burillsville, township in Providence, Rhode Island, Population in 1810, 1834; and in 1820, 2164.

Burnham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles NW of Nor-

wich, and 126 NE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat 53 4 N.

Burnham, town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the products of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

Burnley, town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Burntisland, borough in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, 10 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat 56 8 N.

Burrampooteer, river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E directly opposite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current through Thibet, where it is named Sampoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunan, the westernmost province of China: then turning suddenly to the W through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it assumes the name of Burrampooteer. It then makes a circle round the western point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea, after having meandered for more than 2000 miles. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea. Common description fails in an attempt to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent object.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Beccan-gil. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

Burton, a flourishing post-township in Geauga county. It is principally settled with farmers; but contains the village of Burton, in which is a post-office, and a store. Population in 1810, 517; and in 1820, 506.

Burton, township in Stafford county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 194; and in 1820, 209.

Burton upon-Trent, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of freestone, a

quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is 12 miles NE of Litchfield, and 124 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Burtonsville, post-village of Virginia, in Orange county.

Burton, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the river Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Burton, town in Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and 247 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Burville, town in Anderson county, Tennessee, on the north side of Clinch river, 30 miles north of Knoxville. Here is a post office, 570 miles from Washington.

Bury, town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. In 1787, the theatre fell, and buried under its ruins more than 300 persons, many of whom were killed or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 190 NNW of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Bury, St. Edmunds, borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is very pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Bush, small river in Hartford county, Maryland, which falls into Chesapeake Bay, near its head.

Buskill, creek of Northampton county Pennsylvania, falling into the Delaware at Easton. It is between 20 and 30 miles long, and one of the finest mill streams in the state.

Bushkill, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1262.

Bushkirk's bridge, post village of New York, in Washington county.

Bushwick, township in Kings county, New York. Population in 1820, 930.

Bushwick, town of Kings county, Long Island; New York: 3 miles from Brooklyn, and nearly opposite to Corlaers-hook, part of the city of New York.

Bussletown, thriving village in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N by E of the city. Here is a post office, and about 20 dwelling houses.

Bustard, river of Lower Canada, enters St. Lawrence near Manicougar point.

Buteshire, county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, and some others of smaller note, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnessshire. Area 200 square miles. Population in 1801, 11,791; in 1811, 12,033; and in 1821, 13,797: to the square mile, 68.

Butler, county of Pennsylvania, between the Alleghany and Beaver rivers; bounded S by Alleghany; W by Beaver; NW by Mercer; N by Venango; and E by Armstrong: length 35; mean width 24; area 840 square miles; surface hilly; but soil generally fertile and well watered. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions: chief town, Butler.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,802
do. do. females	-	-	3,534
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	10

Total population in 1810 - 7,346

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,385
do. do. females	-	-	4,795

Total whites - - - - 10,180

Free persons of colour, males 71

do. do. females, 0

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 60,193

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 75

Engaged in Agriculture - 3,038

do. in Manufactures - 434

do. in Commerce - 23

Population to the square mile, 12.

Butler, township in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 458; and in 1820, 472.

Butler, borough and post town in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 225.

Butler, county of Ohio; bounded on the N by Preble and Montgomery counties; E

by Warren county; S by Hamilton county and W by Indiana. It is 27 miles long from E to W by 18 broad from N to S containing 430 square miles. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Its waters are the Great Miami river, Dick's Indian, St. Clair, Four Mile, and Seven Mile creeks. Chief town, Hamilton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	5,745
do. do. females	-	-	5,326
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	79

Total population in 1810 - 11,150

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	11,206
do. do. females	-	-	10,382

Total whites	-	-	21,588
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	78
do. do. females,	-	-	80
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 21,746

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	134
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,961
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,022
do. in Commerce	-	-	59

Population to the square mile, 45

Butler, township in Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 516; and in 1820, 998

Butler, county of Kentucky on Green river, bounded S by Logan; W by Muhlenberg; NW by Ohio; NE by Grayson; and SE by Warren: length 33; mean width 25; and 825 square miles; surface gently waving or hilly; soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Morgantown

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	970
do. do. females	-	-	929
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	8
Slaves	-	-	273

Total population in 1810 - 2,181

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,336
do. do. females	-	-	1,275

Total whites	-	-	2,611
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	237
do. do. females	-	-	235
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 3,083

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	374
do. in Manufactures	-	-	18
do. in Commerce	-	-	3

Population to the square mile $3\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Butler, county of Alabama; bounded S by Cuneuh; W by Monroe and Wilcox; Montgomery N; and by Henry E: length 63; mean width 30; area 1900 square miles: surface generally flat or gently rolling; with a thin soil, except along the streams. Staple, cotton.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	451
do. do. females	-	-	384

Total whites	-	-	835
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	278
do. females	-	-	291

Total population in 1820 - 1,405

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	505
do. in Manufactures	-	-	7
do. in Commerce	-	-	1

Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Broad Mountain, or fourth large ridge from the Blue Mount, commences its eastern extremity in Northampton county, near the head of Pokono creek, and crosses the Lehigh at the "Turn hole," extends westerly to the river Schuylkill. Its average height is about 1000 feet above its base.

Butter Island, township in Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1810, 10, and in 1820, 11.

Butter, township in Darke county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 323.

Butter, township in Montgomery county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1646.

Butrinto, ancient *Buthrotum*, seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimara. Lon. 20 9 E. lat. 39 40 N.

Butter Nuts, township and post town in Otsego county, New York. Population in 1820, 3601.

Button's Islands, in Hudson's Strait. Lon. W C 11 50 E. lat. 60 30 N.

Button's Bay, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 N lat.

Buttermilk Falls, Lucerne county, so

called from the colour of the water, below it is a fall of about 15 feet, over a rock formed by a creek of the same name, on which are some fine mills.

Butrago, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W. lat. 40 46 N.

Butterworth, town of England, in Lancashire, two miles from Rockdale. Population, 4827.

Buttermere Water, lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. This lake is called the Upper Lake, and near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower called Cromach water.

Butzaw, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E. lat. 54 0 N.

Buxton, village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath consisting of nine springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well; 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Buxton, town of York county, in the district of Maine. It is situated near the mouth of Saco river, and about 115 miles north-eastward from Boston. Population in 1810, 2324, and in 1820, 2590.

Buzbach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8 44 E. lat. 50 23 N.

Buzzard's Bay, noted bay on the coast of Massachusetts, running up between Bristol county and the peninsula of Barnstable.

Byberry, township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 765, and in 1820, 876.

Byfield, village, and parish of Essex county, Massachusetts. Dummer Academy, and an Academy for young ladies, are located at this place.

Bychow, town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E. lat. 53 38 N.

Ryzantium, see *Constantinople*.

C

Proper names, particularly those derived from the Arabic are often spelt with a K or C indifferently; therefore those which cannot be found under one of those letters, may be sought for under the other.

Caana, town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 20 23 E. lat. 26 30 N.

Cabarras, *Court house*, principal seat of justice in Cabarras county, North Carolina, situated on the N side of Rocky river, a branch of the great Pedee, 23 miles S of Salisbury, and 57 S by W of Salem, the Moravian town. Here is a post office 439 miles from Washington.

Cabarras, county of North Carolina, bounded by Montgomery SE; Mecklenberg SW; Eredell NW; and Chowan N. It is in form of a triangle 24 by 20; and extending over an area of 240 square miles. Surface broken and even in part mountainous; with a soil of middling quality. Chief town Concord.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	2,484
do. do. females	- - -	2,437
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	3
Slaves	- - -	1,234
Total population in 1810,		6,158

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	2,850
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Free white females	- - -	2,762
Total whites	- - -	5,612
Free persons of colour, males	-	14
do. do. females	-	3
Slaves, males	- - -	842
do. females	- - -	757
Total population in 1820,		7,228

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,029
do. in Manufactures	-	11
do. in Commerce	-	7
Population to the square mile, 30.		

Cabeca de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegre.

Cabbin-Point, village and post office, Surry county, Virginia.

Cabell, county of Virginia, bounded by Ohio river NW; Mason and Kenhawa NE; Giles and Tazewell SE; and by Kentucky or Big Sandy river SW; length 50; mean width 35; area 1750 square miles. It is a mountainous, hilly, and rocky region with much fertile soil, well watered and wooded.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	1,345
do. do. females	- - -	1,126

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	25
Slaves	- - -	221
Total population in 1810	-	2,717
Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	2,241
do. do. females	- - -	2,147
Total whites	- - -	4,388
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	2
do. do. females	- - -	7
Slaves, males	- - -	206
do. females	- - -	186
Total population in 1820	-	4,789
Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	8
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	10,90
do. in Manufactures	- - -	180
do. in Commerce	- - -	7
Population to the square mile, $2\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.		

Cabelloburg, post town of Amherst county, Virginia, 215 miles SW from Washington.

Cabello, or *Cavello Porto*, sea port of Columbia, in the province of Venezuela. It has an excellent harbor, at the bottom of the gulf of Triste, 85 miles W from Caracas. Lon. WC 9 10 E, lat. 10 25 N.

Cabenda, seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

Cabotia, or *British North America*, north from the limits of the United States. This comprehensive term has been adopted by the British geographers, and includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, East Main, New South Wales, and all other British territories in North America, from those we have named to the extreme known regions towards the Northern Ocean.

Cabot's Head, Upper Canada, very large promontory running into lake Huron, west of Gloucester, or Matchedash bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

Cabreria, island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by a strong castle.

Cabul, or *Kabul*, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the North by the Hindoo-ko, on the NE by Caferistan, and on the E by Cashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary to human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul

one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

Cabul, or *Kabul*, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. In a political light it is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Cacaca, town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 35 2 N.

Caceres, town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

Cache, township and settlement in Phillips county, Arkansas on White river. Population in 1820, 178.

Cacheo, town in Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Cacongo, small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

Cacorra, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Caddo, township in Clark's county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 617.

Cadenac, town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

Cadene, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Cadiz, a large and rich city of Spain in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18

miles in length and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city stands, is not too broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Malagorda, command the passage into the harbour. Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved and insufferably stinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. High above all these, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship and the nation it belongs to. The public walk or Alameda is pleasant in the evening. The sea air prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward of the Alameda is Camposanto, a large esplanade, the only airing for coaches. Opposite to it is the fortress of St. Sebastian, built on a neck of land running out into the sea. The round tower at the extremity is supposed to have saved the city in the earthquake in 1755, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians; it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

Cadiz, a post town and seat of justice for Harrison county, Ohio, is a thriving town, situated in a township of the same name, on the road from Wheeling to New Philadelphia, 20 miles from the former, and 30 from the latter.

Cadiz, township in Harrison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2472.

Cadiz, town in Harrison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 537.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadore, in Italy, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, province of Italy in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

Cadron, township in Pulaski county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 717.

Cadsaud, island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which river it commands.

Caen, considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. Wil-

liam the conqueror was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer, for some places that begins thus, as Caerdiff, see under Car.

Caernarvon, township of Lancaster county, and state of Pennsylvania. It is watered by little Canestogoe creek, and bounds on Berks county on the NE. The population is about 1000 persons.

Caermarthenshire, county of S. Wales, 48 miles long, and 25 broad, area — square miles. It is bounded S by Bristol channel; W by Pembrokeshire, N by Cardiganshire; and E by Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cothi, and Tawe; of which the first abounds with excellent salmon. It contains 228,000 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 145 parishes; and has six market towns. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 67,317; in 1811, 77,287; and in 1821, 90,239. It abounds with ancient forts, camps, and tumuli. Near Caermarthen, towards the E may be seen the ruins of Kestek, Karry, and several vast caverns, supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. Near this spot is a fountain, which ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours. The county and city send each a member to parliament.

Caermarthen, borough of Wales, capital of Caermarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins; and on the E side of the town, near the river, are the remains of a monastic building of considerable extent. Caermarthen is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 220 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Caernarvonshire, county of N. Wales, bounded on the N and W by the sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E divided from Denbighshire by the river Conway. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It contains 310,000 acres: is divided into seven hundreds, and 68 parishes; has one city and five market towns; and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 41,521; in 1811, to 49,336; and in 1821, to 57,958. The principal rivers are the Conway and Saint. This county being the most rugged district of N. Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around

are rude and savage in the highest degree, but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. The soil in the valleys on the side next Ireland is pretty fertile, especially in barley; great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains; and the sea, lakes, and rivers, abound with variety of fish. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead; and quantities of stone excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth.

Caernarvon, borough and seaport of Wales, capital of *Caernarvonshire*, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its entrance into Caernarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports. It has a celebrated castle, built by Edward I. in which his son Edward II, the first prince of Wales was born. Caernarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. Here are salt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 244 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W lat. 53 8 N.

Caernarvon, or *Churchtown*, post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, see *Canranian*.

Caerleon, town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. The ruins of its celebrated castle more resemble that of a city than a single edifice. It is seated between the Tafé and Rumney, seven miles N of Cardiff, and 160 W of London.

Caerwent, village in Monmouthshire, four miles SW of Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where a tessellated pavement, and numerous other antiquities have been discovered.

Caerwys, town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles W of Flint, and 212 NW of London.

Casars Creek, township in Greene county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 649, and in 1820, 1131.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was taken, in 1265, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skin leather, horses, and female slaves; most of the latter are brought from Circassia, and are here sold at from 4 to 800 pounds each, in proportion to their charms. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 miles E by N of Sevastopol, and 130 SE of Precop. Lon. 35 20 E. lat. 45 0 N.

Caffy, *Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia.

Caffraria, a very extensive country of Africa bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea; on the S by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the sea.

Cagli, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

Cahaba, river of Alabama, rises in the angle between the Cosa branch of Alabama, and the Black Warrior branch of Tombigbee river, and flowing S over Shelby, Cahawba, and Dallas counties, joins the Alabama at the town of Cahawba, after a comparative course of 120 miles. It waters much good land.

Cahaba, county of Alabama; bounded W by Tuckaloosa; N by Shelby; E by the Coosa river; and S by Montgomery and Dallas; length 55; breadth 43; area 2265.

This was one of the counties not included in the census of 1820.

Cahaba, post town and seat of justice in Dallas county, Alabama, at the mouth of the Cahaba, on the left bank of Alabama river. It is also the seat of the late government.

Cahoes Falls, in the Mohawk, 3 miles above its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. The descent is about 70 feet

It is a sublime and interesting feature in American scenery.

Cahokia, post town in Illinois on the E side of the river Mississippi, 64 miles N by W of Kaskaskias, and 5 from St Louis.

Cahors, considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 miles NW of Albÿ, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E lat. 44 26 N.

Cajanaburg, capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on lake Cajania 300 miles NE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat 64 13 N.

Cajazzo or *Cajizzo*, episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavora, 22 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Caicos, islands of the West Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. W C 5 30 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Caifong, large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoang ho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 115 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Cailloma, town of Pennsylvania, near the source of the Apurimac, between Caygo and Arequipo, nearly 50 miles from the latter and 160 from the former. Lon. W C 5 30 E, lat 15 30 S.

Caimans, or more correctly *Caymans*, a group of small islands in the Caribbean sea, to the NW of Jamaica. Lon. W C 5 W, lat. 19 15 N.

Ca-Ira, post village in Cumberland county, Virginia.

Cairngorn, mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Murray. It rises in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is estimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is now reduced to a small place. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and seven miles in circumference. This city was taken by the French under Buonapart, in 1798, and retaken by the British in 1801. It stands on the right

bank of the Nile, 100 miles S of its mouth. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 30 3 N.

Cairo, post town of Greene county, New York, formerly called Canton, 10 miles above Catskill town on Catskill creek.

Cairo, town of Illinois, at the mouth of the Ohio river.

Cairo, township in Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 2353.

Cairoan, town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence; it stands on the river Magrida, 60 miles S by E of Tunis. Lon. 10 26 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Caistor, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 miles SW of Grimsby, and 165 N of London.

Caistor, township in the county of Lincolnshire, Upper Canada, lies between Binbrook and Gainsborough, and is watered by the river Welland.

Caithness-shire, most northerly county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith; E and SE by the German Ocean; and W by Southerlandshire. The S angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the county may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep and black cattle. Its other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Population in 1801, 22,600; in 1811, 23,419; and in 1821, 30,238. Wick is the capital.

Caket, town of Persia, near mountain Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46 15 E lat. 33 0 N.

Calabar, town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 miles SSE of Benin. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 3 40 N.

Calabria, country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria, Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, N by Basilica, and W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the SE and W; and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N: Catanzaro is the capital.

Calahorra, episcopal town of Spain, in old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 27 W lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, township in Washington county, Maine. Population in 1810, 372; and in 1820, 418.

Calais, post town of Washington county, Maine, on the Passamaquoddy river, 36 miles NE from Machias. Population 370.

Calais, township of Washington county, Vermont, about 100 NE of Bennington, and 9 miles N from Montpelier.

Calais, *St* town of France in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, sixteen miles NW of Vendome.

Calamata, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Calatajud, town of Spain in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragosa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Calben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

Calcar, town of the duchy of Cleaves, seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleaves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Calcasieu, river of Louisiana, rises in the pine woods, 20 miles S of Natchitoches. The Calcasieu is very remarkable for its almost perfect compliance with the curve of the Sabine, the two rivers being a trifling deviation from 35 miles asunder, the entire length of the former; and like the Sabine, the Calcasieu receives the largest tributaries from the right. After an entire course of 70 miles, the Calcasieu enters the lake of the same name, at lat. 30 8 N, lon. W C 16 23 W.

This stream rises in a forest of pines, which tree composes nine tenths of all the timber found on its banks. About 10 miles in a direct line above the head of the lake Calcasieu, the forest begins to become chequered with prairie, copses of timber gradually become more scattered, and at the head of the lake, trees entirely disappear. On the left side the open prairies skirt the river 15 or 20 miles higher than on the opposite shore. In the prairie between Calcasieu and Mermertau, are scattered copses of wood mostly pine, with a few oaks; soil poor and thin. Very little of the whole surface watered by Calcasieu is fit for culture, though high, dry, and well watered with limpid and excellent spring water. One immense pine forest covers the country around by Calcasieu north of the prairies. The tide flows up the Calcasieu as far as the head of the prairies.

Calcasieu Lake, of Louisiana, is about 30 miles in length, and 10 or 12 miles wide, communicates with the gulf of Mexico a channel of about 8 or 10 miles in length, and from one mile to 200 yards wide. At the mouth of this outlet is a bar, having not more than four feet water. The lake, like that of Sabine, is shallow, not having more than 506 feet water in any part, and near the shores not more than two or three. The banks of Calcasieu outlet and lake are something higher than those of the Sabine; but on each the entire absence of timber preclude settlement.

Calcalayres, province of Peru, NE from Cuzco.

Calcutta or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, situated on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govin-pour, about 90 years ago. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. In 1756 Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1630 miles NNE of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Caldwell, post town and seat of jus-

tice in Warren county, New York, on lake George.

Caldwell, township in Warren county, New York. Population in 1820, 723.

Caldwell, township in Essex county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 2235, and in 1820, 2020.

Caldwell, county of Kentucky, on both sides of Cumberland river; bounded SW by Tennessee river; NW by Livingston; NE by Hopkins; SE by Christian; and S by Tennessee; length 40; mean width 20; area 800 square miles. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Eddyville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,027
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,658
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4
Slaves	-	-	-	579

Total population in 1810 - 4,268

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,906
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,661

Total whites	-	-	-	7,567
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	709
do. females	-	-	-	735

Total population in 1820 - 9,022

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,225
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	39
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 10.

Caledonia, county of Vermont; bounded by Washington, SW; Essex NE and E; Connecticut river SE; and Orange S; length 37; mean width 14; area about 500 square miles; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil generally productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Domville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,472
do. do. females	-	-	-	9,239
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	29

Total population in 1810 - 18,740

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,254
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,387

Total whites	-	-	-	16,641
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
do. do. females,	-	-	-	19

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 16,669

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	272
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,930
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	387
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	53

Population to the square mile, 33.

Caledonia, post town of New York, W from Genessee river, on the road from Avon to Batavia; 30 miles W from Canandaigua, and 17 E from Batavia. Gypsum abounds in the township.

Caledonia, township in Genessee county New York. Population in 1820, 2,645.

Caledonia, village of Washington county, Missouri.

Caledonia, New, a large island, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22 S lat. and from 163 to 167 E lon. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, so as to be somewhat woolly in some individuals.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 miles S of Hanover.

Calhuco, town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mustees, and Indians, 180 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. W C 3 23 E, lat. 42 40 S.

Calí, city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the Andes, on the river Cauca; 20 miles E from Bonaventura. Lon W C 1 0 E, lat. 3 15 N.

Caliaqua, port of the West Indies, in the west part of St. Vincents.

California, general name of the western coast of North America, from Cape St. Lucas N lat. 22 52 to N lat. 42, or through nearly 20 degrees of latitude. It is divided into two parts, Old California and New California.

Old California was discovered under the direction, and in part, by the personal observation of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, and found to be a long narrow peninsula extending through 11 degrees of latitude, and united to the continent to the NW, by a neck of land reaching from the mouth of the Colorado river, westward 160 miles to a bay since called San Diego. A chain of mountains ranges through this extensive peninsula. "The sky," says Hum-

boldt, "is constantly serene, of a deep blue, and without a cloud." The Cerro Giganta, the highest peak of its mountains reaches to near 5,000 feet. The soil is sandy and arid, and rain scanty and unfrequent. Springs of fresh water are also rare. It extends over 56,000 square miles, with a population of not more than 10,000. Toward the close of the 17th century, the Jesuits formed several settlements here, and endeavoured to govern the natives with the same policy and authority that they exercised in their missions in Paraguay. They seem studiously to have depreciated the climate and soil of the country; but on their expulsion from the Spanish dominions, the court appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a promising appearance. On the few spots where water is found, the soil is excellent; and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the Jesuits, when they resided here, made abundance of wine, in taste approaching to that of Madeira. The chief town is Loreto.

New California, extends from Old California to the utmost limits of the Spanish claims, on the North American coast of the Pacific Ocean, or from the thirty third to the forty second degree of N lat. about 600 miles. The breadth inland is trifling, and the interior unknown, or at least very imperfectly explored. The whole extent actually peopled by civilized inhabitants, does not exceed, if it amounts to 16,000 square miles. The soil is, however, as remarkable for its fertility and abundance of limpid water, as is that of Old California for its arid sterility. The climate of the Pacific coast of North America, being milder than that of the Atlantic; the inhabitants of New California enjoy more temperate seasons than, does those of the United States, from the Carolinas to Connecticut, inclusive. According to Humboldt, this is a very flourishing and valuable colony. The same chain of mountains which ranges through Old California, reach into and intersect also, New California. Monterey is the capital. Population in 1803, 15,562.

California, gulf of North America, extends from the mouth of the Colorado river, between Sonora and Old California, in a south east direction 800 miles. It gradually widens from its head, at the mouth of the Colorado, to its mouth between Cape Palmo in Old California, and Mazatlan in Sonora, where it is about 120 miles wide. It is full of islands and shoals, and is very difficult to navigate. From Old California, no stream of any great consequence enters this gulf; but from Sonora, it receives, beside the Colorado and

Gila, the Ascension, Hiaqui, Mayo, Fuerte, Inaya, Culiacan, Iabala, Rostla; and a brook which forms Mazatlan harbour.

Calitoor, fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 miles S of Columbo.

Calix, town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 miles W of Tornea.

Calla Calla, river of Chili, rises in the Andes, and falls into the bay of Valdivia.

Calland's Store, post office of Virginia, in Pittsylvania county.

Callah, town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 miles E of Oran.

Callender, town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on the river Teath, 30 miles WSW of Perth.

Callao, seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, five miles W of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. Washington City 0 02 E, lat. 12 2 S.

Calle, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 miles E of Bona.

Callen, borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny.

Calliance, town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; the houses built of rose wood, and covered with thatch. It is seated near the Kaknah, 74 miles W of Beder, and 150 SSE of Aurungabac.

Callington, borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lyuher, 12 miles S of Launceston, and 216 W by S of London.

Calloma, town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 70 miles N by E of Arequipa, and 170 S of Cusco.

Calmar, strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Smaland, and a bishop's see. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the ancient castle, now converted into a distillery, 150 miles SW from Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Calm. E; township in Chester county,

Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 974, and in 1820, 1162.

Calm, W; township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1003, and in 1820, 1182.

Calne, borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

Calvert, a county on the Western shore of Maryland; situated between Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river, and bounded on the N by Anne Arundel county; length 26; mean width 8; area 200 square miles; surface generally level or rolling; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,841
do. do. females	-	-	1,839
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	388
Slaves	-	-	3,937
Total population in 1810			8,005

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,899
do. do. females	-	-	1,902
Total whites	-	-	3,801
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	342
do. do. females	-	-	354
Slaves, males	-	-	1,830
do. females	-	-	1,838
Total population in 1820			4,365

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,219
do. in Manufactures	-	-	165
do. in Commerce	-	-	71
Population to the square mile, 21.			

Calumet, Grand, on the Ottawa river, on the south side, above the Portage de Montague, Upper Canada.

Calumet, Point au, on lake Superior, Upper Canada, on the N shore, the first point W of river du Chene, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

Calvi, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Calvi, town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 32 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E; lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or *Grant*, river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, small district of Aquipo, lying along the Pacific Ocean. Lon W C 3 E, lat. 16 S.

Camaron, cape of Honduras, on the N side of that country, at the mouth of the river Tinto. Lon. W C 6 50 W, lat. 15 50 S.

Camarones, large river of South America, in Patagonia, falling into the Atlantic Ocean, 44 45 S.

Camarat, seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40*l*. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amenaabad, from which it is distant 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

Cambodia, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October.

Cambodia, capital of a kingdom of the same name in Asia, seated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Cambrai, fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, 22 miles SE of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambrai, or *Gouverneur*, post office of New York, in St Lawrence county, on the Oswegatchie river.

Cambresis, late province of France, 25 miles in length: bounded on the N and E by Hainalt, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambrai is the capital, and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

Cambria, township in Niagara county, on Niagara river, New York. Population in 1820, 1134.

Cambria, county of Pennsylvania, between the Alleghany mountains and Lau-

rel hill: bounded by Somerset S; Westmoreland SW; Indiana W; Clearfield N, and Huntingdon and Bedford E; length 36; mean width 20; area 720 square miles. Surface hilly and rocky; soil generally of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, salted provisions, and live stock. Chief town, Ebensburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,685
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,582

Total whites	-	-	-	3,267
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
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do. do. females	-	-	-	11
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,287
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	38
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	614
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	143
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	3
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Population to the square mile 4.

Cambria, town in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 868; and 1820, 604.

Cambridge, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is principally remarkable for a much celebrated university; consisting of 13 colleges, 4 halls, several schools, and a very extensive library. It sends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the university. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, village in Gloucestershire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.

Cambridge, post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established by the original settlers of Massachusetts in 1638. Its officers are a president, 20 professors, 2 tutors, 4 proctors, and a regent. The library is the most extensive in the United States; and the necessary philosophical and chemical apparatus very complete. Attached to it also a botanical garden, cabinet of minerals, and an anatomical museum. The buildings are extensive and appropriate. In 1818, the students amounted to nearly 400, and the whole number, according to Mr. Morse, educated in this seminary, from its institution up to 1818, amounted to 4442.

Cambridge, West, township in Middle-

sex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 971; and in 1820, 1064.

Cambridge, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 2323, including West Cambridge; and in 1820, 1518.

Cambridge, township in the county of Stormont. lies to the S and in the rear of Clarence.

Cambridge, township in Washington county, New York. Population in 1820, 2491.

Cambridge, post town and seat of justice in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Choptank river.

Cambridge, post town of South Carolina, Abbeville district, 130 miles NW from Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, and from 250 to 350 inhabitants.

Cambridge, township and post town in Wills creek, Guernsey county, Ohio, 25 miles E from Zanesville. Population in 1810, 474; and in 1820, 688. The village had in 1820, 300 inhabitants, besides those of the township.

Cambridgeshire, county of England, 50 miles long, and 25 broad; bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, S by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 64 parishes; has a city, a university, and eight market towns; and sends six members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 89,346; and 1811, 101,109; and in 1821, 121,909. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

Cambrilla, town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 miles W by S of Tarragona.

Camden East, township of, in the middle district, lies northerly of Ernest-town, Upper Canada.

Camden, township in the county of Kent called also Camden West, lies on the N side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard.

Camden, township and post town of Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1607, and in 1820, 1825.

Camden, township in Oneida county, New York. Population in 1820, 1772.

Camden, post town of Gloucester coun-

ty, New Jersey, opposite Philadelphia. It is a flourishing village, extending along the river. The houses are neat, and many elegant. Population about 650.

Camden, post town of Kent county, Delaware, 4 miles SW from Dover.

Camden, county of North Carolina: bounded by Albemarle sound SE; Pasquotank county and river SW; Virginia N, and Currituck and North river NE: length 38; mean width 6; area 228; surface level, and soil thin and generally sterile. Chief town, Jonesboro.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,950
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,936
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	48
Slaves	-	-	-	1,411
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,345

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,194
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,248
Total whites	-	-	-	4,442
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	50
do. do. females	-	-	-	67
Slaves, males	-	-	-	964
do. females	-	-	-	782
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,305

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,889
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	14

Population to the square mile, 27.

Camden, post town, and seat of justice in Kershaw district, South Carolina, on the left side of the Wateree river, 36 miles NE from Columbia; and 110 NE from Augusta. It contains 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants: the common buildings necessary for judicial purposes; an Academy, and several places of public worship. The river is navigable from the ocean for boats and other vessels of 70 tons, which renders Camden a place of considerable trade. Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war; one August 16th, 1780, in which the army of the United States under General Gates, was defeated by the British under Lord Cornwallis; the other April 3rd, 1781, between General Greene, and Lord Rawdon.

Camden, county of Georgia, forming the SE angle of that state, on the Atlantic Ocean: bounded by that ocean E; by Florida S and SW, on the W limits uncertain; and by Glynn N; length 28; mean width 25; area 700 square miles; surface flat; soil sandy, and in some parts

marshy. Staples sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Jefferson.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	426
do. do. females	-	-	-	375
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	17
Slaves	-	-	-	2,460
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,278

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	624
do. do. females	-	-	-	654
Total whites	-	-	-	1,278
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,213
do. females	-	-	-	882
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,402

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	20
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	225
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	none

Population to the square mile, 5 nearly.

Camden, port, NW coast of America, in Prince Frederick Sound. Lon. W C 56 45 lat. 56 55 N.

Camelford, borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W. lat. 50 42 N.

Camels rump, one of the peaks of the Green mountains, 20 miles SE from Burlington.

Camerino, ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E. lat. 43 15 N.

Camillus, township and post town of Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 5791.

Caminha, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W. lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

Cammin, seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E. lat. 54 4 N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, town of Na-

ples in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E. lat. 40 35 N.

Campagna di Roma, anciently *Latium*, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; no trees, no enclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campaign, creek of Ohio, in Gallia county, falling into Ohio river, eight miles above Gallipolis.

Campbell, county of Virginia, bounded N by James river; NE by Buckingham; SE by Charlotte; S by Roanoke river or Halifax and Pittsylvania; and SW by Bedford; length 28; mean width 20; area 560; surface hilly; and soil varied. Staples, grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Lynchburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,345
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,525
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	263
Slaves	-	-	-	5,363

Total population in 1810 - 11,001

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,286
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,161
Total whites	-	-	-	8,447
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	327
do. do. females	-	-	-	350
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,718
do. females	-	-	-	3,727

Total population in 1820 - 16,569

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	52
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,103
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	449
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	163

Population to the square mile, 30 nearly,

Campbell, county of Kentucky, on both sides of Licking river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati; bounded by the Ohio river N and NE; by Pendleton S; and by Roane W; length 32; mean width 10; area 320 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Staples, grain flour, whiskey, live stock, salted provisions, and fruit. Chief town, Newport.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,340
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,265

152

All other free persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	-	438

Total population in 1810 - 3,060

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,906
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,661
Total whites	-	-	-	7,567
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	709
do. females	-	-	-	735

Total population in 1820 - 9,022

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,225
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	39
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 30 nearly.

Campbell, county of E Tennessee, in a triangular form, bounded by Kentucky N; by Clinch river SE; and by Anderson SW; length 35; mean width 12; area 420; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys and along the streams. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, and salted provisions. Chief town, Jackson'sboro'.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,288
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,210
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	58
Slaves	-	-	-	103

Total population in 1810 - 2,660

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,095
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,988
Total whites	-	-	-	4,093
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	20
do. do. females	-	-	-	15
Slaves, males	-	-	-	55
do. females	-	-	-	61

Total population in 1820 - 4,244

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,052
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	30
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 13.

Campbell's Point, cape of the NW coast of North America, at Cooke's inlet, SE side. Lon. W C 72 75 W, lat. 60 6 N.

Campbell's Grove, post village, Iredell county, North Carolina.

Campbell's Mills, post office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

Campbell's Station, post office of Knox county, Tennessee.

Campbell's Ville, post-village, of Green county, Kentucky.

Campbellton, borough of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situated on a bay toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, of which it is the capital. It has a good harbour, and is now a considerable place, for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is ten miles W of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

Campbelltown, post village of Steuben county, New York.

Campbelltown, post village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

Campbelltown, post village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

Campden, town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 87 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Campden, town of the United Provinces in Overysse, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672: but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Campeachy, town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Merida, W side of the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall, and strong forts, but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as formerly, it having been the port for the sale. Lon. W C 12 50 W, lat. 20 0 N. See *Honduras*.

Campoli, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Major, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 38 53 N.

Campredon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Campton, township and post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 873, and in 1820, 1047.

Canaan, post town and township in Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1,275, and in 1850, 1,470.

Canaan, township and post town, Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1,094, and in 1820, 1,198.

Canaan, township and post town, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 2,202, and in 1820, 2,332.

Canaan, township and post town, Columbia county, New York. Population in 1810, 2,079.

Canaan, township in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 229, and in 1820, 526.

Canaan, township, Athens county, Ohio, Population in 1820, 345.

Canaan, township in Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 158.

Canada, or the province of Quebec. By the royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this province was bounded on the E by the river St. John, and from thence, by a line drawn from the head of that river through lake St. John, to the S end of lake Nipissing; from whence the line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of N latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the N coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the W end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the river St. John.

An act of parliament passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern bounds of New York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada, *Upper*, commences at a stone boundary on the N bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Boudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seignior of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of N 34 degrees W, to the westernmost angle of the seignior of New Longueuil; thence along the north-western boundary of the seignior of Vaudreuil, running N 25 degrees E until it strikes the Ottawa river, and ascends by it into lake Timmiskamian; and from the head of that lake by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

Upper Canada is divided into Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western Districts, and subdivided into 19 counties, viz. Glengary, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, consisting of the islands in the lake of that name, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, consisting of two Ridings, Lincoln, consisting of four Ridings, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent

These counties are divided into townships, ordinarily, of 9 by 12 miles. They send 16 representatives to the provincial parliament, who, with a legislative council, are called together once every year. The representatives are elected for four years, to serve in the assembly, unless the parliament be sooner dissolved by the person administering the government.

The land in the townships adjoining the St. Lawrence is, for the most part, fertile, and under as high a state of cultivation as can be expected from the time it has been settled; the first improvements being made since the peace of 1783, when all was in a state of nature, and heavily timbered.

There are now between 30 and 40 mills in the extent mentioned, on this river, the most remarkable of which are on the Gana- noque. Good roads have been opened, and bridges well constructed; some of them over wet lands, and the mouths of creeks and rivers of very considerable extent; and the first settlers have been able, by their very great industry, to erect comfortable houses.

In the rear of the townships, on the St. Lawrence, are upwards of twenty others, in which, settlements have commenced, to the southward of the Ottawa or Grand river, which many of them front; others are well supplied by the waters of the Radeau, and river Petite Nation, with the Gana- noque lakes and streams, all of which afford abundance of situations for mills. These rivers, like most others in Canada, abound in carp, sturgeon, perch, and cat- fish; the ponds affording green and other turtle, with fish of various sorts. The lands in their vicinity are differently timbered, according to their quality and situation. The dry lands, which are generally high, bear oak and hickory; the low grounds produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sycamore, beech, maple, elm, &c. and in some places there are swamps full of cedar and cypress.

The banks of most of the creeks abound in fine pine timber, and the creeks themselves afford in general good seats for saw mills; materials for building are readily procured.

The heads of the rivers Radeau and Pe- tite Nation, communicate by short por- tages, or carrying places, with the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence, and promise to afford great advantages to all kinds of inland communication. The forks of the Radeau, about which are the townships of Oxford, Marlborough, and Gower, promise to be, at some future period, an emporium for interior commerce.

The birch canoes, which go to the north- west country, pass up the Ottawa river with merchandize, and return with peltries.

All the townships on the north side of

lake Ontario, are well watered by small streams, at the mouths of which are ponds, and low land capable of being drained and converted into meadows.

The number of inhabitants 1806 was 80,000, composed chiefly of emigrants from New England and New Jersey.

Canada, Lower, extends from lat. 45 to 52 N, and from lon. 14 E, to 3 30 W from Washington city; bounded S by the United States; W by Upper Canada; N by the territories of the Hudson Bay Company; and E by the gulf of St. Lawrence; reach- ing about 500 miles from S to N; and 500 from E to W; with an area of 120,000 square miles. It is divided into four large districts, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe, which were again in 1792, sub- divided into 21 counties, Bedford, Buck- ingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspe, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St. Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Que- bec, Richlieu, Surry, Warwick, and York. The original grants of land in Lower Ca- nada were made in general under the name of seigniories, upon the principles of feu- dal tenure, and now compose a third spe- cies of civil division, next in order to the counties. The grants made by the British government since its domination in Cana- da, have been laid out in townships, and founded on free and common soccage.

In a state of nature Lower Canada was covered with an immense forest of very lofty timber, much of which yet remain. The settlements extend along or near the streams, in general where the soil is most fertile, and means of navigation most at- tainable. In the angle N from lat. 45 N, to the St. Lawrence river, the soil is generally very productive, and settlements advancing rapidly. Eastward of this triangle, to the gulf of St. Lawrence, the country is hilly, broken, barren, and but very thinly settled. From the Mingan settlement, on the N side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, to a short distance above Quebec, the left shore of that great stream is rocky and precipitous. This range of hills leaves the river below the mouth of St. Maurice, and extends to- wards the Ottawa, which it intersects about 120 miles above its junction with St. Law- rence. A very productive body of land is enclosed between this ridge and the re- spective rivers. Beyond this latter tract, and the margin of the streams, the country to the northward is but very imperfectly known.

The air of all Canada has been noted for its purity and general serenity. The soil of such a vast extent, necessarily in- cludes every variety; though the general character may be given as productive. Population has constantly, but irregularly advanced since the British conquest. In

1763, it was supposed to contain about 70,000 inhabitants; in 1775, 90,000, and in 1814, 335,000. Of this mass, more than two thirds are descendants of the original French emigrants, who with a considerable part of those from the British islands, render the Roman Catholic religion most prevalent in the colony. This ritual is under the pastoral guidance of one bishop, nine vicars general, and upwards of 200 parochial curates.

The civil government of Lower Canada, is administered by a governor, lieutenant governor, executive council, and legislative council appointed by the king; with a house of representatives elected by the people.

For the defence of the Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, amounting in common to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. This force is stationed at various points, along the great line of the St. Lawrence. The commerce of the Canadas, is confined at present, to one outlet the St. Lawrence. The completion of the Grand Canal of New York, will slowly divest a share of the trade of the Upper Province to New York. The exports of this extensive country, have been augmenting in more than a ratio with the mean increase of population. In 1769, they amounted to 163,105*l.*; and in 1815, to 1,156,000*l.* and the imports, to upwards of 600,000*l.*

Canada, East, a creek of New York, rising in Montgomery and Herkimer counties, flows SSW, about 20 miles into the Mohawk, which it enters at Openheim.

Canada, West, the largest northern branch of the Mohawk, rises in Montgomery county, and flowing first west 20 miles, to the borders of Oneida, turns to the SE, and flowing in that direction 20 miles, falls into the Mohawk, at Herkima.

Canada, Creek, north-western branch of Wood creek, in Oneida county, New York.

Canadaway, creek of New York, in Chataque county, enters lake Erie about 2½ miles W from Dunkirk.

Canadaway. See *Fredonia*.

Canadae, township in Allegany county, New York. Population in 1820, 696.

Canadian River, the great south-western branch of Arkansaw river, rises by two large branches in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing by comparative courses about 600 miles each, unite at N lat. 35, and 18 degrees W from Washington City. Below the confluence of the two principal branches, the Canadian Fork continues E 40 miles, where it unites with the Arkansaw, receiving in the intermediate distance another large branch from the SW. For the true position, course, and relative extent of the Canadian Fork, the public stands indebted to Major Long.

Canandaigua, lake of New York, in On-

tario county, 15 miles in length, and 1 mile mean width. It receives a number of creeks, and discharges its waters at the village of Canandaigua, into an outlet which flows NE 20 miles, joins Mud creek at Lyons.

Canandaigua, post town and seat of justice in Ontario county, New York, on a rising plain at the outlet of Canandaigua lake. It is one of the most elegant and thriving villages in the interior of the United States, extending in one street near two miles from the lake. Many of the houses are edifices vying in architectural magnificence with those of the most flourishing commercial sea ports. The style of building and gardening, are so tastefully displayed as to give to Canandaigua a peculiarly interesting aspect to the passing traveller. Lon. WC 00 17 W, lat. 42 54 N; 207 miles W from Albany, and 90 E from Buffalo.

Canandaigua, township in Ontario county, New York, including the village of the same name. Population in 1820, 4,680.

Cananahairy, township of Montgomery county, in the State of New York; situated on the Mohawk river, about 40 miles westward from Schenectady. Population in 1820, 4,677.

Cananore, large seaport on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English East India Company, in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Canara, province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canard, small river of Upper Canada, falls into Detroit river, between Amherstsbury and Sandwich.

Canaria, or *The Grand Canary*, principal of the Canary islands, about 180 miles from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas,

Aliegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. From these islands the Canary birds originally came. The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugar houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheds are sent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancalle, bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Candahar, rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were severally undivided, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan towards Persia; and was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles SW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E. lat. 33 0 N.

Candahar, kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarshish; including generally Cabul, Candahar, Chizni, Gaur, Paishawur, Korasan, and Seistan: this tract is not less than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. Ashmed Abdalla the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal, (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

Candia, island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, and to the S of the Archipelago. The capital of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the

walls of the towns are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmest days of summer the air is cooled by breezes from the sea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The sky is always unclouded and serene; the winds, mild and refreshing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants. In a word, from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there arise the most exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air, and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

Candia, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1290; and in 1820, 1273.

Candesh, rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Marattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa; on the E by Berar; on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candor, township in Tioga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1655.

Candy, kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 42 E, lat. 7 45 N.

Cane, *Grotto del*, famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, considerable town of the isl-

and of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Canesus, small lake of Ontario county, New York, discharges its waters into Genessee river.

Caneto, town of Italy, in the Manfuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Canadea, post town of New York, in Allegany county.

Canfield small town with a post office, in Trumbull county, Ohio, 28 miles N by W of Fort M'Intosh, and 321 from Washington.

Canfield, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 494; and in 1820, 787.

Canina, capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N. See *Joanino*.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like on ordinary paved street.

Canister, township in Steuben county, New York. Population in 1820, 891.

Cannaughquensing, town of Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population 1300.

Cannaveral, cape of Florida. N lat. 28 22 lon. W C 3 55 W. It was off this cape, April 29th, 1814, that the British brig Epervier of 32 guns, and 128 men, was captured by the U. S. sloop Peacock, captain Warrington, after an action of 42 minutes.

Cannonball, river, branch of Missouri, from the W, below the Mandan village, and above the Wetarhoo.

Camouche, river of Georgia, branch of the Ogechee.

Cannonsburg, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 440.

Cannonsburg, post village in Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the road from Pittsburg to Washington, 18 miles from the former, and 7 from the latter place. It is the seat of Jefferson college,

formerly an Academy, but changed from the latter to the former in 1802. The college is under the direction of a president, and 2 professors. The library contains about 1000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is respectable.

Canobia, town of Italy, in the Milanese, on lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Canoe-Camp, post village of Pennsylvania, in Tioga county.

Canoga, small creek of New York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, discharges into Seneca outlet.

Canoge, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canonicut, island in Narraganset bay, belonging to the state of Rhode Island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated; the inhabitants are about 600.

Canosa, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Barri. Between Canosa and the river Osanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N, lon. W C 16 05 E.

Canso, seaport of Nova Scotia, in North America on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canstal, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 19 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

Canfazaro, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E of Nicastro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, to which so great was the resort, and so rich the offerings, that Erasmus, who was an eye witness of its wealth, says, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. But Henry VIII. in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but

caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Steur, 26 miles ESE of Rochester and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Canterbury, post town and township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1526, and in 1820, 1696.

Canterbury, post town and township in Windham county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1812, and in 1820, 1984.

Canterbury, post village of Orange county, New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, between West-Point and Newburgh.

Canterbury, post village in Kent county, Delaware, between Camden and Frederica.

Canton, or *Quangtung*, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien: on the N by Kiangsi, on the W by Quan-si, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where else by the seas. The country is diversified with hills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it produces two crops annually. Canton is the capital.

Canton, large, populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Pekiang. It is a sea port, and one of the finest in the empire. The number of inhabitants was computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them considerably less. Lon. 133 12 E, lat. 23 7 N.

Canton, township and post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1353, and in 1820, 1268.

Canton, township in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1374, and in 1820, 1322.

Canton, township and post town in St. Lawrence county, New York. Population in 1820, 1337.

Canton, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1335, and in 1820, 1276.

Canton, township in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 569.

Canton, township in Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 846, and in 1820, 1398.

Canton, post town, and seat of justice in

Stark county Ohio, on the Nimishillen creek, over which, in the vicinity of the village four fine bridges have been erected, NW from Steubenville 58; and NE from Zanesville 90 miles.

Canton, small village of Belmont county, Ohio

Canton, land district of Ohio, includes part of Stark, and all of Wayne and Richland counties; and is composed of XXI ranges of townships, comprehended between the Greenville treaty line on the south, and the Connecticut Western Reserve on the north, excepting the seven easternmost ranges which belong to the Steubenville district. The Land office for this district is at Worcester in Wayne county.

Cantwell's Bridge, on the Appoquinimink, post town in Castle county, Delaware, nine miles S from St. Georges, and 19 from New Castle.

Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, rises in Warren White and Jackson counties, in Tennessee, and flowing NW enters Smith county, and falls into Cumberland at Carthage.

Cantyre, the southern division of Argyleshire, in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frith of Clyde. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

Caorlo, small island in the gulf of Veninice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aqueileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 12 30 E. lat. 45 42 N.

Capacio, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 3 E. lat. 40 20 N.

Cape, township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1820, 52.

Cape Elizabeth, township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1415, and in 1820, 1688.

Cape Girardeau, county of Missouri, bounded by Mississippi river NE; New Madrid county S; St. Francis river W, and St. Genevieve county N; length 48; mean width 25; area 1200 square miles; surface mostly level, and in part liable to annual submersion. Soil fertile; staples, some cotton, Indian corn, live stock, &c. Chief towns, Jackson and Girardeau.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,658
do. do. females	-	-	2,400
Total whites	-	-	5,058
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	25
do. do. females	-	-	20

Slaves, males	- - -	432
do. females	- - -	433
Total population in 1820	- - -	5,968
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	26
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	1,675
do. in Manufactures	- - -	229
do. in Commerce	- - -	39
Population to the square mile, 5.		

Good Hope, Cape of, the southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1493, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the boisterous weather which he met with near it ; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, on the return of Diaz, changed its name to that of Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding a passage beyond it to India ; and in this he was not deceived, for Vasco de Gama, having doubled the cape on the 20th November, 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut, on the 22d of May, 1498. The Cape of Good Hope was first touched at by the Dutch in 1600, and 1650, they established a settlement at this place, of which they held undisturbed possession for near 150 years. Here is a neat town called Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. See *Cape Town*.

Cape of Good Hope, colony, extends over all the southern regions of Africa ; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean W ; by the great South Sea S ; by Cafferland NE ; and by the deserts of interior Africa N ; length from W to E 600 miles ; mean width 200 ; area, about 120,000 square miles. It is divided into the districts of the Cape, Zwellingdam, Stellenbosch, and Graafreynet. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, but restored in 1802, by the treaty of Amiens. It again surrendered to the British, in 1806 ; and now forms part of their dominions.

Cape-Town, capital of the cape colony, stands on the W side of Table-bay, in lon. 18 23 E. lat. 33 56 S. See *Hottentots, Country of the*. To the SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The store-houses of the Dutch E. India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side ; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam Fort, is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular ; and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white washed. Here are two churches ; one for the Calvinists, the established re-

ligion, the other for the Lutherians. The slaves are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work : these slaves, a few *Hottentots* excepted, were all originally brought from the E. Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as a hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E. India ships which touch here : it is situate close to the Company's gardens to which the convalescents have free access. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar, and gay. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered wagons, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles ; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains behind Cape-town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest ; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form ; the Lion's head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table mountain is very extensive ; and along the valleys and rivulets, among these mountains, are a great number of plantations.

Cape Breton, very irregular island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 100 miles in length, and forming a part of the province of Lower Canada, separated from Nova Scotia by the Strait, or gut of Canso. The shores of this island is remarkable for the antiquity, and abundance of its fisheries. The interior of the island is fertile, and abounds with mineral coal. Population about 3000.

Cape Charles, the extreme southern point of the peninsula, between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake bay.

Cape Cod, remarkable point of land in Massachusetts, extending in form of a long narrow peninsula, into the Atlantic Ocean. It forms a part of Barnstable county. The extreme NW point of this Cape, is at lon. W C 6 48 E, lat. 42 06 N.

Cape Cod Bay, between Cape Cod peninsula, and Barnstable and Plymouth county, in Massachusetts.

Cape Farewell, southern extremity of Greenland. Lon. W C 33 E, lat. 59 58 N.

Cape Fear, southern extremity of Smith's island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina. Lon. W C 1 25 W, lat. 33 32 N.

Cape Fear River, the most considerable river which flows entirely in North Carolina. It rises principally in Rockingham and Guilford counties ; whence it pursues a SSE course to the Atlantic Ocean.

Cape Henry, opposite Cape Charles, the point to the SE, off the mouth of Chesapeake bay.

Cape Hinlopen, in Sussex county, Delaware, opposite Cape May, from which it is distant NW 22 miles. Lon. W C 1 57 E, lat. 38 44.

Cape Hope, light house NW point of Martha's vineyard.

Capelle, town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, eight miles NE of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Cape May, point of land in the state of New Jersey, formed by the Atlantic Ocean and the bay of Delaware. Lon W C 2 18 E, lat. 38 56 N.

Cape May Court House, post village and seat of justice in Cape May county, New Jersey, situated a few miles N from Cape May. 34 SE of Bridgetown, and 74 from Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39 N and 75 W. See *Middletown*.

Cape May, county of New Jersey, the southern extremity of that state; bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean; W by Delaware bay; NW by Cumberland; and by Tuckahoe, and Great Egg Harbor rivers NE; length 31; mean width 10; area 310 square miles; surface level; soil sandy. Chief town, Middletown.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	1,803
do. do. females - - -	1,637
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	111
Slaves - - - - -	81
Total population in 1810 - -	3,632
Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,095
do. do. females - - -	1,937
Total whites - - - - -	4,032
Free persons of colour, males -	118
do. do. females - - -	87
Slaves, males - - - - -	13
do. females - - - - -	15
Total population in 1820 - -	4,265

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized -	21
Engaged in Agriculture - -	377
do. in Manufactures - -	63
do. in Commerce - - -	69

Population to the square mile, 14 nearly.

Caestan, town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude, and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Cape St. Michael, seigniory of Lower

Canada, in Surry county, nearly opposite Quebec.

Cape Vincent, village of Jefferson county, New York, on the St. Lawrence river.

Caphon-Springs, post village Virginia, in Frederick county.

Capitanata, province of Naples; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo. The capital is Manfredonia.

Capitanata, town of New Granada, 60 miles from Tunja.

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo D'Istria, town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Triest, whose principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 miles S of Triest. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Capolica, small river of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, flows into the gulf of Tehuantepec. Lon. W C 19 W, lat. 16 N.

Caprala, isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capram, nearly coinciding with the ancient Coronaea of Bœstia, now Livadia; it is a village on the ancient Cephissus.

Capri, island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length and two in breadth.

Capri, capital of an island of the same name, with a strong castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

Captain John's Mills, post village Montgomery county, Maryland.

Captina, creek of Ohio, rising in the SW angle of Belmont county, and falling into the Ohio river opposite Captina island, 23 miles by water below Wheeling.

Capua, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's sec. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Caraccas, province of South America, in the republic of Columbia, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of

Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys, blessed in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. The chief town is Caracas.

Caracas, or *St. Jago de Leon*, capital of Caracas. It is situated in an elevated valley between two mountains, 2,900 feet above the level of the sea. It is much subjected to earthquakes, one of which occurred March 26th, 1812, which reduced great part of the city to ruin, and the population from upwards of 32,000, to less than 20,000 persons. Lon. W C 10 14 E, lat. 10 34 N.

Caramania, province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived as to cool the rooms in summer. Statalia is the capital.

Caramanta, province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N by the district of Carthagera, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

Caramanta, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, republic of Columbia, seated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carangas, small province of Peru, in the Andes to the E off Aica, on both sides of the river Desaguadua.

Carango, inconsiderable island in the E Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls and goats.

Carara, town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Carasu, river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Carasu Mestro, river of Romania, which rises in mount Rhodope, and falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

Caravacca, town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 miles NW of Carthagera. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Caravelle, cape of the island of Martinico, on the NE coast. Lon. W C 16 04 E, lat. 14 55 N.

Carassone, ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 miles W of Nar-

bonne, and 400 S of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Cardiff, borough of S Wales in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and well built town, and has a castle, a wall, and four gates. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; situated on the river Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords secure shelter for ships.

Cardiganshire, county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes, extending over 500,000 acres. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains, however there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have fish in plenty with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared 2000l. a month, for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expanded the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Istwith. Population 1801, 42,956; in 1811, 50,260; and in 1821, 57,311.

Cardona, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Carelia, eastern part of Finland. It be-

longed formerly to Sweden, but now to Russia. See *Wiburgh*.

Carentan, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, eight miles from the sea. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Cares, or *Kareis*, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 miles SE from Salonica.

Carew, village of Wales, on an arm of Milford-haven; remarkable for its ruins.

Carfagnano. See *Castel Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

Carhaix, town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 miles S of Morlaix.

Carham, village in Northumberland, five miles E of Kelso. Near it a battle was fought between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were slain, beside a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was a battle between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious. In 1370, sir John Liburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

Cariaco, gulf of South America, in Cumana, extending between the continent and a long narrow peninsula terminated by cape Araya, NW 17 miles from the city of Cumana.

Cariaco, small river falling into the gulf of the same name.

Cariaco, town of Cumana, at the head of the *Cariaco* gulf.

Cariati, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 miles N of St. Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and the republic of Columbia.

Caribbe Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands.

Cariboenf, island in lake Superior about 100 miles NW from the falls of St. Mary.

Carical, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, eight miles S of Tranguebar.

Carignan, town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, eight miles ESE of Sedan.

Carignan, town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 miles S by W of Turin.

Cariman Java, cluster of islands to the north of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E. lat. 5 56 S.

Carimacon, chief of the Granadilla islands, in the West Indies, 16 miles NNE of Granada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbour. Lon. 61 22 W, lat. 12 28 N.

Carinola, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles NW of Naples.

Carinthia, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carniola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carion Crow, creek of Louisiana, forming part of the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas.

Carisbrook Castle, ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, one mile S of Newport, remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farm-house, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I. in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now the seat of the governor of the Isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, episcopal town of Greece, at the S extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 35 E. lat. 38 4 N.

Corlentini. See *Lentini*.

Carlingford, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W. lat. 54 11 N.

Carlinwark, village of Scotland, at the N corner of a lake of its name, seven miles NE of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Carlisle, city and the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fish-hooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W. lat. 54 46 N.

Carlisle, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 672, and in 1820, 681.

Carlisle, post village and township in Schoharie county, New York. Population in 1820, 1583.

Carlisle, post town and capital of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of Conedogw innet creek, 118 miles W by S

from Harrisburg, 37 N by W of York, about NW from Lancaster, and 118 from Philadelphia. The county was divided from Lancaster, and Carlisle made the principal seat of justice of Cumberland county, January, 1749-50. The town is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built principally with bricks and limestone, plain and commodious. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and of a convenient width. It is the seat of a seminary of learning, called Dickinson college, founded in 1783, which after languishing many years, has been revived by the exertions of individuals, and by a liberal grant from the legislature of Pennsylvania. See *Dickinson College*.

Carlisle, post town, borough, and township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 2491, and in 1820, 2908.

Carlisle, post village, of Kentucky Bourbon county.

Carlisle, post village of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W. lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E. lat. 44 45 N.

Carlscrona, or *Carlscreon*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI. who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified, toward the land by a stone wall. Formerly vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759: but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expense and greatness of the plan; the bottom and sides are of bewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrona is 220 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E. lat. 56 20 N.

Carlstadt, capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E. lat. 56 2 N.

Carlstadt, town of Sweden, in Werme-

land, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elbe. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across lake Werner. It is 183 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E. lat. 59 16 N.

Carlstadt, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E. lat. 49 56 N.

Carmagnola, trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E. lat. 44 51 N.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

Carmel, post town and township in Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 153.

Carmel, post town and township in Putnam county, New York. Population in 1820, 2,247.

Carmi, post town and seat of justice in White county, Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 miles above its mouth, 42 N from Shawneetown.

Carnarvon. See *Caernarvon*.

Carnarvon, township in the SE part of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 723, and in 1820, 829.

Carnarvon, township in the NE part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1,084, and in 1820, 1,412.

Carnatic, country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Cormorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjere, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelley. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its sovereign, is stated at about 1,500,000*l*. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000*l*. to the English East India company toward the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whose annual revenue is 150,000*l*. There is, besides, a land revenue dependent on Madras, of 725,000*l*. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and

the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carnesville, county town of Franklin county, Georgia, about 60 miles NW of Columbia.

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, some of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in snow. Laubach is the capital.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of North America; bounded on the N by Virginia; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by Tennessee. It is 460 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight districts and 62 counties. This country is seated between the extremities of heat and cold; the heat being more troublesome in summer, than the cold in winter. The air is generally serene and clear the greater part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a custom of burning the woods, which causes such a smoke as would seem to proceed from a thickness in the air. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazle nut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, and lion's-heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The indigo is, however, inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Islands. The inhabitants of this state were estimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites, and 60,000 negroes. Newbern is the capital.

North Carolina is now (1822) divided into the following counties, which, in 1820, contained the relative population annexed to each respectively.

Anson	-	-	-	14,534
Ash	-	-	-	4,335
Buncombe	-	-	-	10,542
Burke	-	-	-	13,411
Beaufort	-	-	-	9,850
Bladen	-	-	-	7,276
Bertie	-	-	-	10,805
Brunswick	-	-	-	5,480
Camden	-	-	-	6,347
Cumberland	-	-	-	14,446
Currituck	-	-	-	8,098
Carteret	-	-	-	5,609
Columbus	-	-	-	3,912
Chatham	-	-	-	12,661

Chowan	-	-	-	6,464
Craven	-	-	-	13,394
Cabarras	-	-	-	7,241
Caswell	-	-	-	13,253
Duplin	-	-	-	9,741
Edgecomb	-	-	-	13,276
Franklin	-	-	-	9,741
Guilford	-	-	-	14,511
Granville	-	-	-	18,222
Gates	-	-	-	6,837
Green	-	-	-	4,553
Hyde	-	-	-	4,967
Halifax	-	-	-	17,237
Hertford	-	-	-	7,712
Haywood	-	-	-	4,073
Iredell	-	-	-	13,071
Jones	-	-	-	5,216
Johnson	-	-	-	9,607
Lenoir	-	-	-	6,799
Lincoln	-	-	-	18,147
Mecklenburg	-	-	-	16,895
Martin	-	-	-	6,320
Moore	-	-	-	7,128
Montgomery	-	-	-	8,693
Northampton	-	-	-	13,242
Nash	-	-	-	8,185
New Hanover	-	-	-	10,866
Onslow	-	-	-	7,016
Orange	-	-	-	23,492
Pitt	-	-	-	10,001
Pasquotank	-	-	-	8,008
Person	-	-	-	9,029
Perquimans	-	-	-	6,857
Rutherford	-	-	-	13,351
Rockingham	-	-	-	11,474
Richmond	-	-	-	7,637
Randolph	-	-	-	11,331
Robeson	-	-	-	8,204
Rowan	-	-	-	26,009
Surry	-	-	-	12,320
Stokes	-	-	-	14,033
Sampson	-	-	-	8,908
Tyrrel	-	-	-	4,319
Wilkes	-	-	-	9,967
Wake	-	-	-	20,102
Washington	-	-	-	3,986
Warren	-	-	-	11,158
Wayne	-	-	-	9,040

638,829

The population of North Carolina is composed of the following elements—whites, 419,200; free coloured persons, 14,612; and slaves, 205,017. Area of the state, 48,000 square miles. Population to the square mile, 13, in 1820. Lying between lat. 33 50, and 36 30 N.

North Carolina, is naturally divided into three sections; sea sand alluvian; the hilly region above the falls of the rivers; and the mountainous section. Through the sea sand border, the rivers find their way to the sea, over extensive flats and bars, rendering the coast of this state the least favourable to navigation of any of the

maritime states of the United States. Cape Fear river, with 18 feet water over its bar, is the best entrance into the interior of North Carolina. Extensive canal improvements have been projected, and partially executed; but hitherto, the trade of the northern waters of North Carolina has centred in Virginia; whilst that of the interior of the state has generally found its discharge at Charleston in South Carolina. Laudable efforts are making, to open an easy and direct communication with the Ocean, which the advance of wealth and population, will no doubt ultimately effect.

The interests of education, formerly much neglected, is at present fostered in this state. Besides the University of North Carolina, there are upwards of 50 Academies in operation. The government of the state, is essentially similar to the other states of our confederacy, consisting of a senate and house of commons, annually chosen. The governor is rather the creature of the legislature than the people, being chosen by joint ballot of both houses. The staples of this state, are some grain, and flour, tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, and tobacco. Raleigh is the seat of government.

Carolina South, one of the United States of N. America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by North Carolina, and on the S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into 29 counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat, are raised for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with delicate fish; besides water fowl of different kinds.

South Carolina, agreeable to the census of 1810, contains the following districts, with the annexed population.

City of Charleston	-	24,780
The parishes of St. Andrews, St. Johns, Colleton, and St. Philip	- - -	33,130
St. Thomas, St. Dennis, St. Stephen, Christ's church, St. James, Santee, St. Johns, and Berkley	- - -	22,302
Chester district	-	14,189
Laurens	-	17,682
Marlborough	-	6,425
Union	-	14,126
Pendleton	-	27,022
Newbern	-	16,104
Marion	-	10,201
Lexington	-	8,083
Williamsburgh	-	8,716
Lancaster	-	8,716
Darlington	-	10,949
Edgefield	-	25,119

Georgetown	-	-	17,603
Chesterfield	-	-	6,645
Horry	-	-	5,025
Barnwell	-	-	14,730
Abbeville	-	-	23,167
Greenville	-	-	14,530
Orangeburgh	-	-	15,653
Sumpter	-	-	25,369
Beaufort	-	-	32,194
York	-	-	14,936
Richland	-	-	12,321
Colleton	-	-	24,404
Spartanburg	-	-	16,989
Fairfield	-	-	17,174
			<hr/>
			490,309

Of this mass, 231,812 are whites; 251,783 slaves; and 6,714 free people of colour. Area of the state 24,000 square miles. Population to the square mile, 20, in 1820. Lying between lat. 32 0 and 35 8 N.

South Carolina, like North Carolina, is naturally divided into three sections, those of the sea sand alluvion; hilly above the river falls, and mountainous. The former extends from the coast about 100 miles, and is intersected by a number of rivers, winding in sluggish channels towards the sea coast. None of the rivers in this state, are navigable to any considerable distance inland. The Santee, is united to the harbour of Charleston, by a canal 22 miles in length. This artificial channel, opens to Charleston the commerce of the interior of both North and South Carolina. The ridge of hills, give rise to the appropriate distinction of lower and upper country, differing from each other in every essential respect. The lower country, with a soil flat and sandy, covered with pine, is in general sterile, interspersed with marshes, and in summer and autumn, more or less unhealthy. The hilly region, is ushered in advancing from the sea coast by the sand hills, or hillocks, which extend for 20 or 30 miles, and gradually merge into other and more elevated hills, which lead into a finely diversified, fertile, well watered, and healthy country. This latter region, is terminated by the mountains, which are confined to the extreme NW angle of the state. On the lower or sandy tract, the banks of the streams are in many places composed of excellent soil, upon which rice and cotton are extensively cultivated. The middle, or sand hill zone, partakes of the general character of the sea sand alluvion, with the exceptions noted, both have an arid and barren aspect. The soil of the upper country is most produc-

tive; cotton is there also the common staple.

Schools are numerous in South Carolina; and at Columbia, Beaufort, Abbeville, and Williamburgh, colleges have been erected. Collegiate establishments have, however, in most cases languished in the southern sections of the United States. Thirty thousand dollars have been appropriated in South Carolina, by legislature benefaction to support free schools.

The government of South Carolina, is vested in a governor, senate, and house of representatives; the senate quadrennially, and the representatives biennially elected. The governor chosen by joint ballot of both houses.

In proportion to extent of surface, South Carolina is a very productive state. In 1818, its exports placed it in the third rank of agricultural value. The principal staples are, cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, maize, and other minor articles. Charleston, is the most extensive seaport of the United States, on the Atlantic border, south of Baltimore. Columbia is the seat of government.

Caroline, post village of Tioga county, New York.

Caroline, township in Tioga county, including the foregoing village, New York. Population in 1820, 1608.

Caroline, county of Maryland, between the W boundary of Delaware, and Tuckahoe river, bounded E by Delaware; S by Dorchester county W; by Talbot; and NW by Queen Anne; length 30; mean width 8; area 240 square miles; surface level, and soil sandy. Chief town, Denton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,539
do do. females	-	-	-	3,393
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,001
Slaves	-	-	-	1,520

Total population in 1810

9,453

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,645
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,499
Total whites	-	-	-	7,144
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	686
do. do. females	-	-	-	704
Slaves, males	-	-	-	787
do. females	-	-	-	787

Total population in 1820.

10,108

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,057

Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	272
do. in Commerce	-	-	97

Population to the square mile, 40.

Caroline, county of Virginia, between the Rappahannock, and North Anna rivers; bounded SE by Essex, King and Queen, and King William; SW by Hanover or North Anna river; NW by Spotsylvania; and NE by Rappahannock river; length 30; mean width 20; area 600 square miles; surface hilly; and soil generally composed of sand or clay, varying very greatly in quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town or rather seat of justice, Bowling-green.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	3,159
do. do. females	-	-	3,293
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	328
Slaves	-	-	10,764

Total population in 1810

17,544

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,145
do. do. females	-	-	3,352

Total whites

6,497

Free persons of colour, males

227

do. do. females

259

Slaves, males

5,413

do. females

5,586

All other persons except Indians not taxed

26

Total population in 1820

18,008

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized

none

Engaged in Agriculture

4,624

do. in Manufactures

286

do. in Commerce

31

Population to the square mile, 30.

Carondelet, or *Vider Poche*, post village of Missouri, in St. Louis county, six miles below St. Louis and opposite Cahokia.

Carondelet, Canal of, at New Orleans, extends from the bayou St. John, two miles to a basin in the rear of the city. Vessels drawing five feet water enter the basin. By this channel, water communication is open from New Orleans into lake Portchartrain.

Caronitchico, or *Paragua*, river of Columbia in South America, rises at N lat. 4 and flowing nearly north falls into the right side of the Orinoco, at N. lat. 8 30 after a comparative course of upwards of three hundred miles. Its mouth is about 100 miles below Angostura, or St. Tome.

Carova, city of Columbia, in Venezuela, 140 miles W from Valentia; and 70 miles SW from Coro.

Carpathian or *Krapasc Mountains*, mountains which separate Hungary and Tran-

sylvania from Poland, and Transylvania from Wallachia, and Moldavia.

Carpenters-Point, post village, of Orange county, New York.

Carpentras, episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E. lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E. lat. 44 41 N.

Carpi, town of Italy in the Veronese, seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Caribbean. See *Caribbean Sea*.

Carrick on Sure, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W. lat. 52 24 N.

Carrickfergus, populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Carron, river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Champsey Hills, and flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Its stream is small and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the NW, and Antonius' wall, which was raised to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for several miles. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Anchinlilly.

Carron, village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. The short piece of ordnance called a carronade, was first made here, and hence received its name. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. At present the buildings are of vast extent, and the machinery, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Britain, both in elegance and correctness; 6500 tons of iron are smelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and cast into cannon, cylinders, &c. in one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spreads of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand.

How vast the fire is we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The fire of the furnace thus roused becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

Carrying river, sometimes called *Portage river*; river of Ohio, flows into the SW part of lake Erie.

Cartago, city and capital of Costa Rica, in Guatimala, on the Cartago river, 60 miles above its mouth into the gulf of Nicoya; and 100 miles from the mouth of St. Juano river. Lon. W C 5 40 W. lat. 9 50 N.

Cartago, small river of Costa Rica, flows into the gulf of Nicoya.

Cartago, city of South America, near the Magdalena river, 200 miles NE by N from Popayan, and 100 W from Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 1 0 E. lat. 4 40 N.

Cart, name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

Cartama, town of Spain in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W. lat. 36 40 N.

Cartama, river of Columbia, in New Grenada in the province of Autioquia, flows into the Cauca.

Carter, county of Tennessee, on the sources of the Watanga branch of Holston river; bounded by North Carolina E and SE; by Washington county SW; and by Sullivan NW. It is in form of a triangle, each side 34 miles; area 560 square miles; surface hilly and in part mountainous; soil in general rather sterile: though with some exceptions of excellent land. Staples, grain, flour, &c. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	1,959
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,969
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	none
Slaves	-	-	-	262

Total population in 1810 - - 4,190

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,306
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,178

Total whites - - - 4,484

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	-	4

Slaves, males	-	-	-	177
do. females	-	-	-	168

Total population in 1820 - - 4,835

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	980
do. in Manufactures	-	-	311
do. in Commerce	-	-	none

Population to the square mile, 8.

Carteret, county in North Carolina, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S and SE; Onslow W; Craven N; and Pamlico Sound NE; length 60; mean width 10; area 600 square miles; soil sandy, and in general sterile; and surface flat, and in part marshy. Chief town, Beaufort.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,778
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,767
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	106
Slaves	-	-	-	1,172

Total population in 1810 - - 4,823

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,056
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,115
Total whites	-	-	-	4,171
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	62
do. do. females	-	-	-	47
Slaves, males	-	-	-	655
do. females	-	-	-	674

Total population in 1820 • 5,609

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	664
do. in Manufactures	-	-	167
do. in Commerce	-	-	275

Population to the square mile, 9.

Carter's-store, post office Virginia in Halifax county.

Cartersville, post town of Virginia in Cumberland county, or James River 50 miles above Richmond.

Carteret Island, island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E. lat. 8 26 S.

Carthage, famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length destroyed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E. lat. 36 50 N.

Carthage, town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 miles WNW of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W. lat. 10 15 S.

Carthage, post town of Jefferson county, New York.

Carthage, post town of New York, in Monroe county, at the lower falls of Genessee river, about 30 miles NW from Canandaigua.

Carthage, post town and seat of justice in Smith county, Tennessee, on the N side of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Caney Fork river, about 60 miles above Nashville.

Carthage, township in Athens county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 312.

Carthage, village of Hamilton county, Ohio, seven miles from Cincinnati.

Carthage, or *Moore Court House*, post town, and the principal seat of justice of Moore county, North Carolina, about 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 390 from Washington.

Carthagena, seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain, but nothing else very considerable. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Carthagena, a province of South America, in Columbia, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien; on the NW and N by the Carribbean Sea; on the E by Santa Martha; and on the S by Antioquia. Population, whites, 70,000; civilized Indians, 15,000; and about 8,000 black slaves.

Carthagena, capital of the province of Carthagena, in Columbia, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in South America. Its harbour is one of the safest and best fortified in the republic of Columbia. This was not the only circumstance to which Carthagena owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade, on their arrival from Europe, and to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are built after the modern manner and lined with free stone. The streets are broad, uniform, and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, neat, and furnished with balconies of wood, which is not durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. W C 0 50 E, lat. 10 24 N.

Cartmel, town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fell's, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London. Lon. S 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Carver, township and post town of Ply-

month county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 858, and in 1820, 839.

Curwar, seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Casada. See *Cosdanga*.

Casa Grande, extensive ruins of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. These very extensive and curious remains are evidently of Aztec construction, though separated above 1000 miles from the other existing monuments of that ancient civilized people. The ruins, which are known by pre-eminence as la Casa Grande, are situated on a plain near the bank of the Gila. Lon. W C 36 25 W, lat. 33 40 N. See *Ruins of America*.

Casal, town of Italy in Montserrat, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was forced to surrender to the French in May 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Casal Nuova, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, lost their lives.

Casanara, or *Cassinare*, river of South America in Columbia, rises in the mountains of Varinas, and flows east, through the plains of Ca-sanara, and falls into the Meta, about 200 miles above the junction of the latter with the Orinoco.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. It is supposed to stand near the ancient Ecabatana. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewise the town is encircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 130 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Cascais, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tago, 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Cuscharw. See *Cassovia*.

Casen Bay, bay of North America, state of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

Casey, county of Kentucky, bounded by Adair and Washington W; Mercer N; Lincoln NE; and Pulaski SE; length 30 miles; mean width 12; area 360 square miles; surface hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Caseyville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,547
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,464
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4
Slaves	-	-	-	237

Total population in 1810 - - 3,252

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,901
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,975
Total whites	-	-	-	3,876
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. females,	-	-	-	4
Slaves, males	-	-	-	224
do. females	-	-	-	232

Total population in 1820 - - 4,349

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,033
do. in Manufactures	-	-	46
do. in Commerce	-	-	18

Population to the square mile, 12.

Cash-Clafi, settlement and post-office, Johnson county, Illinois.

Cashel, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Cashgar*, city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmala mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar, bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by the Himalah mountains, on the E and S by Lahore. The valley or country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. Particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry, and to the accommodation of a happy race. It appears that the periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; these however are in abundance enough to feed some hundreds of

cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word, the whole scenery is beautifully picturesque; and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains makes a part of every landscape. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. They are constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining, Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

Cashmere, large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

Cashna, extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

Cashna, capital of the empire of Cashna; in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Mesurata, in 16 20 N lat.

Casimir, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Caspian Sea, great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 630 miles in length, reckoning from Gurriel to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no

tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water; it has strong currents, and its water is salt. There are certain winds that domineer over it with such absolute sway, that vessels are often deprived of every resource, and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called safe. The surface of this lake or sea, has been found by recent admeasurement, upwards of 320 feet depressed below that of the Euxine or Black sea.

Caspian, small lake of Vermont, in Greensborough, Caledonia county, Vermont.

Cassano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, memorable for the defeat of Prince Eugene by the duke de Vendome, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cassano is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Cassano, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Cassel, capital of the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The streets are broad, the market places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built of free stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Cassel, town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Cassel, strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Cassina, lake, so named by Mr. Schoolcraft, in honour of General Cass. It forms one of the sources of the Mississippi river, above lake Winnipeg.

Cassina, *Coshna*, or *Wassana*, county of the interior of Africa on the Niger. See *Cashna* and *Wassana*.

Cassiquari, river of South America, in Columbia. It is that singular stream which flows from Orinoco, into the Rio Negro, and forms a connecting channel between the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. According to Tanner's

map, this remarkable separation takes place at Lon. W C 10 40 E, lat. 3 N.

Cassovia, or *Cashaw*, strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N

Castanovitz, town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Castelamara, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; and a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Castel-Aragonese, seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Castelbar, town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Castel-Branca, town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantana. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel-di-Vide, town in Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Castel, Folit, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

Castel Gondolfo, village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

Castel-Jaloux, town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Aveyron, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Castel-Nuovo, town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Castel-Rodrigo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Castel-Nuovo-di-Carfagnana, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Castellon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Castelnaudary is 15 miles W of Carcassonne. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Castiglione, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

Castile Old, province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castile del Oro, or *New Castile*, in America. See *Terra Firma*.

Castillara, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, six miles NE of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Castillon, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Castine, post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Penobscot bay, 4 miles S of Penobscot, in the lat. of 44 24 N, and lon. W C 29 E. It is a place of considerable foreign trade.

Castine, township in Hancock county, Maine, including the above post town. Population in 1810, 1036, and in 1820, 975.

Castle-Cary, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Castle-Comb, town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

Castle-Heddingham, village in Essex, seven miles SW of Sunbury,

Castle-Rising, borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up, but it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, has now fallen into ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London. Lon. 0 30 E. lat. 50 52 N.

Castleton, village in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror.

Castleton, post town, in Rutland county, state of Vermont, situated 20 miles E of Mount Independence, containing about 1200 inhabitants.

Castleton, post village, Rensselaer county, New York.

Castletown, township of Richmond county, Staten Island, New York. It is situated on Staten Island, and contained, in 1820, 1527 inhabitants.

Castletown, capital of the isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4 35 W. lat. 53 55 N.

Caston, town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles NNW of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 22 E. lat. 52 48 N.

Castor, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 15 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. 0 9 W. lat. 53 30 N.

Castres, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E. lat. 43 27 N.

Castri, town of European Turkey, ancient Delphi.

Castro, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E. lat. 42 23 N.

Castro, maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E. lat. 40 16 N.

Castro, town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It is 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W. lat. 42 4 S.

Castro-Marino, town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W. lat. 37 6 N.

Castro-Fereyna, town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE from Lima. Lon. W C 2 16 E. lat. 12 50 S.

Caswell, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia, or Dan river N;

Person E; Orange S; and Rockingham W; 20 miles square; area 400 square miles; surface hilly; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Leasburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,818
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,725

Total whites	-	-	-	7,543
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	164
do. do. females	-	-	-	129

Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,771
do. females	-	-	-	2,645

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	12,253
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	20
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,541

do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	481
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	54

Population to the square mile, 33.

Cat Island, *Guanahani*, or *St. Salvador*, one of the Bahamas. This was the first land of America, discovered by Columbus, October 12th, 1492.

Cat Island, on the coast of Louisiana, and Mississippi, about six miles long by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile mean width; lying between the passes of Marianne and SE. It was on the outside of this island that the British fleet lay during the invasion of Louisiana, 1814, and 1815; 53 miles NE by E from New Orleans.

Catabambee, town and province of Peru, SW from Cusco.

Catahoola, parish of Louisiana, bounded by Concordia E and SE; Rapides S and SW: and by Ouachitta, NW and N; length 80; mean width 25; area 2000 square miles. Surface hilly, in the SW part, and level in the NE. It is nearly intersected into two equal sections by Ouachitta river. The soil is in general extremely sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some very productive tracts lie along the streams, upon the small prairies, and on Sicily Island. Staples, cotton, live stock and lumber. No town of any consequence. See *Ocatahoola*.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	479
do. do. females	-	-	-	329

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	8
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Slaves	-	-	-	348
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	1,164
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	870
do. do. females	-	-	-	654

Total whites	-	-	-	1,524
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
do. do. females	-	-	-	3

Slaves, males	-	-	-	391
do. females	-	-	-	360

Total population in 1820 - 2,287

Of these ;	-	-	-	12
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	716
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	157
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	24
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	

Population to the square mile, 2.

Catahoola, river of Louisiana, rises in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta, and flowing SE enters the parish of the same name, expands into a lake 300 miles in length by from 3 to 6 miles wide, turns E, contracts again to a river of about 70 yards wide, flows 10 miles and joins the Ouachitta and forms Blackriver, after an entire comparative course of 120 miles. The country drained by the Catahoola is generally sterile pine woods. See *Ocatahoola*.

Catahoola, lake of Louisiana. This lake is one of a species, perhaps peculiar to Louisiana. It is a natural reservoir, filled and emptied by turns. When the Mississippi river is rising, it throws a volume over the intermediate space into the Ouachitta which thus swelled forces the current to repulse into the Catahoola lake, which then becomes filled ; but as the Mississippi depresses, the water drains from the lake, and in autumn its bottom becomes one great meadow of succulent herbage, with the river winding its devils way through its wide spread plain.

Catawaw, river of North and South Carolina, rises in the latter, and flowing SE by S into the latter, and takes the name of Wateree, joins the Congaree, and together forms the Santee. See *Wateree*.

Catalina, harbour on the east coast of Newfoundland, S from Cape Bonavista. Lon. W C 24 50 E. lat. 48 40 N.

Catalonia, province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The air is wholesome ; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble of all colours, chrystal, alabaster, amethysts and lapis lazuli. Barcelona is the capital.

Catamain, river of South America, in Quito, falls into the Pacific Ocean, S from Gape Blanco.

Catania, celebrated city of Sicily on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1660, it was almost totally des-

troyed : and in 1593, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E. lat. 37 36 N.

Catanzaro, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 13 miles SW of Belcastro. Lon. 16 48 E. lat. 39 0 N.

Cataract river, branch of Columbia, which it joins from the north 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Cataaugus, county of New York, bounded by Pennsylvania S ; by Chataque W ; by Erie N ; Genesee NE, and Allegany E ; length 39 ; mean width 36 ; area 1400 square miles ; surface hilly ; and soil productive. Chiet town, Hamilton.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,250
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,834

Total whites - - - - 4,084

Free persons of colour, males - 2
do. do. females - 2

Slaves, males - - - - none
do. females - - - - 2

Total population in 1820 - 4,090

Of these ;	-	-	-	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	none
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	107
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Population to the square mile 3.

Cataaugus, river of New York, in Cataaugus county, falls into lake Erie.

Catawissa, township and post town, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2520.

Catara, town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see ; seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E. lat. 42 40 N.

Cateau. See *Chateau Cambresis*.

Categate, gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

Catharineslaf, or *Ecatterrinenlaf*, government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces ; namely, Catharinenlaf, which includes New Russia, and the late government of Asoph : and Taurida which includes the Crimea.

Catharineslaf, capital of a province of the same name, built by the late empress of Russia ; and its name signifies, The Glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E. lat. 47 23 N.

Catharine's, St. principal island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27

miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. W C 27 43 W. lat. 27 35 S.

Catherine's, St. island on the coast of Georgia, in the lat. of 31 30 N. lon 81 W.

Catharine, Township in Tioga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1816.

Catherine, S. creek of Adam's county, Mississippi, falls into the Mississippi river, 11 miles below Natchez.

Catherines, post town of Tioga county, New York.

Catmandu, capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon 84 51 E. lat. 28 6 N.

Cato, township and post town of Cayuga county, New York. Population in 1820, 4021.

Catoche, Cape, NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica, first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. W C 8 50 W, lat. 22 10 N. See *Honduras*.

Catskill, post town in Green county, New York; situated on the W side of Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, 8 miles from the city of Hudson, and 114 N of New York.

Catskill, township in Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 3510.

Catskill, creek of Greene county, New York, rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson river at the town of Catskill.

Catskill, mountains, ranges through New York, in the counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie. Some of the peaks of these mountains in Windham, Greene county, exceed 3,500 feet, the Round top, 3,804, and High peak, 3,718.

Cattack, or *Cuttack*, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

Cattaro, town of the Austrian empire, on the E side of the gulf of Venice, at the head of the gulf of Cattaro, 30 miles

SSE from Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 22 N.

Cattawessy, thriving post town on the E bank of Susquehannah river in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at the distance of 21 miles E by N of Northumberland, and 150 miles NW of Philadelphia.

Catwick, village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is 6 miles N by W of Leyden.

Cauca, river of South America, the south western branch of the Magdalena, in New Granada, rises near the city of Popayan, at 2 30 N lat and flowing north, a little east, joins the Magdalena at 9 30 N lat. after a comparative course of 350 miles.

Caucasian mountains, are part of an immense chain, extending from Europe to India; from the Dardanells to the sources of the Indus, Sihon, Ganges, and Burrampooter.

Caucasus very high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. Of this ridge mount Caucasus is the highest and most difficult to pass. The top of some of the peaks, rise to the region of perpetual snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs and large cattle.

Caucasus, government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caudebec, rich and populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Caughnawago, post town in Montgomery county, New York, on the river Mohawk, 30 miles W by N of Schenectady, and 206 NNW of New York.

Caune, town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles NE of Castres. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Cauterets, village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

Cauvery, or *Cavery*, considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

Cava, considerable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Cavaillon, town of France, in Venaissin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Cavaillon, town of St. Domingo, on the NW Peninsula, 16 miles W by S from St. Louis.

Cavan, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Lonford, West Meath and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sent six members to the Irish parliament, and it contains 37 parishes.

Cavan, borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

Cavendish, post town of Windsor county, Vermont; situated on the N side of Black river, between Weathersfield and Ludlow, 32 miles SE of Rutland river, containing 1016 inhabitants.

Cavete, seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Caviana, island, at the mouth of the Amazon river, about 100 miles in circuit. Lon. W C 28 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Cavina, town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

Carwood, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Caxamarca, town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name, on the river Tunguragua. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to the Incas and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. W C 0 32 E, lat. 7 25 S.

Caxamarquilla, city and province of Peru, on the river Tunguragua, to the north of Caxamarca.

Caxatamba, city and province of Peru, nearly midway between Lima and Caxamarca. Lon. W C 0 30 W, lat. 10 30 S.

Caxton, town in Cambridgeshire, with

a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N

Caya, river of Portugal which rises near Portalegre, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cayahoga. See *Cuyahoga*.

Cayambe Urcu, one of the highest peaks of the Andes. It is 19,386 feet above the level of the Ocean, 150 miles NE from Chimborazo, and nearly on the Equator.

Cayenne, rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, in South America, capital of the French settlements there, and bounded on the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. The island is about 16 miles in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation, uncommon in islands, the land is highest near the water-side and low in the middle. Hence it is so full of morasses, that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. W C 24 45 E, lat. 5 N.

Caycs, seaport of the NW part of St. Domingo, 50 miles W from St. Louis. Lon. W C 4 E, lat. 19 12 N.

Cayuga, lake of New York, commences at the mouth of Fall creek, in Tomkin's county and extending nearly north, with a mean width of 2 miles; 40 miles to the village of Cayuga, where it again contracts into a small river, which a short distance below Cayuga, unites with the Seneca outlet. Cayuga lake, forms part of the natural channel of water communication from the grand canal of New York, to the Susquehannah river. A steam boat already runs between Ithica and Cayuga.

Cayuga, county of New York; bounded S by Tomkins; W by Cayuga lake, Cayuga outlet, and Seneca county; NW by lake Ontario; N by Oswego, and E by Onondago, and Courtland; length 55; mean width 13½; area 740 square miles, surface in general hilly, with a very productive soil. Staples grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted meat, butter, cheese, &c. Chief town, Auburn.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	15,352
do do. females	-	-	14,330
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	86
Slaves	-	-	75

Total population in 1810	-	29,843
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	19,862
do. do. females	-	18,796
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Total whites	-	38,658
Free persons of colour, males	-	119
do. do. females,	-	72
Slaves, males	-	17
do. females	-	31
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Total population in 1820	-	38,897

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	211
Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,695
do. in Manufactures	-	1,773
do. in Commerce	-	127

Population to the square mile, 52.

Cayuga, post town in Cayuga county, on the right bank of Cayuga outlet, on the road from Auburn to Geneva, 10 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter place. A steam boat now plies between Cayuga and Ithaca.

Cayuga, creek of New York, rises in Genessee, and flowing W into Erie county, joins Buffalo river 5 miles above its mouth at Buffalo harbour.

Cayuta, township in Tioga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1839.

Cazenovia, post town of Madison county, New York, near the head of Chenengo river, about 40 miles W from Utica, and 130 W from Albany.

Cazenovia, township in Madison county, New York. Population in 1820, 3,909.

Cezimer, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine mountains.

Cecil, county of Maryland, forming the NE angle of the state; bounded N by Pennsylvania; E by Delaware; S by Kent county, and W by Chesapeake bay, and Susquehanna river; length 21; mean width 12; area, 250 square miles; surface generally level, though not actually flat; soil varied; much good land on the streams; staples grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, and salted meat. Chief town, Elkton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	5,036
do. do. females	-	4,616
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	947
Slaves	-	2,467

Total population in 1810, 13,066

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	6,198
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Free white females	-	5,725
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Total whites	-	11,923
Free persons of colour, males	-	874
do. do. females	-	909
Slaves, males	-	1,296
do. females	-	1,046
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Total population in 1820,	-	16,048

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	141
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,045
do. in Manufactures	-	1,453
do. in Commerce	-	268

Population to the square mile, 60.

Cecil, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1,167, and in 1820, 1,154.

Cedar Creek, township, Sussex county, Delaware. Population in 1810, 3,874, and in 1820, 2,280.

Cedar, creek of Rockbridge county, Virginia, is a small stream falling into the left side of James river. The natural bridge over this creek, which gives name to the county, is in itself a very curious phenomenon, which, there are, however, in America, several others of a similar nature. See *natural Bridges*.

Cedar, town of Missouri, in Howard county.

Cedar-creek-mouth, post village of Franklin county, Kentucky.

Cedar, lake of British North America, between lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan river. Lon. W C 22 30 W, lat. 53 N.

Cedar Point, cape of St Mary's county, Maryland, SE side of the mouth of Patuxent river.

Cedar Point, in Charles county, Maryland, at the mouth of Naniemy or Nanjemoy river.

Cedrons, village of Upper Canada, on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 30 miles above Montreal.

Cedarville, post town, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Cedonga, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of the fi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Cefalonia, considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Cefalu, seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Celano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Celaya. See *Silco*.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood ten feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124 E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

Cenada, ancient town of Italy, in Trevigiano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Cenis, mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

Centerville, post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, eight miles from Fairfax court house, and 26 from Washington.

Centre Harbour, township in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 349, and in 1820, 486.

Centre, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Huntingdon S; Clearfield W; Lycoming NW, N, and NE; Union E; and Mifflin SE. Length 58; mean width 26; area 1,500 square miles. Surface mountainous, and soil in general rocky and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams, particularly the W branch of Susquehanna. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted meat, and lumber. Chief town, Bellefonte.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,521
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,045
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	114
Slaves	-	-	-	1

Total population in 1810 - - - 10,681

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,082
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,594
Total whites	-	-	-	13,676
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	55
do. do. females	-	-	-	55
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - - 13,786

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	50
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,807
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	874
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	27

Population to the square mile, 9.

Centre, township in Indiana county, Penn-

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sylvania. Population in 1810, 777, and in 1820, 937.

Centre, township in Union county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2094.

Centre, township in Green county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 795.

Centre, township in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 742, and in 1820, 972.

Centre, township in Monroe county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1,292.

Centre, township in Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 277.

Centre, township in Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 1,103, and in 1820, 1,437.

Centre furnace, post office of Centre county, Pennsylvania.

Centre-harbour, post town of New Hampshire, in Stratford county, on Winnipiseogee lake.

Centerville, township in Allegany county, New York. Population in 1820, 421.

Centreville, post village, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Centreville, post town and seat of justice in Queen Anne county, Maryland, on Corsica creek, branch of Chester river, 12 miles S from Chester, and 36 SE from Baltimore. In this town there is an academy.

Centreville, post village of Fairfax county, Virginia, on Bull run, on the road from Washington city to Haymarket, and Warrenton.

Centreville, post village of Pendleton district, South Carolina.

Centreville, post village, Lexington county, Kentucky, with an academy.

Centreville, post town, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the road between Lancaster and Columbus, and 14 miles from each.

Centreville, post town of Montgomery county, Ohio, nine miles SE from Dayton.

Centreville, post town and seat of justice in Wayne county, Indiana, on the main fork of the West branch of White water river.

Cephalonia. See *Cefalonia*.

Cepeta, town of Peru, on the Faticaco lake, 60 miles NW from La Paz.

Ceram, island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129 E. lat. 3 0 S.

Cerdagna, small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Lewis of the French.

Cerenza, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E. lat. 39 23 N.

Ceres, township in McKean county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 142, and in 1820, 425.

Ceret, town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E. lat. 42 36 N.

Cerigo, island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birth place of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E. lat. 36 20 N.

Cerines, seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

Cerne, North, village in Gloucestershire, near the downs where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

Certosa, celebrated Carthusian monastery in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E. lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E. lat. 44 30 N.

Cesena, town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E. lat. 44 25 N.

Cette, seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E. lat. 43 23 N.

Ceva, town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April 1796. Lon. 8 10 E. lat. 44 26 N.

Cervennes, mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge.

Ceuta, seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W. lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth.

In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the English. Lon. from 80 to 83 E. lat. from 6 to 10 N.

Chablais, province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallas, on the S by Faucigny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon, is the capital.

Chablis, town of France, in the department of Yonne and the province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. 3 59 E. lat. 47 42 N.

Charco, a vague, indefinite, and now obsolete term for the plains of Tucuman, and adjacent places.

Chactaws, nation of Indians residing in the state of Mississippi, and Alabama, on the waters of Tombigbee, Pearl, Pascagoula and Big Black Rivers.

Cheronea. See *Caprana*.

Chactool. See *Chailkatok*.

Chagre, fort of South America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the SW of Porto-Bello. It was taken by Admiral Vernon, in 1740. Lon. W C 2 30 W. lat. 9 20 N.

Chagres, river of North America, in the province of Panama, rises on the Isthmus of Darien between the bay of Panama, and Point San Blas, at N lat. 9, lon. W C 1 30 W. and flowing west by comparative courses 60 miles, turns to north 30 miles, falls into the Caribbean sea, between Porto Bello and Conception. It is navigable only a short distance for sea vessels to Cruces; but for boats down stream, it is the channel of commerce between the two Oceans.

Chagrine, river of Ohio, in Cuyahoga, and Geauga counties, running nearly along the line of separation, but entering lake Erie in the former.

Chagrin, township and post town Cuyahoga county, Delaware. Population in 1820, 733.

Chais-Dieu, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E. lat. 45 15 N.

Chaldea. See *Irac Arabia*.

Chaleur, large bay of the gulf of St. Lawrence, separating New Brunswick, from Lower Canada, Ristigouche river enters its head, lat. 48 N.

Châlons-sur-Saone, ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy; on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E. lat. 46 47 N.

Châlons-sur-Marne, city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants; on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E. lat. 48 57 N.

Chamb, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 55 E. lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E. lat. 45 35 N.

Chambersburg, post town, and seat of justice in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the Conegocheague creek, 11 miles SW of Shippensburg, 50 of Carlisle, and 143 W of Philadelphia. This is a thriving town, being seated in the bosom of a very fertile limestone valley, and a populous settlement. Lon. W C 0 32 W. lat. 39 57 N.

Chambly, seigniori, and town of Lower Canada, in Bedford, and Kent counties, on the left bank of the Sorelle river 12 miles SE or E from Montreal.

Chamond, town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a strong castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E. lat. 45 29 N.

Champagne, late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxembourg, on the E by Lorraine and Franche Comte, on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champaign, county of Ohio, bounded by Logan NW, and N; by Union NE; Madison E; Clark S; and Miami W; length 29; width 16; area 460 square miles. Surface generally level, and part flat, and swampy; soil exuberantly fertile, producing grain, particularly maize, and fruits in abundance. Chief town, Urbana.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	3,302
do. do. females	-	-	2,936
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	65
Slaves	-	-	none

Total population in 1810 - - 6,303

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,366
do. do. females	-	-	3,964

Total whites	-	-	8,330
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	67
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do. do. females	-	-	82
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Slaves, males	-	-	none
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do. females	-	-	none
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Total population in 1820 - - 8,479

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	16
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,677
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	286
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do. in Commerce	-	-	19
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Population to the square mile, 18.

Champion, township and post town, Jefferson county, New York. Population in 1820, 2080.

Champion, village of Ohio, in Geauga county, Painesville township.

Champion, township in Trumbull county, Ohio.

Champlain, lake of North America, extending from Whitehall in New York, in a north direction, 112 miles, to Ashisland in Canada, with a width from 1 to 16 miles. Its shores are mostly bold and rocky, in some places they are precipitous. From the NW angle it receives the discharge of lake George, from the S Wood creek, Paullet and Hubberton, and from the east, Otter, Onion, La Moelle, and Mississque rivers. From the W; Bouquet, Sable, Saranac and Chazy. Its outlet is the river Sorelle. Considerable commerce is carried on upon this lake, amounting to perhaps 8000 tons of shipping. Lake Champlain is now united to Hudson river by a navigable canal, cut from Whitehall to a point on Hudson river below Glenn's Falls. This lake was discovered and named by M. Champlain, first governor of Canada, in 1611. In 1814, a British fleet and army attacked Plattsburgh, in Clinton county, at the mouth of Saranac. On the 11th September this fleet was attacked, defeated, and nearly entirely captured by a squadron of United States vessels, and the invading army compelled to retreat precipitately into Canada.

Champlain, township, and post town in Clinton county, New York. Population in 1820, 1611.

Chancay, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean; bounded N by Santa, W by the Pacific, S by Cereado, E by Canta, and NE by Caxatamba.

Chancay, capital of the province of the same name, is 50 miles NW from Lima. Lon. W C 0 10 W, lat. 10 20 S.

Chanceford, upper Township and post

village in York county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 966, and in 1820, 1248.

Chanceford, lower, township in York county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 818, and in 1820, 965.

Chancha, rich and considerable town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, considerable city of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery. 70 G. miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

Chandernagore, large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by Admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is seated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

Chandlersville, post town in the district of Maine, situated on a river of the same, about 10 miles SE of Machias.

Chandler's Gore, township in Oxford township, Maine. Population in 1810, 9, and in 1820, 42.

Chang hai, town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependant on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Chaimanning, city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand Lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Chanmeray, village in Ross-shire, near the Frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

Chan-si, province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-si, and on the N by the Great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains.

Chan-tong, province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S by Kiang-nan, on the E by the sea, and on the N by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers.

Chapala lake of Mexico in Guadalupe, it is 50 miles long, and about 20 wide, united at its eastern extremity with the river St Jago, or Toluotlan.

Chapell Hill post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough, and 24 W of Raleigh.

The situation in an elevated and broken country, is pleasant and healthy. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina. This seminary was incorporated in 1788, and liberally supported by public donations, and private benefaction. The revenues are at present ample. The officers are, a president and 4 professors. The students exceed one hundred.

Chapel in Frith, town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, seven miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Chapel island, bay of Honduras.

Chapman, township in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 355.

Chaptico, town in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 12 miles NW of Leonardtown, and 56 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Charabon, seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Charadra, ancient Charadrus, traverses the plain of Marathon, and enters the strait between Attica and Negropont.

Charaton, east, and Charaton west, two rivers of Missouri, rising in the angle between Les Moines river, and Grand river, and flowing south, falls into the Missouri, 220 miles above St. Louis, and 120 below the mouth of Kanzas river.

Charcas, province of South America, on the sources of the Madeira, and Pilcomaya having Potosi S; Andes W; Cochabamba N; and E by indefinite limits. It is included in the United Provinces of La Plata. Lon. W C 10 E, lat. 20 S.

Chard, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, six miles W of Crewkerne, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Chardon, post town and seat of justice in Geauga county, Ohio, 12 miles from the mouth of Grand river, and 160 NE from Columbus. Population in 1820, 430.

Charente, department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

Charente, Lower, department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charente, river in the W of France, the ancient Carantanus, rises in Upper Vienne, and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the sea, 8 miles below Rochefort. It is navigable to Rochefort for vessels of large tonnage.

Charente, department of France, bounded by Lower Charente, Deux

Sevres, Vienne, Upper Vienne, and Dordogne. Population 330,000; square miles 2240. Capital Angoulême.

Charente, Lower, department of France, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean W, and in the interior by Gironde, Dordogne, Deux-Sevres, and La Vendée. Population 400,000; area 2800 square miles.

Charenton, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Alier, the other on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

Churette, post town of Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri river, 50 miles above the mouth of that stream.

Charite, town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunistes, upon whose bounty it subsisted in a time of scarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Charkof, or more correctly *Kharkof*, province of Russia, on the sources of the Vorskla branch of the Dnieper, and the Donetz branch of the Don. Charkof the capital is on the Donetz. Lon. 36 26 E, lat. 50 N.

Charlesburg, post town of Montgomery county Maryland, 26 miles N of Washington.

Charles City, town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, on the N side of James river, 35 miles SE of Richmond, and 167 from Washington.

Charlemont, borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N

Charlemont, fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Charlemont, township in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1,081.

Charlemonte, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

Charleroy, town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Charles, county of Maryland, on the Potomac; bounded by St. Mary's and Patuxent river E; by Prince George N; and by Potomac river W and S; length 30, mean width 15; area 450: surface hilly; soil in part sandy, and in general of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,668
do. do. females	-	-	3,730
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	412
Slaves	-	-	12,435

Total population in 1810 - - 20,245

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,103
do. do. females	-	-	3,411

Total whites - - - - 6,514

Free persons of colour, males 274

do. do. females 293

Slaves, males - - - 4,787

do. females - - - 4,632

Total population in 1820 - - 16,500

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 27

Engaged in Agriculture - - 6,070

do. in Manufactures - - 327

do. in Commerce - - 47

Population to the square mile, 32.

Charles, cape on the coast of Labrador, NE from the straits of Bellisle. Lon. W C 21 40 E, lat. 52 25.

Charles, Cape, of Virginia. See *Cape Charles*.

Charles City, county of Virginia, on the peninsula between James and Chickahominy rivers; bounded by the James SE and SW; Henrico county NW; and by the Chickahominy river, or New Kent, and James city counties NE; length 26; mean width 8; area 200 miles; surface hilly or rolling; soil thin, or of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, a post village, 25 miles SE from Richmond.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	846
do. do. females	-	-	930

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 387

Slaves - - - - 3,023

Total population in 1810 - - 5,186

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 837

do. do. females - - - 913

Total whites - - - - 1,750

Free persons of colour, males - 287

do. do. females - - - 251

Slaves, males - - - - 1,531

do. females - - - - 1,436

Total population in 1820 - - 5,255

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,813

Engaged in Manufactures	-	24
do. in Commerce	-	0
Population to the square mile, 25.		

Charles, river in the state of Massachusetts, which flows into Boston harbour, near that town.

Charles, Cape, promontory on the SW part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Charles, Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat 51 1 N.

Charleston, township and post town in Montgomery county, New York. Population in 1820, 5,365.

Charleston, Rhode Island. See Charleston.

Charlestown, district of South Carolina, between Santee and Combahee rivers; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Colleton SW; Orangeburgh and Sumpter NW; and Santee river, or Williamsburgh, and Georgetown districts NE; length 55½; mean width 40; area 2,230 square miles; surface in general level, part flat and marshy or sandy. The soil partakes of the variety of features; some tracts are in a high degree productive; in general it is however of middling quality. Staples rice and cotton. Chief town, Charleston city.

Population in 1810, exclusive of the city.		
Free white males	-	2,454
do. do. females	-	1,989
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	311
Slaves	-	33,714

Total population in 1810 - 38,468

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	4,538
do. do. females	-	4,185
Total whites	-	8,723
Free persons of colour, males	-	985
do. do. females	-	1,155
Slaves, males	-	22,955
do. females	-	21,614

Total population in 1820 - 55,432

Of these :		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	151
Engaged in Agriculture	-	28,676
do. in Manufactures	-	925
do. in Commerce	-	532

Population to the square mile, 25 nearly.

Charleston, City, and seaport in Charleston district, South Carolina, at the junction of Cooper and Ashley rivers. Lon. W C 2 54 W, 79 54 W from London; lat. 32 50 N. 112 miles SSE from Columbia; and 550 SSW from Washington. Ashley river is navigable 20 miles above the city by vessels of considerable

burden; but it being placed on a low spot of ground, and in the vicinity of the Ocean, it is subject to be inundated by high tides, and has often suffered from this cause, as well as by fires and tremendous whirlwinds. The harbour is united to Santee river by a fine navigable canal, 22 miles in length, which opens to its merchants the trade of the interior of South Carolina, and North Carolina. The harbour has two channels of entrance, the deepest of which admit vessels drawing 16 feet water. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fort on Sullivan's Island, about six miles below the city. This fort repelled the attack of a British fleet under Sir P. Parker; in the revolution war, with a very destructive effect to the assailants.

Charleston is nevertheless a capital of great riches and commerce; the exports of 1803 amounting to \$7,811,108; and in 1815, its tonnage exceeded 36,470 tons.—The banks of the rivers above and below the town are beautified with fine plantations, and walks, interspersed with rows of trees. The streets that lie E and W, run in straight lines, from river to river, and are intersected by others at right angles, though they have one common fault of being too narrow, some of them being not above 35 feet wide. Most, if not all of them are provided with subterranean drains that carry off the water and filth of the city.—The houses lately built are principally of brick, and some of them in a style of comparative grandeur and elegance. The chief public edifices are an exchange, a state house, a bank, an armoury, and a public almshouse, with ten or a dozen places of religious worship. Here are two banks, besides a branch of the United States' bank.

The Orphan Asylum is a very respectable foundation, consisting of a large and spacious building, where 150 children are protected, clothed, fed and educated. A Library Society formed some years past, have now a library exceeding 13,000 volumes. This city has kept full pace with the other great seaport towns of the United States. In 1790, the inhabitants amounted to 16,359, in 1800, to 18,711. Its subsequent advance is seen by the annexed table.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	5,863
do. do. females	-	5,705
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	1,472
Slaves	-	11,671
Total population in 1810,		24,711

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	5,323

Free white females	-	-	5,330
Total whites	-	-	10,653
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	623
do. do. females	-	-	852
Slaves, males	-	-	5,695
do. females	-	-	6,957
Total population in 1820,			24,780

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	425
Engaged in Agriculture	-	164
do. in Manufactures	-	887
do. in Commerce	-	1,138

Charleston, post town, township, and seat of justice in Clarke county, Indiana, near the Ohio river, and the mouth of Eleven mile creek, 15 miles above Louisville. Population, 1550.

Charleston, town on the SW side of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. W C 14 30 E, lat. 16 40 N.

Charleston, island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Charlestown, *New*, town of Penobscot county, Maine, 28 miles NNW from Bangor.

Charlestown, township, and alternately with Keene, seat of justice, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 42 miles W from Concord, and 30 S from Dartmouth college. A fine bridge over the Connecticut river, unites this beautiful village with the opposite shore in Vermont. Lat. 43 14 N. Population in 1810, 1501, and in 1820, 1702.

Charlestown, the principal town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, opposite to Boston, from which it is separated by Charles river, over which is constructed an elegant bridge. This town stands upon the elevated peninsula between Mystic and Charles rivers. Besides the Boston bridge, leading into Prince street in that city, another leads over the inner harbour to Cambridge. Bridges cross also Mystic rivers, and open communication with Malden, Chelsea, and Salem. The state prison of Massachusetts, is located in this town; and on the point opposite Lynn and Ship street in Boston, the United States have a navy yard, extending over about 60 acres, on which have been erected the necessary buildings to carry on the business, and accommodate the officers and men attached to the establishment. The battle of Breeds, generally, though erroneously called Bunker's Hill, was fought in this town, June 17th, 1775.

Charlestown, township, including the preceding town, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 4959, and in 1820, 6591.

Charlestown, township in Washington

county, Rhode Island. Population in 1810, 1174, and in 1820, 1160.

Charlestown, post town, Washington county, Rhode Island. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Narragansett Indians that still remain (to the number of 350) in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

Charlestown, township, and post town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles above Norristown. Population in 1810, 1580, and in 1820, 2069.

Charlestown, post town in Cecil county, Maryland, on the W side of North East river, near its mouth, 10 miles W of Elkton and 47 E by N of Baltimore.

Charlestown, post town of Jefferson county, Virginia, 73 miles NW from Washington City.

Charlestown, village of Kenhawa county, Virginia, on the point of confluence above the junction of Kenhawa and Elk rivers.

Charlestown, Brooke county, Virginia. See *Wellsburg*.

Charlestown, post town and township, Portage county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga river, 4 miles west from Ravenna.

Charleville, borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Charleville, town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses of an equal height, covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezières, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway, 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris. Lon. 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Charlotte, county of New Brunswick; bounded by the bay of Fundy S, and by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy Bay W. Chief town, St. Andrews.

Charlotte, post town on the E side of Lake Champlain, in Chittenden county, Vermont; at the distance of 10 miles S of Burlington, and 13 N of Vergennes.

Charlotte, post village Monroe county, New York, on Braddock's bay.

Charlotte, town, Charlotte, county Virginia. See *Maryville*.

Charlotte, county, Virginia, on Staunton river; bounded by Lunenburg E; Mecklenburg SE; Halifax, or Roanoke river SW; Campbell NW; Buckingham and Prince Edward NE; length 33; mean breadth 18; area 600 square miles; surface pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Part of the soil along the streams excellent. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, live stock, and some salted provisions. Chief town, Maryville.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,691
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,663
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	210
Slaves	-	-	-	7,597

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	13,161
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,515
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,490

Total whites	-	-	-	5,005
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	74
do. do. females	-	-	-	87
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,053
do. females	-	-	-	4,071

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	13,290
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,703
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,782
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	32

Population to the square mile, 22.

Charlotte, post town and seat of justice, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; situated on Sugar Creek, a branch of Catahaw river, 46 miles S of Slatesville, and about the same distance SW of Salisbury.

Charlotte, post town and seat of justice, Dickson county, Tennessee, on Jones's creek, 30 miles N from Nashville.

Charlotte, village, South Carolina, at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers.

Charlotte, river, bay and harbour, west coast of East Florida. The river rises in the interior of the Peninsula, and flows west into the bay. Lon. W C 4 30 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Charlotteburg, town, Brunswick county, North Carolina.

Charlottehall, post office, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near the Patuxent river, 56 miles SE from Washington.

Charlottenburg, town of Brandenburg, 3 miles from Berlin on the Spree.

Charlotte's, Queen, Island, island in the South Sea, first discovered by Captain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts, and scurvy grass. The inhabitants are of a middle stature, and dark complexion, with long hair hanging over their shoulders.

Charlotte's Town, Prince Edward's island, in the bay of St. Lawrence; on a deep bay south side of the island.

Charlotte-town, formerly *Rouseau*, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW side of the island. Lon. 61 25 W, lat. 15 25 N.

Charlottesville, town of Norfolk county, Upper Canada, on lake Erie.

Charlottesville, post town and the capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, situated on Rivannah river, 42 miles E by S of Staunton, and 85 NW of Richmond.

Here the central college of Virginia, was located in 1817. This institution has not yet went into operation.

Charlton, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 2180, and in 1820, 2131.

Charlton, township and post town, Saratoga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1953.

Charlton, village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is six miles ESE of London.

Charlton, island, of James Bay. Lon. W C 3 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Charmes, town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leicestershire.

Charolles, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Charon, river of Upper Canada, enters lake Superior.

Charost, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Chartiers Creek, of Washington and Alleghany counties, Pennsylvania; rises near Washington in the former, and flowing NNE into the latter, falls into Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburg. It is navigable at high water, for boats going down stream from Morganza, at its main forks, 2 miles from Cannonsburg.

Chartiers, township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1747, and in 1820, 1330.

Chartres, ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Chartreuse, or *Grand Chartreuse*, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Charibdis, famous whirlpool, in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been en-

tirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

Chatahoche, river of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; rises in the Appalachian mountains, and flowing by comparative courses about 300 miles joins the Flint and forms the Appalachicola; *which see*.

Chataughque, lake in Chataugue county, New York, near the line which divides that state from Pennsylvania, and about ten miles from the SE side of lake Erie. The waters of this lake are discharged by the Conewango, creek into the Allegany river at Warren.

Chataugue, county of New York, forming the SW angle of that state on lake Erie; bounded by Pennsylvania S and SW; by lake Erie NW; by Erie county in New York NE; and by Cattaraugus E; length on Pennsylvania 37 miles from east to west and 19 wide from north to south; the residue in form of a triangle, 37 miles base, with an altitude of 19. The whole area 1050 square miles. Surface hilly, and rocky, with a very productive soil. Staples grain, whiskey, flour, live stock, and salted provisions, Chief town, Mayville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	6 590
do. do. females	-	-	5,965
Total whites	-	-	12,555
Free persons of colour, males	-		5
do. do. females	-		5
Slaves, males	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	2
Total population in 1820	-		12,568

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	none
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,892
do. in Manufactures	-	207
do. in Commerce	-	16

Population to the square mile, 12.

Chateau-Bryant, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W. lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau-Chambresis, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the archbishop of Cambray. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II. of France and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles SE of Cambray. Lon. 3 40 E. lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau-Chinon, town of France, in the department of Nievée, and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufac-

ture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E. lat. 47 0 N.

Chateau-Dauphin, strong castle of Piedmont; 18 miles W by N of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1743, and restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle.

Chateau-du-Loir, town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SE of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E. lat. 47 40 N.

Chateau-Dun, ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E. lat. 48 4 N.

Chateaugay, river, rises in New York, Franklin and Clinton counties, and entering Lower Canada, flows NE into Lake St. Louis. The country from which this stream takes its source is low and swampy.

Chateaugay, post village, of Clinton county, New York.

Chateauguay, township and post town, in Franklin county, New York. Population in 1820, 828.

Chateauguay, seigniory, Lower Canada, Huntingdon county, on the Chateaugay river 15 miles SW from Montreal.

Chateau-Gontier, town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles NW of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E. lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau-Landon, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France. It lately had an Augustine Abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E. lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Auzon where there is a salmon-fishery.

Chateau-Meillant, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Châtre. Here is a castle, with a tower said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

Chateauroux, town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of two other inconsiderable towns of France.

Chateauneuf, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

Chateauneuf, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarte, 12 miles N of Angers.

Chateau-Renaud, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, 20 miles NW of Amboise, and 88 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W. lat. 47 33 N.

Chateauroux, town of France in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau-Thierry, town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence seated on the river Maine. It is the birth place of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles SW of Rheims, and 97 NW of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E. lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E of Mirecourt.

Chatel-Chalon, town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole. Lon. 5 38 E. lat. 46 46 N.

Châtellerault, town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 168 SSW of Paris. Lon. 6 44 E. lat. 46 50 N.

Chatham, town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship building in the king's yard and private docks. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E. lat. 51 22 N.

Chatham, township of Kent county, Upper Canada, on lake St. Clair.

Chatham, town of York county, Lower Canada, on the left bank of Ottawa river.

Chatham, town of Northumberland county, New Brunswick, on Miramichi river.

Chatham, township in Coos county, New

Hampshire. Population in 1810, 201, and in 1820, 298.

Chatham, township and post town, Barnstable county, 20 miles E from Barnstable, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1334, and in 1820, 1630.

Chatham, township, opposite Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 3258, and in 1820, 3159.

Chatham, township and post town, Columbia county, New York. Population in 1820, 3372.

Chatham, township and post town, Morris county, New Jersey, 13 miles NW from Elizabethtown. Population in 1810, 2019, and in 1820, 1832.

Chatham, village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Newport turnpike, 16 miles SW from West Chester.

Chatham, county of North Carolina, on both sides of Cape Fear river; bounded by Randolph W; Orange N; Wake NE; Cumberland SE, and Moore S; length 33; width 26; area 860 square miles; surface hilly, and soil varied. Staples, grain, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Pittsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,609
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,491
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	242
Slaves	-	-	-	3,635

Total population in 1810 - 12,977

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,312
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,355
Total whites	-	-	-	8,670
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	100
do. do. females	-	-	-	83
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,909
do. females	-	-	-	1,899

Total population in 1820 - 12,661

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,407
do. in Manufactures	-	-	135
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, 14.

Chatham, post town of Chesterfield, district South Carolina, on the right bank of Pedee river, 100 miles from Columbia.

Chatham, county of Georgia; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Ogeechee river or Bryan SW; Effingham NW; Savannah river NE; length 27; mean width 15; area 400 square miles. Surface level, and in part, low and marshy. Soil in general, rather sterile, though tracts of very fertile land is found along the rivers. Staples

rice, cotton, tobacco, and some sugar.

Chief town, Savannah.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	355
do. do. females	-	-	-	364
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	48
Slaves	-	-	-	7,553

Total population in 1810, including

Savannah	-	-	-	8,320
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	402
do. do. females	-	-	-	301

Total whites	-	-	-	703
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	24
do. do. females	-	-	-	20

Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,297
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do. females	-	-	-	3,170
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,214
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,995
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	21
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	none
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Population to the square mile 18, exclusive of the town of Savannah.

Chatham-Four-Corners, post office Columbia county, New York;

Chatham, island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 100 W, lat. 43 40 S.

Chatham, island, Pacific. Lon. W C 95 W, lat. 13 32 S.

Chatham, strait, on the North west coast of North America, between King George and Admiralty islands. Lon. W C 57 W, lat. 58 N.

Chastillon-Les-Dombes, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W of Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon sur Loire, town of France, 14 miles NE from Aubigny.

Chatillon sur-Marne, town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Chatillon-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has ironworks in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chatre, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, village in the Peak of Der-

byshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. It was the prison of Mary, queen of Scots, for 17 years, in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the queen of Scots apartment.

Chaudiere Falls, on the Ottawa river, Upper Canada, 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chaudiere.

Chaudiere Lake, is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chat, Upper Canada.

Chaudiere, Riviere a la, or *Catfish Creek*, runs into lake Erie, west of Long Point, Upper Canada.

Chaudiere River, of Lower Canada, rises on the hilly region from which the Connecticut and Kennebec have their sources. It flows nearly north from Megantic lake, about 100 miles, and falls into St. Lawrence 6 miles above Quebec. It was by the channel of this stream, that general Arnold reached the St. Lawrence river, early in the revolutionary war. It is a precipitous, and unnavigable stream. The scenery along its banks, has excited the admiration of all travellers, who have visited its banks.

Chaunness, town of France, 7 miles SW from Peronne.

Chaunness, town of France, 20 miles ESE from Paris.

Chaumont, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Chaumont, post village of New York, Jefferson county, on Chaumont bay.

Chaumont, bay of lake Ontario, Jefferson county, New York, to the north off, and communicating by a strait with Sacket's Harbour.

Chauny, town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Chaves, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Chazy, two small rivers of New York, Clinton county, falls into the west side of lake Champlain, in the township of Champlain.

Chazy, township and post town, Clinton

county, New York, 186 miles N from Albany. Population in 1820, 2313.

Cheadle, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the most fertile part of the Moorland, 12 miles NE of Safford. Lon. 1° 56' W, lat. 53° 0' N.

Cheam, village in Surrey, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Cudington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated by Camden and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles SSW of London.

Cheat, river in the state of Virginia, which rises in Randolph county, and after running a northwardly course falls into the Monongahela, near the line that divides that state from Pennsylvania. At its junction with the Monongahela it is about 200 yards wide.

Chebreelin, town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of Belskow. Lon. 23° 51' E, lat. 50° 35' N.

Chebukto, harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. W C 13° 18' E, lat. 44° 45' N.

Chebuotequon, is one of the lakes on the communication between lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake, Upper Canada.

Chebucto, bay of the NE coast of Nova Scotia; opening into the strait between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Lon. W C 15° 50' E, lat. 45° 25' N.

Cheder, village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

Chedworth, village in Gloucestershire, four miles WSW of Northleach, situated on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman Bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Cheeks-Cross-Roads, post office, Hawkins county, Tennessee.

Chetore, or *Oudipour*, town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74° 56' E, lat. 25° 21' N.

Chelm, town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23° 29' E, lat. 51° 20' N.

Chelmer, river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden water, enters the German Ocean.

Chelmsford, county town of Essex, situa-

ted in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. In 1793 an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles WSW of Colchester, and 29 ENE of London. Lon. 0° 33' E, lat. 51° 43' N.

Chelmsford, post town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 22 miles NW of Boston, and about 1300 inhabitants.

Chelmsford, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1396, and in 1820, 1535.

Chelmsford, very flourishing post village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 26 miles NW from Boston. Here the Middlesex canal joins the Merrimack river by several locks.

Chelsea, fine village situated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old decrepit soldiers, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh house, to which a great deal of fine company resort in summer, and which is one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

Chelsea, post town and seat of justice in Orange county, Vermont, 40 miles N from Windsor. Population 1350.

Chelsea, township and post town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, 3 miles NE from Boston, population in 1810, 594, and in 1820, 611.

Chelsea, impending, post village, and port in Norwich, New London county, Connecticut. On the point between, and at the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, 14 miles above New London.

Cheltenham, town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2° 21' W, lat. 51° 55' N.

Cheltenham. See *Chitttenham*.

Chelum, or *Jhylum*, river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus below Moulton. It is joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander and is sometimes called Behut.

Chemali, village of Natolia.

Chemur, river of Indiana, falling into lake Michigan.

Chemnitz, town of Saxony, 36 miles WSW from Dresden. Lon. 12° 50' E, lat. 50° 45' N.

Chemnitz, town of Bohemia, 30 miles SE from Dresden.

Chemung, post town and township in Tioga county, New York. Population 1350.

Chenal Ecarte Isle, Upper Canada, near the entrance of the river St. Clair, into lake St. Clair, east of Harsan's island; it contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

Chenal Ecarte, Isle de, Upper Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Cornwall, contains from seven to eight hundred acres; the soil is good.

Chenal Ecarte River, Upper Canada, runs nearly parallel to the river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of river St. Clair.

Chanango, river of New York, one of the main constituent branches of Susquehannah, rises in Madison, and flowing SSW 100 miles joins the Susquehannah at Binghampton in Broome county.

Chenango, township, in Broome county, New York. Population in 1820, 2626.

Chenango, county of New York, bounded by Broome S; Cortland W; Madison N; Otsego and Delaware E; length 36; mean width 25; area 900 square miles; surface hilly, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Norwich.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	11,408
do. do. females	-	-	10,207
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	76
Slaves	-	-	13

Total population in 1810 21,704

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	15,758
do. do. females	-	-	15,261

Total whites - - - 31,019

Free persons of colour, males - 93

do. do. females - 96

Slaves, males - - - 3

do. females - - - 4

Total population in 1820 - 31,215

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 12

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,996

do. in Manufactures - 743

do. in Commerce - 54

Population to the square mile, 34.

Chenango, post town Broome county, at the junction of the Chenango river with the Susquehannah.

Chene, Isle du, in lake Ontario, lies off the easterly shore of Marysburgh, Upper Canada, and close to the land.

Chene, Pointe au, on the river St. Lawrence, lies east of River de la Traverse, and nearly opposite to St. Regis, Upper Canada.

Chene, Portage du, on the Ottawa river, immediately below lake Chaudiere, Upper Canada.

Chene, Riviere du, runs into the bay of Michipicoten, lake Superior, west of river Michipicoten, Upper Canada.

Chene, Blane, small river of Arkansas, the South branch of Little Missouri.

Chene, river of Louisiana, rises in the marshes SE from the English Bend below New Orleans; flows parallel to the Mississippi and falls into Chandeleur bay, about 10 miles E from Fort St. Philip. An inlet connects the Chene with the Terre aux Boeufs river.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yan, or *Mong-den*, capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

Chepello, island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W. lat. 8 46 N.

Chepachet, post village of Rhode Island. Providence county, on Chepachet creek. It is a very flourishing manufacturing village.

Chepstow, town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, river of France, rises near Bellegarde, and after a course of 150 miles, joins the Loire a little below Tours.

Cher, department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw Court House, principal seat of justice in Darlington district, S Carolina, situated on the S side of Black creek, a branch of the Great Pedee. Here is a post office 424 miles from Washington.

Cherbourg, seaport of France in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near cape la Hogue. The English laid it here in August 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications and ruined the other works which had been long begun for the purpose of enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Chereshoul, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Cherokee-corner, post village, Georgia, in Oglethorpe county.

Cherokees, nation of Indians residing in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. School and Missionary establishments have been established amongst this people; but more efficacious means of civilization have been introduced through the agency of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Cherokees have made the most extensive and effective advance, in the arts, and modes of polished life, of any nation of Indians within the limits of the United States.

Cherry-creek, rises at the foot of the Blue Mount on the N side, in Northampton county, near the Windgap, and running ENE along the foot of the mountain, falls into the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap; it is not navigable, rapid, and has several mills erected in it.

Cherryfield, township in Washington county, Maine, 30 miles W from Machias. Population in 1810, 181, and in 1820, 241.

Cherry Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 80 W lat. 11 27 S.

Cherry Island, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E. lat. 74 30 N.

Cherry Valley, post town in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles NE of Cooper's town, and 60 W of Albany. It is an ancient establishment. The houses built in the old Dutch mode.

Cherry Valley, township in Otsego county, New York. Including the village. population in 1820, 3684.

Cherry Tree township in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 391, and in 1820, 297.

Cherryton, seaport of the Eastern shore of Virginia, Northampton county.

Cherryville, post village, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Berwick road, 13½ miles NW from Bethlehem, and four from the Lehigh watergap.

Cherso, island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is

stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E. lat. 45 11 N.

Cherson, capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf. It is a new town erected by Catharine II. on the N bank of the Dneiper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large vessels from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dneiper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, tell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E. lat. 46 5 N.

Chertsey, town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W. lat. 51 25 N.

Cherz, ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21 8 W. lat. 52 1 N.

Chesapeake, bay, has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 18 miles wide, and it extends 180 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, through this extent it is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe navigation. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesapeake, town, post village of Cecil county, Maryland.

Chesham, town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday. 12 miles SE of Aylesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W. lat. 51 42 N.

Cheshire, English county palatine. bound-

ed on the N by Lancashire, on the NE by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW by the Irish Sea. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninsula 13 miles in length and six in breadth, which projects into the Irish Sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. Population in 1801, 191,751; in 1811, 227,031; and in 1820, 270,098. It is remarkable for its cheese and rock salt.

Cheshire, county of New Hampshire, forming the SW angle of the state; bounded S by Massachusetts, W by Vermont, or Connecticut river, N by Grafton, and E by Hillsborough; 60 miles in length; mean width 20; area 1200 square miles: surface hilly and rocky, but delightfully variegated, well watered and the soil productive in grain, fruits and pasture. Chief towns, Keene and Charlestown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	20,438
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,489
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	61
Slaves	-	-	-	none
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	40,988

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	22,275
do. do. females	-	-	-	23,021
Total whites	-	-	-	45,996
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	-	44
Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	none
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	45,376

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	7,968
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,620
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	82
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	38.

Cheshire, township and post town, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 140 miles WNW from Boston. Population in 1810, 1,315, and in 1820, 1,202.

Cheshire, post town of New Haven county, Connecticut, 13 miles N from New Haven. It is the seat of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut.

Cheshire, township, including the preceding post town, in New Haven county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 2,288, and in 1820, 2,281.

Cheshire, township in Gallia county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 446.

Chesnut Creek, of Virginia, enters the Great Kenhawa river, near the North Carolina line.

Chesnut-hill, post town and township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1 026.

Chesnut-hill, post village, Jackson county, Georgia.

Chesnut-ridge, one of the ridges of the Appalachian mountains, extending from Maryland through the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Indiana, in Pennsylvania.

Chester, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a very ancient city, supposed to have been founded by the Romans, and plainly appears to have been a Roman station, by the many antiquities which have been and are still discovered about the town; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and 10 churches, besides the cathedral. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S by E of Liverpool, 38 SW of Manchester, and 182 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Chester, town of Lunenburg, SE coast of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, 25 miles S from Windsor, and 20 SW from Halifax.

Chester, post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 25 miles SE from Concord.

Chester, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 2,030, and in 1820, 2,262.

Chester, post town of Windsor county, Vermont, 17 miles SW from Windsor.

Chester, post town of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 20 miles NW from Springfield.

Chester, township in Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1,526.

Chester, post village, Connecticut, in Saybrook Middlesex county.

Chester, post village in Goshen, Orange county, New York.

Chester, post town of Warren county, New York, 90 miles N from Albany, and 25 miles NW from Whitehall.

Chester, township in Warren county, New York. Population in 1820, 1,018.

Chester, West. See *West Chester*.

Chester, post town of Morris county, New Jersey.

Chester, township in Morris county,

New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1,175, and in 1820, 1,212.

Chester, township in Burlington county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1,839, and in 1820, 2,253.

Chester, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Maryland SW; Lancaster W; Berks NW Montgomery NE; and Delaware county, and the state of Delaware SE; length about 38; mean width $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area 732. This county is extremely diversified in its surface. The western parts towards Lancaster county is hilly, and even mountainous, whilst those sections skirting Maryland and Delaware, though not level, are much less elevated than the W and NW parts of the county. Octoraro creek, North-east river, and Elk river rise in the SW part of Chester county, and flow southward into Maryland, fall into the Susquehanna, or Chesapeake bay. The centre of the county is drained by the sources of Brandywine, Chester, Ridley, and some smaller creeks entering Delaware river. The Schuylkill limits the county on the NE. The soil is also greatly varied; changing from rocky to the productive limestone valleys extending from the river Schuylkill SW across the waters of the Brandywine. The staples are numerous, consisting of every article of agricultural production suitable to the climate. Chief town, West Chester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	19,143
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,632
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,814
Slaves	-	-	-	7

Total population in 1810 - 39,596

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	21,370
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,444

Total whites - - - - 41,714

Free persons of colour, males 1,492

do. do. females 1,242

Slaves, males - - - 3

do. females - - - 4

Total population in 1820 - 44,455

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 416

Engaged in Agriculture - 7,032

do. in Manufactures - 2,659

do. in Commerce - 139

Population to the square mile, 60.

Chester, borough on Delaware river, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles SW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 657. This is a very ancient town, and was the seat of the first Legislature,

after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth.

Chester, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, including the borough, 1056, and in 1820, 638, exclusive of the borough.

Chester, river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, and Kent county, in Delaware; rises in the latter, and flowing nearly SW into the former, separates Queen Anne and Kent counties, and falls into the Chesapeake bay at Love Point.

Chester, post-town of Shenandoah county, Virginia, 17 miles SW from Winchester.

Chester, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 551.

Chester, township in Clinton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1,171.

Chester, township in Geauga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 269.

Chester, township in Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 697.

Chester, district of South Carolina, on Wateree river; bounded by Fairfield S; Broad river or Union W; York N; Catawba river, or Lancaster E; length 22, width 18; area about 400 square miles. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, &c. Chief town, Chesterville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,339
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,383
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	14
Slaves	-	-	-	2,743

Total population in 1810 - 11,479

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,890
do. do. females	-	-	4,721

Total whites - - - 9,811

Free persons of colour, males 20

do. do. females, 16

Slaves, males - - - 2,294

do. females - - - 2,248

Total population in 1820 - 14,389

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 25

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,767

do. in Manufactures - 334

do. in Commerce - 45

Population to the square mile, 36 nearly.

Chester, river of West Florida, flowing into Pensacola bay.

Chesterfield, town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome church, remarkable for its carved spire.

Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1810, 430; and in 1820, 612.

Chesterfield, post town of New Hampshire, Cheshire county, 11 miles SW from Keene.

Chesterfield, township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1839; and in 1820, 2110.

Chesterfield, township and post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1408; and in 1820, 1447.

Chesterfield, post town and township of Essex county, New York, on the point between the riviere au Sable and lake Champlain; 18 miles S from Pittsburgh. Population, 667.

Chesterfield, township in Burlington county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1839; and in 1820, 2087.

Chesterfield, county of Virginia, opposite Richmond, between James and Appomatox rivers; bounded by Powhatan NW; James river NE; and SE by S the Appomatox river; length 30; mean width 16; area about 480 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality in general, though considerable tracts upon the streams are in a high degree productive. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Manchester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,863
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,829
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	272
Slaves	-	-	-	6,015

Total population in 1810 - - 9,979

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,822
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,721
Total whites	-	-	-	7,543
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	477
do. do. females	-	-	-	470
Slaves, males	-	-	-	5,007
do. females	-	-	-	4,506

Total population in 1820 - - 18,003

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	65
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,995
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	501
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	21

Population to the square mile, 37.

Chesterfield, district of S Carolina; bounded by N Carolina N; Marlborough district or Great Pedee river E: Dar-

B b

lington SE; and Kershaw and Lancaster districts or Lynch creek SW; length 30; mean width 36; area 780 square miles. Surface hilly; soil sandy in general, and of middling quality. Chief town, Chesterville.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	1,951
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,916
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	158
Slaves	-	-	-	1,639

Total population in 1810 - - 5,564

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,173
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,239
Total whites	-	-	-	4,412
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	91
do. do. females	-	-	-	80
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,032
do. females	-	-	-	1,030

Total population in 1820 - - 6,645

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,034
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	138
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	29

Population to the square mile,

Chesterfield, chief town of Chesterfield district, S Carolina, on Thompson's creek, a branch of Great Pedee, 150 miles N from the city of Charleston.

Chesterfield, inlet or strait, extending to an unknown distance westward from Hudson's Bay; outlet lon. WC 13 20 W, lat. 63 30 N.

Chesterfield, Key, N side of the island of Cuba.

Chestertown, seaport, post town, and seat of justice for Kent county, Maryland; on the right bank of Chester river, 40 miles SSE from Baltimore. Lon WC 1 E, lat. 39 13 N. Population, 700. A very respectable academy exists in this town. The remains of Washington college, founded there in 1782, but subsequently removed.

Chesterville, post town of Kennebec county, Maine, on sandy river, 30 miles NW from Augusta.

Chestnut Hill, township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1128, and in 1820, 1026.

Chesuncook, lake of Maine, crossed by the line between Somerset and Penobscot counties. It receives from the NW, the Upper Penobscot, and several lesser streams.

Chetimaches, lake of Louisiana, between the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, is about 40 miles in length, with a breadth from

one to six miles. It is shallow, and environed by a low, annually inundated and uninhabitable country. At high water, it communicates in every direction with the Atchafalaya, and at all seasons, at its SE extremity with the Tèche river.

Chetican Head, cape on the NW coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. W C 16 14 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Cheveaux, Point aux, on the north shore of lake Ontario, and to the eastward of river Ganaraska, Upper Canada.

Cheviot, England, district in Northumberland, to the SW of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chase, much used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 miles off, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chevrotiere, river of Lower Canada, flows into St. Lawrence from the North, 40 miles above Quebec.

Chiapa, province of Guatemala; bounded NW and N by Vera Cruz; E by Yucatan; SE by Vera Paz; and SW by Guatemala Proper. It is an inland country, drained by the Sumasinta and Tabasco rivers, flowing into the gulf of Mexico. Central lat. 16 30 N.

Chiapa-el-Real, town in North America, in the province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. W C 16 10 W, lat. 17 10 N.

Chiarenza, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Chiari, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Chiaro Monte, town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, town of Switzerland, capital of a country of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

Chiavenna, Laghetto di, small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dread-

ful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chicago, small, but very important river entering lake Michigan at its southern extremity. The country over which it flows, is a low flat prairie. Its mouth is obstructed by a bar, over which, vessels drawing more than 3 feet water cannot enter, though inside adequate depth is found for ships of almost any tonnage. The postage between Chicago and Riviereaux Plains, a branch of Illinois, is only about 9 miles. At high water, vessels of considerable size already pass, and a canal is contemplated to unite lake Michigan with Illinois.

Chicama, small river of Peru, falls into the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles NW from Truxillo. Lat. 7 45 S.

Chicasaws, nation of Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombeche, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW of Georgia, and NE of Alabama.

Chickapee, river of Massachusetts, rises in the counties of Franklin and Worcester, flows SW into Hampshire, where it turns W, and falls into Connecticut river at North Springfield.

Chichas y Tarija, province of South America, in Potosi, now appertaining to the United Provinces of La Plata. It is drained by the Rio Grande and Pilcomayo; and bounded W by the Andes. Central latitude 24 S, lon. W C 10 E.

Chichester, England, capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is surrounded with a wall, which has four gates answering to the four cardinal points; from which run two streets that cross one another in the middle and form a square, where the market is kept, and where is a fine stone piazza built by bishop Red. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, barley, malt and oats: the finest lobsters in England, are bred in the Lavant, and it is observable, that this river unlike most others is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chichester, township, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 951, and in 1820, 1010.

Chichester, Upper, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 417, and in 1820, 413.

Chichester, Lower, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 511, and in 1820, 502.

Chickahominy, river of Virginia, branch of James' river, rises in Hanover, and flows

ing SE, separates Henrico and Charles' city from Hanover; New Kent and James' city, falls into James' above Point Comfort. It is navigable for 12 feet vessels, 8 miles.

Chickasaw Agency, post office, Mississippi, 130 miles SW from Huntsville.

Chickasaw Bluff, high bank of the Mississippi river, 115 miles below the mouth of Ohio, at the NW angle of the state of Mississippi.

Chickasawhay River, north eastern, and main branch of Pascagoula. (See *Pascagoula*.) The Chickasawhay, rises in the Choctaw country. N lat. 32 40, flows nearly south, through pine forests, crosses Wayne and Greene, and enters Jackson county, on the borders of which, at N lat. 30 57, it joins Leaf river and forms Pascagoula. The entire length of Chickasawhay, is about 120 miles.

Chickasawhay, post office, Greene county, Mississippi.

Chidley, Cape, on the north-eastern coast of Labrador, has Davis' Straits NE, and the bay of Ungava SW. Lon. W C 12 10 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Chielefa, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N, 12 miles W from Kolikuthia.

Chiemsee, lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles WSW of Salzburg.

Chieri, fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E of Turin.

Chifti, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles SW of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Chifuncte, river of Louisiana in St. Tammany, rises in the north part of that parish, flowing SSE 50 miles, falls into lake Pontchartrain, in a direction nearly north from the city of New Orleans. There is depth of water at the mouth of the Chifuncte sufficient to admit vessels drawing six or seven feet water, as far as the mouth of the Bogue Falaya.

Chignecto, bay of Nova Scotia, the NW arm of the bay of Fundy.

Chigwell, village in Essex, 10 miles NE of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chihuahua, city of the internal provinces of Spain in North America; situated near the river Conchos, a branch of Rio-grandde Norte, in the province of New

Biscay. It is the capital of the Internal Provinces, and environed by some very rich mines. Population 12,000. Lat. 28 50 N, lon. W C 27 20 W.

Chili, large country of South America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525, extending from the desert of Attacamas. S lat. 24 30, to Chiloe S lat. 44. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed Spanish, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the desert of Atacamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 miles. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The population of Chili, has been for the last two centuries increasing, and at present, besides the independent tribes of natives, exceeds, it is probable 1,500,000. Since February, 1818, this fine country has been virtually one of the civilized nations of the earth, and was by the government of the United States so recognised, in the Congress of 1821—22.

Chilka, lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening.

Chillau, province of Chili, bounded on the E by the Andes; on the N by Maule; W by Itata, and S by Arauco.

Chillau, capital of the province of the same name, on the Chillau river. Lon. WC 6 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Chillicothe, post town and seat of justice in Ross county, Ohio, on the bank of the river Sciota, 45 miles S from Columbus, and 73 E by N from Cincinnati. Lon. WC 5 53 W, lat. 39 20 N. The site of the town is a plain, or river level,

but the adjacent country rises into bold hills of from 200 to 300 feet, affording a fine diversity of surface. It was laid out in 1796, and in 1810 the township contained 1369, and in 1820, 2426 inhabitants. There are in this town two printing offices, three banks, and about thirty mercantile stores. Manufacturing establishments are numerous and flourishing, consisting of cotton spinning factories, oil, fulling, flour, and saw mills.

Chillicothe, land district, is composed of the 9 westernmost of the 22 ranges of townships of the United States army lands. The refugee tracts, and the seven westernmost of the 22 ranges of townships of the United States lands south of the refugee tract. It includes parts of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Athens, Hocking, Lachfor, Lawrence, Pike, Sciota, and Gallia counties, but not the whole of either.

Chillicothe, township in Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 1369; and in 1820, 2426, including the town of Chillicothe.

Chillicothe, Old, township in Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 199.

Chilo, town of Ohio, in Clermont county, on the right bank of Ohio river. See *Mechanickberg*.

Chillisgaue, township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1505; and in 1820, 1035.

Chilmark, township in Dukes county, Massachusetts, in the island of Martha's vineyard. Population in 1810, 723; and in 1820, 695.

Chiloe, group of islands of South America, in Southern Chili. They extend nearly parallel to the coast in a gulf of the same name. The principal island, from which the archipelago is named, is about 105 miles long, and from 10 to 30 wide, lying between lat. 41 50, and 43 10 S.

Chilpanzinco, city of New Spain, intendency of Mexico; situated on the southern slope of Anahuac, 3542 feet above the level of the ocean; surrounded by beautiful fields of wheat and orchards, on the road from Mexico to Acapulco. Lat. 17 40 N, lon. WC 22 20 W.

Chilquesy Mosques, small province of Peru, SW from Cusco, on the sources of the Grand Para central latitude, 14 S.

Chiltern, chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S part of the county. They are covered in various parts with woods: and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, though stony, produces good crops of wheat and barley.

This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Chimborazo, mountain of South America, in the chain of the Andes. Lat. 1 20 S, about 100 SW from Quito. This immense cone can be seen far into the Pacific Ocean, and presents to the eye of the mariner a most magnificent object. It rises according to Humboldt, to 21,440 feet. That illustrious traveller ascended its slope as high as 19,300 feet, the highest point on the globe ever ascended to by man. It is covered for several thousand feet by perpetual snow, and generally surrounded by fogs.

China, extensive country in Asia, between 98 and 123 E lon. and 21 and 42 N, lat. It is 1330 miles from N to S, and 1030 from E to W; bounded on the E by the Yellow and the China sea, S by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Birmah, W by Tibet, and N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. This stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history; and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Monguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upwards of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Setchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koci-tcheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military; the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes; the first are called *fou*, the second *tcheou*, and the third *shien*. According to the statement of the population of China, delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not less than 333,000,000; but from the calculations in Neuhoof's travels the population is about 230,000,000. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 miles in circumference; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 miles in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief

rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoan-ho; beside which there is an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the *Grand Canal*, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and some rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This inland navigation, upwards of 1400 miles, is effected from Peking by passing down the Peiho to the influx of the Eu-ho, then up that river to the entrance of the grand canal, and along that canal to the Kianku; then up that river into the Poyang lake, and thence up the river that runs through Kiang-si; then over the mountain before-mentioned, and down the river of Canton. The manufactures of China embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immense, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea, which is sent to England. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the N and W parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potter's earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. Here are also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragonseye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese excel in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitsi, or

water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps in the world, is the kinhi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Their towns are so much alike, that those who know one are acquainted with all. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Burials are not permitted in cities or towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal af-

fection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have commenced 2500 years before the birth of Christ. The Chinese empire now includes Tibet, the greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and numerous islands on the S and E coasts of China, the principal of which are Lieu-kieu, Formosa, and Hainan. The annual Revenues of the crown, according to Sir George Staunton, are said to be 66 000,000*l.* sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

China, township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1820, 894.

China, township in Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 780.

China-Grove, post office, Georgetown district, South Carolina.

Chinca, seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. W C 0 45 E, lat. 13 10 S.

Chine, La, village of Lower Canada, 6 miles from Montreal upon the same island. It is the upper part of that city; here all boats arrive from, and depart, which are employed in the commerce of the St. Lawrence or Ottawas rivers. A canal is now cutting from La Chine to Montreal, in order to obviate the dangers of the intervening rapids of St. Louis.

Chinon, ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II. king of England expired. Chinon is the birth place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Chinsura, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, town of the Netherlands, capital of a country of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Chios, Scio, or *Kio*, by the Turks called *Saki Saduci*, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit. The number of its inhabitants is almost incredible, having, besides others, upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

Chios, capital of the above island. It stands on the E coast, is as well built as

most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and show a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lon. 27 5 E, lat. 38 6 N.

Chiurlic, ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, anciently *Fossa Claudia*, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenharn, borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Chippewan, mountains of North America. This great chain is the principal spine of that continent, and by various names, extends from the Isthmus of Darien to the Frozen Ocean, through 60 degrees of latitude, or 4,150 miles. In Mexico, it is known as by the general term Anahuac. Farther north, the Spaniards designate it as the mountains of New Mexico. In the United States, it is known as the Rocky mountains. In Cabotia or British America, by its true native name Chippewan, or Chippewyan. In Mexico and Guatemala, it rises into Volcanic summits, elevated far above the region of perpetual snow. Popocatepetl, Citlaltepétl, or Peak d'Orizaba, Pico Frailes, and Corede Perote, all rise above 13,500 feet. In the United States, the elevation of this chain remains undetermined, but must be considerable, from the length and rapidity of the streams flowing from its opposite sides.

Chippeway, small river or creek, Lincoln county, Upper Canada, falls into Niagara river, at the village of Chippeway.

Chippeway, village of Lincoln county, Upper Canada, on Niagara river, at the mouth of Chippeway creek. Here a sanguinary battle was fought between the British and the United States armies, July 5th, 1814.

Chippeway, river of the United States NW territory, rises with the Montreal, and other streams of lake Superior, pursues a SW course, and falls into the left bank of the Mississippi at lake Pepin. Lat. 44 30 N, lon. WC 14 58 W.

Chippewa, township in Beave county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 443.

Chippewa, township in Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 681.

Chirambia, remarkable cape of South America, 30 miles NW from Choco bay. It is the point of separation on the Paci-

fic Ocean, between Raposa and Novita. Lon. WC 3 30 W, lat. 4 15 N.

Chiriqui, river and district of Veragua, on the Pacific side.

Chisme, or *Cisme*, ancient Cyssus, N lat. 38 24; seaport of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles SW by W from Smyrna, and nearly opposite to the southern point of the island of Scio, on the ancient Clazomenian promontory; famous for two naval battles. One in which the fleet of Antiochus king of Syria was defeated by the Romans, AC 192. The second in 1770, when a large Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians. See *Myonnessus*.

Chiswell, isles on the NW coast of North America, group lying near the mainland, between cape Elizabeth and Montague island. Lon. WC 71 4 W, lat. 59 33 N.

Chiswick, village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the church-yard is a monument to Hogarth with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

Chitor, capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus' dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles NE of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E. lat. 23 30 N.

Chitor, city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year: it is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Chitro, town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Chittenden, county of Vermont, on lake Champlain, on both sides of Onion river; bounded W by lake Champlain; NE by Franklin; SE by Washington, and S by Addison; length 30; mean width 21; area 630; surface in the western part hilly, and in the eastern mountainous. The whole well watered; soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Burlington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,223
do do. females	-	-	-	8,330
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	67

Total population in 1810 18,120

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,176
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,757

Total whites - - - 15,933

Free persons of colour, males - 55
do. do. females - 67

Slaves, males - - - 0
do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820. - - 16,055

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 217

Engaged in Agriculture - - 2,607

do. in Manufactures - - 668

do. in Commerce - - 81

Population to the square mile, 25.

Chittenden, town of Rutland county, Vermont, 30 miles NW from Windsor. Population, 450.

Chitterdroog, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

Chitteningo, large creek of Madison county, New York; is one of the feeders of the Grand Canal, which it crosses, and flows into Oneida lake.

Chittinham, township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 783; and in 1820, 956.

Chivas, town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E. lat. 45 13 N.

Chiusi, episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles SE of Siena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Chiutaye, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia proper, and the residence of the Grand Seignior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Choco, province of South America, in New Granada. It has Darien N., Biruque W.; and Novita S.; watered by the river Atrato. Central lat. 7 N.

Choconut, creek of Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, is the discharge of Silver lake, flows north-easterly into New York and fall into Susquehannah river, a short distance below Chenango point.

Choconut, township of Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of

Choconut creek. Population in 1820, 508. See *Cocoanut*.

Choctaw, river of Florida and Alabama, rises in the latter, and flowing into the former, falls into St. Rosa bay. This river rises in the pine woods, between the source of Yellow-water and some creeks falling into Apalachicola river, and has a nearly southern course of 60 or 70 miles into the bay of St. Rosa.

Choctaw, nation of Indians, residing on the waters of Tombigbee river, in Mississippi and Alabama. The Choctaws reside to the SW from the Chicasaws. These nations have both for upwards of 20 years been in considerable numbers migrating over the Mississippi river.

Choczim, town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It surrendered in 1788 to the Russians and Austrians, but was restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Cholet, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Cholula, city of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla, 60 miles SE by E from Mexico. Population, 16,000. Lon. WC 21 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

Cholula, ancient republic of Mexico, corresponding nearly to the district appertaining to the present city of Cholula.

Cholula, ancient pyramid of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla. It is 177 feet high. Lon. WC 21 20, W, lat. 19 2 N.

Chonat, episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Chonos, group of islands on the coast of Chili. South from Chili, extending from 44 to 47 S.

Choptank, river of Maryland and Delaware, rises in the latter, by Choptank creek, and in the former by Tuckahoe creek; which unite between Caroline and Talbot counties, and, after a SW course of 45 miles, opens into a wide bay, and turns to NW, 18 miles it joins the Chesapeake bay, between Cock's point and Tilghman's island.

Choptank, river in the Rocky mountains, falls into the right side of the Koonoshee, a branch of Lewis river.

Chorges, town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, town of Lancashire, with a

market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, six miles SSE of Preston, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Chowan, river of North Carolina, formed by the united streams of the Mehe-riu, Notaway, and Blackwater, all rising in Virginia, but flowing into North Carolina. The Chowan opens by a very wide estuary into Albemarle sound.

Chowan, county of North Carolina, on the N side of Albemarle sound; bounded by Chowan river W; Gates N; Perquimans E; and Albemarle sound S: length 22; mean width 9; area 200 square miles. Surface flat, and in part swampy. Soil in general of middling quality. Chief town, Edenton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,186
do. do. females	-	-	1,223
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	99
Slaves	-	-	2,789
Total population in 1810	-	-	5,297

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,402
do. do. females	-	-	1,437
Total whites	-	-	2,839
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	69
do. do. females,	-	-	87
Slaves, males	-	-	1,836
do. females	-	-	1,633
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,464

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,151
do. in Manufactures	-	-	216
do. in Commerce	-	-	55
Population to the square mile, 32.	-	-	

Chowle, town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

Chrennitz, chief mine town in Upper Hungary 90 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Christchurch, borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty good town, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 46 W lat. 50 45 N.

Christchurch, parish of Charleston district, South Carolina.

Christian, county of Kentucky or Cumberland river; bounded by Tennessee S:

Caldwell SW ; Hopkins' and Muhlenberg N ; and Logan E ; length 42 ; mean width 25 ; area 1050 square miles ; surface level, and soil productive. Chief town, Hopkinsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,781
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,381
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	19
Slaves	-	-	-	1,708

Total population in 1810 - 10,889

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,553
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,390
Total whites	-	-	-	6,943
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,731
do. females	-	-	-	1,760

Total population in 1820 - 10,459

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,625
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	228
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	23

Population to the square mile, 10.

Christian, township in Lawrence county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 1222.

Christian Sound, opens between Capes Ommamay and Decision, and extending SE off King George's island, unites Prince Frederick Sound to the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 57 W. lat. of the opening into the Pacific 56 15 N.

Christiania, city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situated at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Christiania, is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E. lat. 59 6 N.

Christiana, post village in New Castle county, Delaware ; seated on Christiana creek, nine miles above Wilmington, and 37 SW from Philadelphia.

Christiana, township in New Castle, Delaware. Population in 1810, including the village of the same name, 6698, and in 1820, 8355.

Christiana, creek of Delaware, is formed by the Red Clay, and White Clay creeks, and Christiana creek proper, which unite near Christiana bridge, turns to NE and joins the Brandywine, at Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet water, ascend to

Wilmington, and those of five or six to Christiana bridge.

Christian, Great, small island between Crete, and Santorin, it is the ancient Ascamia. Lon 25 15 E. lat. 36 20 N.

Christianople, strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Bläkingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carlescroon. Lon. 16 47 E. lat. 56 26 N.

Christianburg, fort of Africa on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E. lat. 4 10 N.

Christiansand, city, and government of Norway, on the SW coast. The harbour is excellent. Lon. 8 03 E. lat. 58 08 N.

Christiansville, post town in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the Meherrin river, 243 miles from Washington.

Christina, St. one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W lat. 9 56 S.

Christmas Island, island in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water ; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W. lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, sound of South America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W. lat. 55 21 S.

Christopher, St. or *St. Kitt's*, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English ; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chucuito, province of Upper Peru, now appertaining to the united provinces of La Plata. It lies along the west side of lake Titicaca, SE from Arequipa. Chucuita the capital is on the lake. Lon. W C. 6 30 E. lat. 16 30 S.

Chucuito, lake. See *Titicaca*.

Chudleigh, town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday ; seated near the river Teigne, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 39 W. lat. 50 38 N.

Chunar, fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above the Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the

place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; the next year it was surrendered to them: they restored it to the Nabob of Gude at the subsequent peace; but in 1772 it was finally ceded to the English by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 50 E. lat. 25 10 N.

Chunaub, or *Jenaub*, river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from NE to SW, and after leaving Jummoo, is through a flat country, gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 miles above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chunaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

Chun-te-fo, city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

Chuquibamba, town of Peru, near Camana, and Arequipa. It is the capital of the district of Condesuyos.

Church Creek, post town of Dorchester county, Maryland, seven miles SW from Cambridge.

Church-Stretton, town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW of London. Lon. 2 46 W. lat. 52 32 N.

Churchill Fort, fort on Church-hill river, on the E sid of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W. lat. 58 48 N.

Church-hill, post town of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, situated on South East Creek, a branch of Chesier river, about nine miles E by S of Chester town, and the same distance N by E of Centreville.

Church Hill, post village of Spartansberg district, South Carolina.

Church Hill, cape in Hudson's bay, 40 miles E from the mouth of Church Hill river. Lon. W C 16 W lat. 53 54 N.

Church Hill, river of New South Wales, falling into Hudson's bay at Fort Church-hill, 29 miles from the cape of the same name.

Church Fort, on Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Church-hills' river.

Chusan, island on the E coast of China, where the English East India company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E lat. 30 0 N.

Chuseslan, province of Modern Persia, corresponding in some degree to the ancient Susiana, bounded N by Irac Agemi; E by Farsistan; S by the Persian Gulf, and W by the Tigris river.

Ciampa, or *Chiampa*, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian ocean, on the N by Cochinchina, and on the W by Cambodia.

Cicasica, province and city of the United Provinces of La Plata, on the river Dessagudro, and W from Cochabamba. Central latitude 18 S, lon. W C 9 E.

Cicero, township in Onondaga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1303.

Ciclui, or *Ciclugh*, frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E. lat. 43 29 N.

Cilicia, now the SE part of Caramania in Asiatic Turkey. This singular triangular valley occupies the region adjacent to the NE angle of the Mediterranean, between that sea, Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Armenia, and the mountains of Amanus.

Cilley, ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E. lat. 46 31 N.

Cimbrisham, seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E. lat. 56 40 N.

Cinaloa, called also, *San Felipe de Santiago*, town of Mexico, in the Intendancy of Sonora. Lon. W C 30 50 W. lat. 25 50 N. Population 10,000.

Cincinnati, is a large commercial city, and seat of justice for Hamilton county, Ohio. It is situated on the north bank of Ohio river, opposite Newport in Kentucky, and about 20 miles from the mouth of the Great Miami river, at the SW corner of the state. The town was laid off in January, 1789, adjacent to fort Washington; which had been erected during the autumn previous. It was settled by emigrants from New Jersey, and the New England states; but did not extensively improve, until after Gen. Wayne had defeated the hostile Indians in August, 1794. Since that period, however, it, together with the adjacent country, has rapidly progressed in population, wealth and internal improvements.

Among the public buildings are two presbyterian, two methodist, one episcopalian, and one friends' meeting houses; beside an elegant and costly court house and jail, and two extensive market houses; one of which, called the lower market, is built with triple rows of pillars 300 feet long. The markets are held in them four days in

a week, two days at each, alternately. Here are also several manufacturing establishments for cotton and woollen goods; for paper, and for silver, brass, copper and iron wares, and machinery of various descriptions. Here are also four printing offices, three of which print weekly newspapers; likewise four book stores, a type foundry, and a manufactory for making cards for carding machines. One of the machines in this establishment is a great specimen of human ingenuity. By the simple process merely, of a boy turning a small crank, the wire is drawn from a reel, cut off at a suitable length, bent into card teeth, the leather perforated, and the teeth set therein, all by the one process above mentioned.

In January, 1819, a Medical College was established here, by the Ohio legislature; and during the same month, the Cincinnati college was also chartered; both of which are now progressing, with a prospect of becoming useful institutions for the western country. The faculties of both colleges are, in some measure, united, and both occupy, conjointly, the public edifices designed for their accommodation.

Cincinnati was formerly, the seat of the old territorial government, until 1800; and in January, 1819, was incorporated as a city. Distance, south by west from Dayton 52 miles, 110 SW from Columbus, 93 W by S from Chillicothe, and 82 N by E from Frankfort in Kentucky. Lat. 39 6 N. lon. 7 25 W.

The following account of the local situation of Cincinnati; and enumeration, and description of the various public edifices, and improvements, are taken from Doctor Daniel Drake's valuable "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami country," published in 1815.

"Its site is the eastern part of a tract of alluvial or bottom land, bounded on the N by a chain of ridges, on the W by Mill-creek, on the S by the river, and on the E by Deer creek, a brook which originates in the neighbouring uplands. The area of this plain is about four square miles. It is unequally elevated, and the upper and lower tables have received from the inhabitants, the names of Hill and Bottom. The latter (gradually widening) stretches westwardly, from the mouth of Deer creek where it is but 200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill creek. Its medium breadth is about 800 feet. The northwest portions of this slip are the lowest. They have been overflowed a few times since the settlement of the town, and in March 1793, the whole of this plain was inundated. The Hill rises about 50 feet above the Bottom. The ascent, which is at first steep, soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance of nearly 1000 feet, when

the surface declines gently to the base of the adjoining highlands.—The medium breadth of this table is about one mile. Its western portions are uneven, and towards Mill creek descend to the level of the Bottom. On the opposite side of the river, the valley has nearly the same expansion. The ranges of hills bordering these extensive plains, intersect each other in such directions as to compose an imperfect square, through the northeast and southwest angles of which the Ohio enters and passes out. Being variously divided by streams and rivulets, lying at different distances from the town, and having a dense covering of tall trees, these ridges afford a pleasant termination to the view.

"Philadelphia seems to have been the model after which that portion of this town first laid out, was planned. Between Broadway and Western Row there are six streets, each 66 feet wide, running from the river N. 16° W, and lying 396 feet asunder. These are intersected at right angles by others of the same width, and at the same distance from each other; except Water and Front street, and Second and Third street, the former of which are nearer, and the latter, on account of the brow of the Hill, more distant. Not a single alley, court, or diagonal street, and but one common was laid out. The blocks or squares were each divided into eight lots, 99 by 198 feet, except those lying between Second and Third street, which made ten lots each; and those between Front and Water street. The out-lots, 81 in number, contain four acres each, and lie chiefly in the north of the town. This plan was not deposited in the public archives for record until the 29th of April, 1802. The streets in that part of the town laid out by John C. Symmes, are but 60 feet wide. Those intersecting the river run north 44 degrees west, and lie at the same distance from each other as the streets in the original town; but the cross streets are nearer, and hence the lots of this quarter are shorter. The plan of this survey was not recorded by the proprietor till the 12th of September, 1811. The reservation of the General Government was surveyed so as to connect the place just described. The different subdivisions will be best understood by a reference to the engraved plan.

"The new Presbyterian church is a very spacious brick edifice, measuring 68 by 83 feet. Its eastern and narrower front looks towards Main street, and is cornered with square turrets crowned with cupolas. From the rear is an octagonal projection, for a vestry. The roof is of a common form. The height from the ground to the eaves is only 40 feet, to the top of the cupola 80, which is less than either side including the towers, and hence the aspect of the build-

ing is low and heavy.—The stair cases are in the basements of the turrets, and are entered without passing into the house. The inside is divided into one hundred and twelve pews, and five capacious aisles.

"The Episcopalian church, in Sixth street, is a handsome and commodious brick edifice, 40 by 55 feet, well furnished with doors and windows, ornamented with a balustrade, and finished inside with taste.

"The Cincinnati college on Walnut street, in the rear of the Presbyterian church, is an extensive two story brick edifice, consisting of two oblong wings, extending from Walnut street 88 feet deep. Near the front, they are connected by an apartment, for stair cases, 18 by 30 feet, out of which arises a dome capped peristyle, designed for an observatory. The front of this intermediate apartment is to be decorated with a colonnade, forming a handsome portico, 12 feet deep and 30 feet long. The front and each side are ornamented with a pediment and Corinthian cornice. The aspect of the building is light and airy.

"The buildings of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, on the bank above Deer creek, are numerous and extensive; the main edifice is 150 feet long, from 20 to 37 feet wide, and from two to four stories high.

"The most capacious, elevated and permanent building in this place, is the Steam Mill, erected in the years, 1812, '13 and '14, on the river beach, upon a bed of horizontal limestone rocks, and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet, and about 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of stories nine, including two above the caves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is *battered*, or drawn in; above, it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. The limestone with which it was built were quarried at various places in the bed of the river, and measure in the wall 6,620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 bricks, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. Its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments the one designed for manufacturing flour; the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flax seed oil mill, fulling mill, and several other machines.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,358
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,100
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	82
Slaves	-	-	-	none

Total population in 1810, 2,540

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,919
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,290

Total whites - - - 9,209

Free persons of colour, males - 219

do. do. females 214

Slaves, males - - - none

do. females - - - none

Total population in 1820, 9,642

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 240

Engaged in Agriculture - 99

do. in Manufactures - 753

do. in Commerce - 313

Cincinnati, land district in Ohio, and Indiana, extends W from the Virginia military tract and of Symmes' purchase. It includes all Miami, Dark, Prebble and Montgomery; and part of Champaign, Warren, Butler and Hamilton counties, with a considerable extent in Indiana.

Cincinnati, township in Courtland county, New York. Population including the city of the same name, in 1820, 885.

Ciney, town of the Netherlands, in the archbishopric of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I. in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added, Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these parts, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges.

Cynthiana, post town of Kentucky, in Harrison county, on a branch of Licking river, 13 miles N from Paris.

Cintra, cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Ciotat, seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Circars, Northern, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern, from

their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the five Northern circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Elloré, and Condapilly are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The first four extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English circars had been ceded to the French, by the Nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000*l*. See *Guntoor*.

Circassia, large country of Asia, situated between 45 and 50 degrees of N latitude, and between 40 and 50 of E longitude. It is bounded by Russia on the N; by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the E; by Georgia and Dagistan on the S; and by the river Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea on the W. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy, towards the sea side, in 43 deg. 23 min. N latitude; it is about three wersts in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor.

Cirencester, considerable borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls and streets are to be seen in the adjacent meadows where many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and inscriptions of marble, have been found. It had also a castle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles SE of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Circleville, post town and seat of justice in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the E side of the Sciota river, at W lon. W C 5, lat. 39 36 N, 26 miles below Columbia. It derives its name from some ancient works in a rude circular form, on the site of which it is situated. The adjacent country is amongst the most fertile of the Ohio valley.

Cirenza, town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di-Castello, populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbra, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Citta-Nouva, city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Citta-Nouva, seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

City-Point, post town and post of entry, in Prince George county, Virginia, on James at the mouth of Appomattox river, 20 miles below Richmond.

Ciudad-Real, town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 96 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad-Rodrigo, town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Civita di-Friuli, small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natisona, 10 miles E of Udena. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Civita-di-Penna, ancient town of Naples, in Ambruzza Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles NE of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Civita-Castilana, town of Italy, in Campagna di Romana, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Civita-Vecchia, seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galleys were formerly stationed, and it was a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Clackamus, river of United States, enters the Wallamut, of Columbia.

Clackmannan, small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the N shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to Sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is

23 miles N by E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeshire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the Frith, producing corn and pasture in abundance. Thisshire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devan. Population in 1801, 10,858; in 1811, 10,010; and in 1821, 13 263.

Clagenfurt, town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Claiborne, county of Mississippi; bounded NW by Mississippi and Big-black rivers, E bounding county uncertain, and S by Jefferson; surface, except along the bounding rivers, hilly; length 32, mean width 12, area 384; soil varied, productive on the alluvion of the streams, but towards the eastern part sterile pine woods. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Gibson-port.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	899
do. do. females	-	-	653
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	1,538
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,102

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,599
do. do. females	-	-	1,241
Total whites	-	-	2,840
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	19
do. do. females	-	-	17
Slaves, males	-	-	1,572
do. females	-	-	1,515
Total population in 1820	-	-	5,963

Of these :			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,983
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 12.			

Claiborne, Fort, post town on the left bank of Alabama river, in Monroe county, Alabama, at the head of Schooner navigation, 25 miles E from fort St. Stephens.

Claiborne, county of Tennessee, between Clinch and Powell's rivers: bounded by Virginia N; by Hawkins county in Tennessee E; Clinch river, or Granger,

and Knox SE; and Powell's river, or Campbell NW: length 40; mean width 10 miles; area 400 square miles: surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Tazewell.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,277
do. do. females	-	-	2,159
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	35
Slaves	-	-	327
Total population in 1810	-	-	4,798

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,513
do. do. females	-	-	2,588
Total whites	-	-	5,101
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	14
do. do. females	-	-	16
Slaves, males	-	-	213
do. females	-	-	164
Total population in 1820	-	-	5,508

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,397
do. in Manufactures	-	-	15
do. in Commerce	-	-	9
Population to the square mile, 14 nearly.			

Clameci, town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, village in Surrey, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles SW of London.

Clara St. small island of South America, in Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 W lat. 2 20 S.

Clare St. small island or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota and A legzanza.

Clare, town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible; and here is a manufacture of baize. It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Clare, county of Ireland in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E

and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 73 parishes, and before the union sent four members to the Irish parliament.

Clare, town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles NW of Limeric. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Claremont, township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 2094; and in 1820, 2090.

Claremont, county in Sumpter district, South Carolina.

Clarence, township in Niagara county, New York. Population in 1820, 3278.

Clarence, township in Stormont county, Upper Canada, on the Ottawa river.

Clarence, Duke of, straits, on the NW coast of North America, between duke of York and prince of Wales islands; and between prince of Wales island and Point Barry. Lon. W C 56 W, lat. 56 30 N.

Clarendon, post town, Rutland county, Vermont, 30 miles W from Windsor. Population 1820, 1800.

Clarendon, township of Vermont, situated in Rutland county, about 40 miles NE of Bennington, and containing 2000 inhabitants.

Clarendon, village, three miles E of Salisbury, where Henry II. summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

Clarens, or *Chatillard*, village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

Claridon, township in Geauga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 588.

Claritza, seaport of European Turkey, in the ancient Thessaly, to the south from the mouth of the Peneus. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 39 45 N.

Clark, township in Clinton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1210.

Clark, township in Brown county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1892.

Clark, interior county, Ohio; bounded on the north by Champaign, east by Madison, south by Green, and on the west by Montgomery and Miami counties. It is 29 miles long from east to west, and 17 broad from north to south; and containing 400 square miles. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Springfield.

Population in 1820.

Free white males 4,970

Free white females - - - 4,521

Total whites - - - - 9,491

Free persons of colour, males - 27

do. do. females 15

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 9,533

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 30

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,256

do. in Manufactures - 221

do. in Commerce - 6

Population to the square mile, 24 nearly.

Clark, county of Illinois; boundaries and extent undefined. It is on the waters of Kaskaskia and Little Wabash.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 490

do. do. females - - - 440

Total whites - - - - 930

Free persons of colour, males - 0

do. do. females 1

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 931

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 204

do. in Manufactures - 13

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Clark, county of Arkansas; boundaries and area uncertain.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 522

do. do. females - - - 448

Total whites - - - - 970

Free persons of colour, males - 0

do. do. females - 0

Slaves, males - - - - 37

do. females - - - - 33

Total population in 1820 - - 1,040

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 250

do. in Manufactures - 0

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Clarke, county of Georgia; bounded by Jackson NW; Madison NE; Oglethorpe E; Greene S, and Morgan SW; length 21; mean width 11; area 230 square miles; surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Athens.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,475
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,355
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	30
Slaves	-	-	-	2,405
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,265

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,757
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,528
Total whites	-	-	-	5,285
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	14
do. do. females,	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,801
do. females	-	-	-	1,760
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,867

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,756
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	134
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	36
Population to the square mile, 38.				

Clarke, county of Kentucky ; bounded by Madison and Fayette SW ; Bourbon NW ; Montgomery NE, and Estill SE ; length 25 ; mean width 8 ; area 200 square miles ; surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Winchester.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,210
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,053
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	23
Slaves	-	-	-	2,695
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	10,981

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,098
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,847
Total whites	-	-	-	7,945
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	20
do do. females	-	-	-	21
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,735
do. females	-	-	-	1,728
Total population in 1820,	-	-	-	11,449

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,423
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	215
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	41
Population to the square mile, 57.				

Clarke, county of Indiana ; bounded by the Ohio river SE ; Harrison SW ; Washington W, and NW ; Jennings N, and Jefferson NE ; length 26 ; mean width 19 ; area 500 square miles. Surface hilly, but

soil generally very productive. Chief town, Charleston.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,943
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,606
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	40
Slaves	-	-	-	81
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,670

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,478
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,093
Total whites	-	-	-	8,571
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	68
do. do. females,	-	-	-	70
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,709

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,590
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	389
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 22 nearly.				

Clarke, county of Alabama ; bounded W by Tombigbee river, N by Marengo, and E by Monroe ; length 45 ; mean width 14 ; area 640 square miles. Surface rather hilly, and except on the streams soil sterile. Chief town, Jackson.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,030
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,748
Total whites	-	-	-	3,778
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	-	8
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,006
do. females	-	-	-	1,029
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,839

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,820
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	84
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	29
Population to the square mile, uncertain.				

Clarksville, post office Green county, Pennsylvania.

Clarksville, post town, and the capital of Montgomery county, Tennessee ; situated on the N side of Cumberland river, about 45 miles NW of Nashville, and 790 from Washington.

Clarksville, post town of Clarke county, Indiana, at the lower part of the rapids of Ohio.

Clarkshorough, post town, Jackson coun-

ty, Georgia, on a branch of Oconee river, 10 miles S from Jefferson.

Clarksburg, township and post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on Hoo-sack river, 33 miles NNW from Lenox. Population in 1810, 231, and in 1820, 274.

Clarksburg, post town, Montgomery county, Maryland.

Clarksburg, post town and seat of justice for Harrison county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Monongahela, 40 miles SSW from Morgantown.

Clarksburg, post town in Jackson county, Georgia; situated on the N fork of the Ap-palachy river, 110 miles NW of Augusta, and 704 from Washington.

Clarksburg, town of Ross county, Ohio, 16 miles NW from Chillicothe.

Clark's Ferry, post office, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Clark's Fork, river, one of the great branches of the Yellow Stone, falls into that stream from the south, about 100 miles above the mouth of Bighorn river.

Clarkson, township in Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1612.

Clark's River, the great middle branch of Columbia river, rises in the Chippewan mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Missouri, flows SW, W, and NW, by a course of about 800 miles, joins Lewis' river, and forms the Columbia.

Clarkstown, township, post town and seat of justice, Rockland county, New York. Population in 1820, 1808.

Clarksville, post village, Clinton county, Ohio, 8 miles from Wilmington.

Claverack, township in Columbia county, New York. Population in 1820, 2813.

Claverack, post town in Columbia county, New York, five miles E of Hudson.

Claude, *St.* handsome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte; with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E. lat. 46 24 N.

Clausenburg, town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermannstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E. lat. 46 53 N.

Clay, town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

Clay, county of Kentucky, on the head waters of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers; bounded by Knox SE; Rockcastle W; Madison, Estell and Floyd N; and Floyd E; length 50; mean width about 40

miles; area 2000 square miles; surface very hilly and rocky; soil in some few places productive, but in general of middling quality. Chief town, Manchester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,202
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,055
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	none
Slaves	-	-	-	141

Total population in 1810 - - 2,398

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,112
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,906

Total whites - - - 4,018

Free persons of colour, males 40

do. do. females 50

Slaves, males - - - 180

do. females - - - 105

Total population in 1820 - - 4,393

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 3

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,455

do. in Manufactures - - 499

do. in Commerce - - 4

Population to the square mile, 2½ nearly.

Clay-ponds, light-house, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Claysville, post village, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Clayton, eastern township of Perry county, Ohio, on the waters of Hocking river.

Clear, Cape, promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 45 W. lat. 51 18 N.

Clear, creek of Ohio, joining the Great Miami, from the left in the NE corner of Butler county.

Clear Creek, township in Warren county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2444.

Clear Creek, township in Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 309.

Clear Creek, township in Fairfield county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 1126, and in 1820, 1174.

Clearfield, county of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Susquehanna; bounded by Indiana W; Jefferson NW; McKean N; Lycoming NE, and Centre SE: length 45; breadth 32; area 1425. This county is yet but very thinly peopled, though much of the soil is excellent, and the climate delightful. It is a true Alpine region rich in the most varied scenery. Clearfield is drained by the higher creeks, and west branch of Susquehanna, particularly Sinnamahoning, and Mushannon creeks. Some of the waters of Toby's creek, Sandy creek, and Mohulbuctitun branches of Alleghany

river rise on and flow from the western part of this county. The surface is generally broken, and much of it mountainous. There are extensive indications of metallic ores, particularly iron. Chief town, Clearfield.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	437
do. do. females	-	-	403
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	35
Slaves	-	-	none

Total population in 1810	875
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,307
do. do. females	-	-	1,000
Total whites	-	-	2,307
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	17
Slaves, males	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	none

Total population in 1820	-	2,342
Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	708
do. in Manufactures	-	none
do. in Commerce	-	1

Population to the square mile, 1½.

Clearfield, township in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 288; and in 1820, 515.

Clebury, town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Clermont, county of Camden district, South Carolina; bounded on the W by Wateree river, which divides it from Richland county, in the same state. It contains 5000 inhabitants.

Clermont, town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Clermont, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Clermont, considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of

the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birth place of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, town in Columbia county, New York, on the E side of Hudson river, and 15 miles S of the city of Hudson. The township has 1150 inhabitants. The post office is 361 miles from Washington.

Clermont, county of Ohio; bounded by Ohio river E and SE; Hamilton W; Warren N, and Brown E: length 32; mean width 13; area 416 square miles. A great portion of the soil is of first rate quality. Staples, grain, flour, and salt provisions.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	4,981
do. do. females	-	-	4,947
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	37

Total population in 1810	-	9,965
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	8,090
do. do. females	-	-	7,701

Total whites	-	-	15,791
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	16
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	15,820
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	36
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,824
do. in Manufactures	-	-	727
do. in Commerce	-	-	30

Population to the square mile, 38.

Clermont, township in Columbia county, New York. Population in 1820, 1154.

Clery, village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimage to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster, Lewis XI. who appeared, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

Clerke's Island, lies in the North Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of North America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1788, and was so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. Near its E ex-

tremity, is a little island, remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. WC 92 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Cleveland, township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 547, and in 1820, 606.

Cleveland, post town and seat of justice for Cuyahoga county, Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on lake Erie. Population, 606. It has a bank, styled the Commercial bank of lake Erie, and a printing office. Distance 54 miles N from Warren, 131 NW from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, and 150 NE from Columbus. Lon. 4 44 W, lat. 41 31 N.

Cleves, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile west of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Cæsar. It has been often taken and retaken: the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Cleves, town of Virginia, King George's county, on the Rappahannock.

Cleybrook, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Leicestershire, on the NW side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situated one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Clief, town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N.

Clifford, township in Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 681.

Clifton, village in Westmoreland, three miles SSE of Penrith, noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

Clifton, village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St Vincent's rock.

Clifton, town of Buckingham county, Lower Canada.

Clinch, navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises in Clinch mountain, and after running through Powell's valley, flows into the Tennessee river at

SW point, or Kingston, and forms Tennessee.

Clinch, mountain of Tennessee, ranges between Clinch and Holston rivers.

Clinton, town of Buckingham county, Lower Canada.

Clinton, county of New York; bounded by Lower Canada N; Lake Champlain E; Essex county S; and Franklin W; length 40; mean width 35; area 1400 square miles. It forms the NE angle of the state. The surface is hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil generally indifferent. Chief town, Plattsburgh.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,196
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,745
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	32
Slaves	-	-	-	29

Total population in 1810 - 8,002

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,510
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,462

Total whites - - - 11,972

Free persons of colour, males 48

do. do. females, 48

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 2

Total population in 1820 - 12,070

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 961

Engaged in Agriculture - 3,044

do. in Manufactures - 763

do. in Commerce - 119

Population to the square mile, 8.

Clinton, township in Dutchess county, New York. Population in 1820, 6611.

Clinton, county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Clinton, township and post village, Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1810, 1050, and in 1820, 1356.

Clinton, township and post town, Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 714, and in 1820, 834.

Clinton, township in Franklin county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 518.

Clinton, township in Jackson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 358.

Clinton, county of Ohio, on the waters of Little Miami, bounded by Warren W; Green and Fayette N; Clinton E; Highland SE, and Brown S; length 22; mean width 18; area 360 square miles. Surface diversified by hill and dale; soil generally highly productive. Chief town, Wilmington.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1 316
do. do. females	-	-	1,349
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	none
Total population in 1810	-	-	2,674

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	4,104
do. do. females	-	-	3,935
Total whites	-	-	8,039
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	24
do. do. females	-	-	22
Slaves, males	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	none
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,085

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,315
do. in Manufactures	-	-	168
do. in Commerce	-	-	12
Population to the square mile, 22.			

Clinton, post village, Oneida county, N. York, on Oriskanny creek, nine miles W SW from Utica. Hamilton college, near this village was incorporated in 1812, and from the liberal support given by public and private patronage is a flourishing institution. It is under the direction of a president, three professors, and two tutors; the students about 70.

Clinton, seat of justice, and post town of Jones county, Georgia, 20 miles W from Milledgeville.

Clintonville, post village of Onondago county, New York.

Clissa, fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E. lat. 44 10 N.

Clisson, town of France in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W lat. 47 1 N.

Clithero, borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 2 21 W. lat. 53 54 N.

Clockville, post village, Madison county, New York.

Clogher, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W. lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Cloud, St. town of France, four miles W

of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful cascade.

Cloverdale, post office, Virginia, in Botetourt county.

Clover Garden, post village of Chatham county North Carolina.

Clough Mills, post office, Laurens South Carolina.

Cloway, river and lake of British North America. The lake lies about 30° W from W C at lat. 62 30 N and discharges its waters to the SW which flowing about 200 miles enter Great Slave Lake. Lon. W C 35 W lat 62 N.

Cloyne, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 41 54.

Cluny, town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E. lat. 46 24 N.

Cluse, town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E. lat. 45 57 N.

Clwyd, celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains enclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the county, runs along this vale, and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

Clyde, river in Scotland, which arises in Annandale, falls into the sea over against the Isle of Bute.

Clyde, river of Orleans county, Vermont, which falls into lake Memphramagog, at its SE corner.

Clydesdale, wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N and E, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle.

Coal-Mines, post office, Chesterfield county, Virginia.

Coals-Mouth, post office, Kenhawa county, Virginia.

Coanaminc, river of Guiana.

Coast Castle, Cape, principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

Coatlan, river of Mexico, falls into the Pacific Ocean. See *Gucvettan*.

Coatesville, post office, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Cobagua, river of South America.

Cobagua, island in the Caribbean sea. Lon. W C 13 34 E, lat. 10 50 N.

Cobbescomte, river, Kennebec county, Maine, the drain of a number of small lakes between Kennebec and Androscoggin, which unite in the town of Gardner, and enter the right side of Kennebec river.

Cobham, village in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; situated on the S side of James' river, opposite to James' town, and about 12 miles S of Williamsburg.

Cobijah, seaport of Peru. Lat. 22 24 S.

Coblentz, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles NE of Tr. ves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Cobleskill, township and post town of Schoharie county, New York. Population in 1820, 2440.

Cobscook, post town, Maine, in Washington county.

Coburg, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Coca, river of Colombia, is the north western branch of the *Napo*, which see.

Coca, town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Ezezena, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

Cochabamba, province of the United provinces of La Plata; bounded W by the Andes; S by Charcas, and drained by the sources of the Para, and Magdalena rivers. It is a fine healthy and fertile country, of about 4,500 square miles, and peopled by 100,000 inhabitants. Central, lon. W C 11 E, lat. 18 S.

Cochieim, town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Cochin, seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was captured by the British fleet in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calcut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Cochin China, kingdom of Asia; bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa.

Cochran's Store, post village, North Carolina, Person county.

Cochransville, post village, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Cocke, county of East Tennessee; bounded by North Carolina SE; Sevier and Jefferson W; Jefferson N, and Greene NE; length 22; mean width 17; area 374 square miles. Surface mountainous, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Newport.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,438
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,264
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	16
Slaves	-	-	-	436

Total population in 1810, 5,154

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,229
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,180

Total whites - - - - 4,409

Free persons of colour, males - 13

do. do. females - 2

Slaves, males - - - - 193

do. females - - - - 275

Total population in 1820 - - 4,892

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,408

do. in Manufactures - 60

do. in Commerce - - 10

Population of the square mile, 13.

Cocker, river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

Cockermouth, populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Cocconut. See *Choconut*.

Cocconato, town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birth place of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Cod, Cape, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in North America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Codogno, town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May, 1796. It is seated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Codorus, creek of Pennsylvania, in York

county, flows nearly north, through the borough of York, falls into the Susquehannah.

Codorus, township in York county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1975, and in 1820, 2183.

Cod's Ferry, post office, Wabash county, Illinois.

Coesfeld, town of Germany in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Coevorden, fortified town of the United Provinces in Overysse, seated in a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Coeymans, township and post town, Albany county, New York. Population in 1820, 2872.

Coghawago, Indian village, Huntingdon county, Lower Canada, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

Cognac, town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

Cogni, ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

Cohansey, river of New Jersey, which rises in Salem county, and enters the bay of Delaware, about 8 miles below Greenwich.

Cohasset, seaport and post town, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles NE of Boston.

Cohasset, township, including the foregoing post town, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 994, and in 1820, 1699.

Coimbettore, province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultan, it belongs to the East India Company. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

Coimbra, town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a university. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Coire, town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification, prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and

dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It is seated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Coitsville, township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 429, and in 1820, 541.

Cokalähskit, river of the United States, rises in the Chippewan mountains, and flowing NW, falls into Chark's river. Lon. W C 35 W, lat. 47 N.

Cokenhausen, strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Col, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan, in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with fish. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Colalico, township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 4024, and in 1820, 4590.

Colbrook, township in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1243, and in 1820, 1274.

Colberg, seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stettin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Colchester, borough of Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence on the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hythe, where the custom house is situated. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 12,544. It is 22 miles SW of Ipswich, and 51 ENE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Colchester, township of Essex county, Upper Canada, on lake Erie, below Malden.

Colchester, town of Chittendon county, Vermont, at the mouth of Onion river. Population 660.

Colchester, post town and township, New London county, Connecticut. In this town was located in 1801, an Academy which has since become one of the most flourishing institutions in the United States.

Colchester, township and post town, Delaware county, New York. It is mountainous, and watered by the head streams of the river Delaware. Population in 1820, 1064.

Colchester, town in Fairfax county, Virginia, 16 miles S by W of Alexandria, and 26 from Washington, being situated on Occquan creek, a branch of the Potomac river.

Coldingham heathy tract near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the

12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

Colding, town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and pay a small toll, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. Here is a royal palace, containing a suite of 190 rooms. It is situated at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg, on an eminence in a pleasant country abounding with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Cold Spring, post office, New Jersey, in Cape May county.

Cold Spring Cove, near Burlington, New Jersey.

Coldstream, town in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Cold Stream Mills, post office, Hampshire county, Virginia.

Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire; a wind- ing glen on the banks of the Severn, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are the most considerable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast-iron.

Colebrookdale, township in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 792; and in 1820, 1046.

Colebrook, post town and township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 325; and in 1820, 470.

Colebrook, township and post town of Litchfield county, in the state of Connecticut, situated on the W branch of Farmington river, between Barkhamstead and Norfolk. It contains 1250 inhabitants.

Colenet, *Cape*, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Colerain, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 876; and in 1820, 986.

Colerain, post town of Franklin county, Massachusetts.

Colerain, township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 834; and in 1820, 1088.

Colerain, post town of Bertie county, North Carolina.

Colerain, post village in Camden coun-

ty, Georgia, on St. Mary's river, 30 miles above St. Mary's.

Colerain township 6 miles square, in the NE corner of Ross county; in which is situated the town of Adelphi. Population in 1810, 846; and in 1820, 866.

Colerain, township of Belmont county, NE from Clainsville. Population in 1810, 471; and in 1820, 778.

Colerain, township in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the E side of the Great Miami river, 15 miles from its mouth, and opposite to Crosby. Population in 1810, 1058; and in 1820, 1906.

Colerain, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; bounded northward by the line that divides this state from Vermont.

Colerain township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It is situated near the N line which divides Maryland and Pennsylvania, and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Coleshill, town in Warwickshire, seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles N W of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Colesville, post village of Windsor county, New York.

Colesville, post village of Montgomery county, Maryland.

Colesville, post town of Chesterfield county, Virginia, 152 miles from Washington.

Coleford, town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. 14 miles S of Hereford, and 123 W by N of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Colima, town of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the N rth Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, near a volcanic mountain. Lon. W C 26 10, lat. 19 10 N.

Collioure, seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It is a small, but a strong town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Colin, village of Bohemia, 28 miles E from Prague; remarkable, as being the scene of a sanguinary battle, June 17th, 1757, in which the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Daun.

Colle, episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles NW of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

College Grant township in Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820 33.

College, townships, are two tracts of land, each miles square, situated in the

centre of Athens county, Ohio, adjoining each other, the one on the N, the other S. Through the northernmost, runs the Hocking river, adjacent to many parts of which are several tracts of excellent land. The names of those townships arose from the circumstance of their having been granted as a donation to the college of Athens; the right of soil to which, belongs exclusively to the said college.

College, township of Ohio, six miles square, in the western border of Butler county, belonging to the Miami university. See *Oxford*.

Colleton, district of South Carolina; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Charleston district SE; Beaufort SW; Barnwell and Orangeburgh NW; and part of Charleston NE: length 57, mean width 30; area 1700 square miles. Surface generally flat; and soil, except on the streams, of indifferent quality. Staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Waterborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,344
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,946
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	211
Slaves	-	-	-	21,858

Total population in 1810 - 26,359

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,316
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,025

Total whites	-	-	-	4,341
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	122
do. do. females	-	-	-	140
Slaves, males	-	-	-	11,283
do. females	-	-	-	10,487

Total population in 1820 - 26,373

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,060
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	52

Population to the square mile, 16.

Collmore's-ridge, plantation in Lincoln county, Maine.

Colmar, city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Strashurg. Lon. 7 27 E. lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E. lat. 44 7 N.

Colmagarod, town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an arch-

bishop's see, 30 miles SE of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

Coln, name of several of the small rivers in England, the chief of which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester, in Essex, falls into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

Colnbrook, town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

Colne, town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Colnet, cape of New California, SW from the town of St. Thomas, and bay of Virgins. Lon. W C 40 50 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Coloca, town of South America, in the Upper part of Santa Crug de la Sienna, on the river Guapey. Lon. W C 12 50 E, lat. 13 20 S

Colochina, ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E. lat. 36 32 N.

Colocz, town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E. lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padau. Lon. 17 27 E. lat. 45 14 N.

Cologne, electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessaries of life.

Cologne, ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E. lat. 50 55 N.

Colombia, republic of South America, composed of the former vice royalty of New Granada and the captain generalship of Venezuela, or Caracas. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean from the mouth of Tumbez river, South America, lat. 3 45 S, to Dulcebay, in North America, lon. W C 5 10 W. lat. 8 30 N; thence crossing the Isthmus between Dulce and Cartago bays, including the provinces of Panama, and Veragua, on the gulf of Nicaragua; thence along the Carribean sea, and Atlantic Ocean, to Cape Nassau, between Spanish and Dutch Guyana, lon. W C 18 22 E. lat. 8 N; thence S to Issequibo river, and up that stream to its source in the mountains, separating Colombia from the Portuguese

territories: thence W along those mountains, to the source of the Orinoco, where the boundary inclines to SW, and continues in that direction to the Rio Negro at Fort de Saint Jose. Here commences an artificial limit which, in a direction something W of S, continues to St. Fernando at the mouth of the Rio Ica on the Amazon; thence up the latter, the Tunguragua, and Lauricocha, to the foot of the Andes at lon. W C 1 30 W. lat. 6 20 S; thence crossing the Andes, and turning to NW by N between Jaen, and Piura, to the place of beginning at Tumbes.

This vast empire includes besides innumerable smaller streams, the entire waters of the Orinoco, and Magdalena, together with the northwestern confluent of the Amazon. In respect to climate, it embraces from Pon Gail nas, 10 20 N. to the banks of the Lauricocha, at the southern extension of Jaen, lat. 6 S. It includes, independent of minor indentings, on the Pacific Ocean 1700 miles of sea coast; 1700 miles on the Carribbean sea; and 300 miles

on the Atlantic Ocean; giving an aggregate navigable ocean border of 3700 miles. The interior land frontier exceeds 2400 miles, the whole yielding an outline of 6100 miles. Within this wide perimenter, are enclosed all the varieties of soil from the frozen summits of Chimborazo, Cayambe Urcu, and Cotopaxi, to the almost illimitable plains of Cassinare, and the alluvial Delta of the Orinoco. The ocean limits present a front to the commerce of Asia, one to the United States and Mexico, and one to Europe and Africa. In the interior the highly navigable confluent of the Amazon, and Orinoco renders these extensive regions accessible at almost every point by water. It is obvious that in this greatly diversified expanse, every vegetable production of the earth can be matured with ease, and in abundance. The whole surface amounts to within a small fraction of 1,100,000 square miles. The following table is taken from an official statement in the Columbian Gazette, published at Bogota, and republished in the Aurora.

Departments	Provinces	Provincial population.	Departmental population.	Senators.	Representatives,
Orinoco	Guayana	45,000	175,000	4	2
	Cumana	70,000			2
	Barcelona	45,000			2
	Margaretta	15,000			1
Venezuela	Caracas	350,000	430,000	4	12
	Barinas	80,000			3
	Coro	30,000			1
Sulia	Truxillo	33,400	162,100	4	1
	Merida	50,000			2
	Maricaoibo	48,700			2
	Tunja	200,000			7
Boyacca	Socoro	150,000	444,000	4	5
	Pamplona	75,000			3
	Casanare	19,000			1
	Bogota	172,000			6
Cundinamarca	Antioquia	104,000	371,000	4	3
	Mariquita	45,000			2
	Neiba	50,000			2
Cauca	Popayan	171,000	193,000	4	6
	Choco	22,000			1
Magdalena	Cartlagena	170,000	239,300	4	6
	Santa Martha	62,700			2
	Rio Hacha	7,000			1
	Quito	250,000			3
	Quijos, Majas	35,000	550,000		1
	Cuenca	78,000			3
	Jaen	13,000			1
	Mainas	56,000			1
	Loja	48,000	80,000		2
	Guayaquil	90,000			3
	Panama	50,000			2
	Veragua	30,000			1
		2,644,800		28	90

The former seven 'provinces known under the general name of Quito, has not been distributed into departments or senatorial districts; nor had the two North American provinces of Panama and Veragua. It is, however, supposed that the ensuing congress will comprise those nine provinces into three departments, which from the senatorial ratio of four senators to each department will raise that body to 50 members. From the apportionment of representation already adopted, the nine provinces will have five members, augmenting the lower house to ninety five.

Colombo, town of Ceylon, and seat of the British establishments on that island. Lat. 7° 4' N.

Colombotz, castle of 'Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colomia*, town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Hahtz. Lon. 25° 40' E. lat. 48° 41' N.

Colonna, town of Italy, in Campagna.

Colorado, river of Mexico, in the Provincias Internas, or rather unconquered country, NW of Sonora, and New Mexico. This stream rises in the mountains which give also source to the confluent of Missouri, Columbia and Rio Grande del Norte, at N lat. 41, and W lon. from WC 35. Its general course is SW by S receiving numerous and large branches from the east, joins the Rio Gila, N lat. 33, dilates into a very wide estuary, which has received the distinctive name of the gulf of California. The regions watered by this great river is very defectively known. Its entire length if the gulf is included exceeds 1200 miles,

Colorado, river of Mexico, province of Texas, rises in the unexplored country between the Red and Rio Grande rivers, and falls into the gulf of Mexico N lat. 29, W lon. WC 19.

Colorado, river of South America, rises in the Andes S lat. 32, and pursuing a SE course falls into the Atlantic Ocean at lat. 40 S after an entire length of 700 miles by comparative courses.

Colonna, town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10° 22' E. lat. 44° 54' N.

Coloswar, large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Sams, 37 miles NW of Wei-senburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23° 15' E. lat. 46° 53' N.

Colrairie, township in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1961.

Colouri, ancient Salamis, small island of Greece, six miles W from Athens.

Columbia, Oregon, or *River of the West*. This is amongst the most singular streams

in America. W of the Chippewan mountains, a valley extends nearly parallel to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, along which another nameless chain extends to an unknown distance. The intervening valley is about 350 miles wide, and very hilly and broken where known. In this valley about N. lat. 54 rises the extreme northern source of Columbia, which flowing S upwards of 400 miles, receives Clarks river from the NE. Below the mouth of Clarks river the Columbia assumes a SW course 200 miles, receives at N lat. 46 10 Lewis's river from the NE. Below the mouth of Lewis's river, the Columbia continues to flow S as low as N lat. 46, where it turns abruptly, and assumes from that point to its mouth a general course nearly W. The Multnomah or great southern branch of Columbia joins that stream 288 miles by water, below the mouth of Lewis's river. Thus, the Columbia is formed by four large branches, the Columbia proper, Clark's river, Lewis's river and Multnomah.

Of these branches, the first and last are very imperfectly known. The Columbia proper enterlocks, in the Chippewan mountains with the sources of the Unjiga, and Sashashawin rivers. When seen by M'Kenzie, it was a stream of considerable size, but from that point to the mouth of Clark's river, the intermediate tributaries of Columbia are unknown.

Clark's river rises by a great number of branches in the Chippewan range, enterlocks with the sources of Missouri, and S branch of Sashashawin rivers. The extreme southern source of Clark's river, is about N lat. 45, and W lon. WC 34 30; it thence flows NW by N 500 miles beyond N lat. 49, gradually curves W and SW, finally joins the Columbia after an entire comparative course of upwards of 500 miles.

Lewis's river rises at N lat. 43, enterlocks with the sources of the Arkansaw, Plate, and Yellowstone river, it thence flows W two hundred miles and assumes a northern course of 200 miles, receives its northern branch, a large tributary stream of above 200 miles in length. Below the mouth of the northern branch, Lewis's river curves gradually to the W 200 miles, unites with the Columbia, after an entire course of 600 miles.

The Multnomah, draws its waters from a *terra incognita*. The Spanish travellers from Mexico, ascending the Colorado, to its source, found to the N of that river two streams flowing westward, to one of which they gave the name of Rio de Buenaventura, and to the other, and most northerly, that of Rio de San Clementini. From analogy with the other rivers, and the general configuration of that part of N. America the San Clementini, is supposed to be the ex-

trene SE source of the Multnomah. If so, that river rises at N. lat. 41, and W lon. W C 34, and has an entire comparative course of 700 miles. Its mouth according to Clark and Lewis is 500 yards in width with all the common appearances of a very considerable length of course.

The great valley or basin of Columbia, is considerably elevated above the surface of the Pacific Ocean. Clark's, Lewis's and Columbia proper, are precipitated over a series of ledges, which enrich the scenery, but interrupt the navigation of those streams. Though not actually determined there is little doubt but that the Multnomah, is also precipitated from a table land, the level of the tides. It is probable that the tide flows higher in the Multnomah, than in the main stream, in which it is arrested about 50 miles above the mouth of Multnomah.

The Columbia is one of the largest rivers of America, compared to its length, which if estimated by the Columbia proper, would be upwards of 1000 miles, by Clark's river 1000 miles, by Lewis's river 900 miles, or Multnomah 800 miles. But if the length of the Columbia and Multnomah above their junction be added the entire length of the whole stream, from source to source would be 1700 miles.

Below tide water the Columbia rolls on to its mouth with an immense volume of four or five miles wide about 150 miles.

The Columbian basin is upwards of 900 miles from S to N, and 400 miles mean width, or covering an area of 360,000 square miles. Of this expanse the U. S. possess by discovery and treaties from N lat. 42 to 49, or 485 miles N and S, where the basin is at least 450 miles, mean width: of course the U. S. claim near 220,000 square miles, watered by the Columbia, and its confluent.

Between Columbia and Colorado rivers, stretches a region of more than 700 miles by 500 miles, or above 350,000 square miles, which is utterly unexplored. This is a wide field for future enterprise.

From the concurrent testimony of all travellers and voyagers, who have visited the west coast of N. America. The climate is much more mild than in similar latitudes, in the Mississippi, Basin or Atlantic slope. This increased warmth on the western coast of America is in perfect analogy with the phenomena of climate on the opposing continent. As far, therefore, as the seasons are concerned, our Columbian territory will be more habitable than will be the corresponding latitudes east of the Chippewan mountains. As in Europe and Asia, the zones of vegetable life will be found to cut those of latitude obliquely in N. America.

Columbia, post town, Maine in Washington county, 20 miles W from Machias.

Columbia, township in Washington county, Maine, including the foregoing post town. Population in 1810, 511, and in 1820, 537.

Columbia, township in Coos county, N. Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 110 miles N from Concord. Population in 1820, 281.

Columbia, post town, Windham county, Connecticut.

Columbia, township in Windham county, Connecticut, including the preceding post town. Population in 1810, 834, and in 1820, 941.

Columbia, county of New York, on the E side of the Hudson river, bounded by Connecticut SE: Dutchess county S; Hudson river W; Rensselaer county N; and Massachusetts E; length 32; mean width 19; area about 600 square miles. Surface extremely varied by valley, hill, and mountain. The soil is equally variant in quality. This county is well cultivated and productive in grain, fruit and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, butter, cheese and live stock. Chief town, city of Hudson.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	15,538
do do. females	-	-	15,123
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	850
Slaves	-	-	879
Total population in 1810	-	-	32,390

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	18,078
do. do. females	-	-	18,438
Total whites	-	-	36,516
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	525
do. do. females	-	-	528
Slaves, males	-	-	474
do. females	-	-	387
Total population in 1820.	-	-	38,330

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	133
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	7,604
do. in Manufactures	-	-	2,175
do. in Commerce	-	-	271
Population to the square mile, 64 nearly.	-	-	-

Columbia, post village, St. Lawrence county, New York.

Columbia, township in Herkimer county, New York. Population in 1820, 2051.

Columbia, post town and township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 11 miles SW by W from Lancaster. At this village a very fine bridge has been erected over the Susquehanna river. Population in 1820, 1891.

Columbia, county of Pennsylvania, on

both sides of the Susquehannah river, bounded SW and W, by Northumberland NW, by Lycoming; E by Luzerne; and SE by Schuylkill; length 52; mean width 22; area about 700 square miles. Surface much variegated by mountains, hills, valleys, and by the fine bottoms of the Susquehannah. The soil of the river alluvial lands of the first quality, that of the mountains rocky and sterile. Staples, grain, whiskey, fruit, live stock, salted provisions and lumber. Chief town, Danville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,955
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,643
<hr/>				
Total whites	-	-	-	17,558
Free persons of colour, males				33
do. do. females,				30
Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	none
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Total population in 1820 - 17,621

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	52
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,288
do. in Manufactures	-	888
do. in Commerce	-	40

Population to the square mile, 25.

Columbia, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 823.

Columbia, District of, seat of the United States general government. It is composed of a tract of 10 miles square, lying nearly in a NE, SW, and NW, and SE direction, on both sides of the Potomac. It was formed out of part of Prince Georges and Montgomery counties in Maryland, and part of Fairfax county, Virginia; and was ceded by Maryland and Virginia respectively to the United States in 1790, and in 1800, became the seat of the United States general government. It now contains, besides the city of Washington, properly so called, Alexandria and Georgetown. See these places under their respective heads. It is under the immediate government of Congress, and for local purposes, subdivided into, Washington City, county of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. The surface of the District of Columbia, is generally but very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil in its natural state, rather sterile. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The following tables will exhibit the progressive advance, and state of the population in 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,140
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,949
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	2,549
Slaves	-	-	-	5,395
<hr/>				

Total population in 1810 - 24,033

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	11,171
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,443
<hr/>				
Total whites	-	-	-	22,614
Free persons of colour, males	-			1,731
do. do. females	-			2,317
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,007
do. females	-	-	-	3,370
<hr/>				

33,039

Add to the above.

Foreigners not naturalized	-	564
Engaged in Agriculture	-	853
do. in Manufactures	-	2,184
do. in Commerce	-	512
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Total population in 1820 - 37,152
Population to the square mile, 371.

From its position, Columbia is necessarily the centre of a very extensive and increasing commerce. The first falls in the Potomac at Georgetown, has been passed by a navigable canal; and other canals have been formed at various places on the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, which have opened to Columbia, the rich interior of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The quantity of flour and other domestic produce, brought down the Potomac annually, is very considerable. The principal shipping interest of this district, centers at Alexandria, but extensive business is also done at Georgetown. The amount of exports in 1817, amounted to near 1,800,000 dollars, and the shipping to about 21,750 tons. At the junction of the East branch with the Potomac, the United States have a Navy yard, to which vessels of the largest tonnage can ascend.

A college has been organised in Washington City; as have also a medical society, a botanical society, and the Columbian institute.

Columbia, post town of Fluviana county, Virginia, on the right bank of Rivanna river, 45 miles above Richmond, and 35 from Charlottesville.

Columbia, post town, Richland district, South Carolina. It is also the capital of the state on the left bank of the Congaree, immediately below the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is regularly laid out, upon ground considerably elevated above the neighbouring streams. Boats of large draught ascend thus high, and a steam boat has recently been built, intended to ply between Columbia and Charleston. Besides the ordinary buildings, suitable to legislative and judicial proceedings, and for religious purposes, a college, under the title of the "South Carolina College," was established in this town in 1801, under the direct patronage of the state. It has now a president, 4 professors, 2 tutors, and above 100 students, with an excellent li-

brary, exceeding 5,000 volumes. It is indeed one of the most flourishing institutions in the United States; south-west from the Potomac.

Columbia, county of Georgia; bounded by Savannah river or North Carolina NE; Richmond SE; Warren SW, and Wilkes and Lincoln NW; surface rather waving than hilly; some very productive soil, with much of a middling quality. Staples, grain, and cotton. Chief town, Apling n.

Population in 1810	
Free white males	2,637
do. do. females	2,592
All other persons except Indians not taxed	33
Slaves	5,980

Total population in 1810	11,242
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males	2,663
do. do. females	2,550
Total whites	5,213
Free persons of colour, males	32
do. do. females	30
Slaves, males	3,763
do. females	3,657

Total population in 1820	12,695
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Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	8
Engaged in Agriculture	4,048
do. in Manufactures	39
do. in Commerce	7

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Columbia, post town and seat of justice, Maury county Tennessee, on the left bank of Duck river.

Columbia, post town and seat of justice, Adair county, Kentucky.

Columbia, township in Cayahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 205, and in 1820, 181.

Columbia, township and post town, Hamilton county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 2051, and in 1820, 2814.

Columbia, township in Meigs county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 128.

Columbia, post village of Indiana, in Gibson county.

Columbia, township in Lawrence county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 520.

Columbiana, county of Ohio; bounded by Pennsylvania E; Jefferson and Harrison S; Stark W, and Portage and Trumbull N; length 30; breadth 30. It would contain 900 square miles, if a small triangle of 36 square miles were not cut from the SE corner by the Ohio river, leaving 864 square miles. Surface extremely broken, and hilly, though the soil is in most parts fertile. This county abounds in iron ore and mineral coal, and with excellent mill streams. Chief town, New Lisbon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	5,529
do. do. females	5,250
All other persons except Indians not taxed	99

Total population in 1810	10,878
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	11,238
do. do. females	10,635
Total whites	21,873
Free persons of colour, males	91
do. do. females	69
Slaves, males	0
do. females	0

Total population in 1820	22,033
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	243
Engaged in Agriculture	3,427
do. in Manufactures	1,029
do. in Commerce	1

Population to the square mile, 25.

Columbiana, post town of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the waters of Great Beaver, 10 miles NNE from New Lisbon.

Columb, St. town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Columbton, town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Columbus, post town, New York, Chenango county. Population in 1820, 1805.

Columbus, county of North Carolina; bounded by South Carolina SW; Robeson NW; Bladen NE, and Brunswick SE; length 32; mean width 13; area about 400 square miles. Surface flat, lying between the Wagimaw river, and Great Swamp creek. Soil generally, but of middling quality. Chief town, Whitesville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	1,081
do. do. females	1,211
All other persons except Indians not taxed	27
Slaves	703

Total population in 1810	3,022
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	1,458
do. do. females	1,464
Total whites	2,922
Free persons of colour, males	49
do. do. females	28

Slaves, males	-	-	-	453
do. females	-	-	-	460
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,912

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	516
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	3

Population to the square mile, 9½.

Columbus, post town, seat of justice, and capital of the state, Franklin county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Sciota river, 45 miles above Chillicothe, and 110 miles NE from Cincinnati. This town was laid out in 1812, and in 1820, contained upwards of 200 houses, and more than 1400 inhabitants. Beside the ordinary public buildings, for state and county purposes, it contains a penitentiary, a number of places of public worship, some schools, two printing offices, and a number of mercantile stores.

Columna, town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Com, populous town of Persia, in Irac Agenni, 100 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

Comachio, episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Comachio, lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference ; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comanagotta, town of South America, in Terra Firnia, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

Comb-Abbey, village in Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

Combahee, river of South Carolina, rises between Savannah and Sattee rivers, and flows SE, into St. Helena Sound.

Comb-Martin, town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the British Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place five miles E of Uffracomb, and 176 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles S W of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Comite, small river, rising on the limit between Louisiana and Mississippi, and flowing nearly S, crosses New Feliciana in

the latter state, and falls into the Amite, 12 miles E from Baton Rouge.

Commercey, town of France in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Como, populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see ; situated in a valley, enclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone ; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Como, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hunzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See *Hinzuan*.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

Comora, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Compeigne, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here, in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Ouse, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the Tamra and Ulla, 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, near the mouth of the Santiago river. Lon. W C 27 30 W, lat. 21 15 N.

Compton, township in Bergen county, N. w Jersey. Population in 1820, 2818.

Conajohary, post town in Montgomery county, New York, on the S side of Mohock river, 41 miles W by N of Schenectady, and 57 NW of Albany.

Conawango, small river flowing from Chataouque and Casada lakes, Chataouque county, New York, and entering Pennsylvania, falls into Allegany river at Warren.

Concan, low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Maltrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 degrees N lat.

Concarneau, seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle 12 miles SE of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Conception, seaport of Veragua, in the Caribbean sea, 90 miles W from Panama. Lon. W C 30 20 W, lat. 8 N.

Conception, small town or post, on the coast of New California. Lon. W C 42 25 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Conception, bay of Newfoundland, between the point of Grates, and Cape St. Francis. Central latitude 47 40, N lon. W C 24 E.

Conception, town of New Granada, on the Meta.

Conception del Pao, town of Colombia, in Venezuela. Lon. W C 11 50 E, lat. 8 45 N.

Conception, town of Chili, on the Pacific Ocean, with a bishop's see, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the South Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. W C 3 40 E, lat. 36 40 S.

Conchos, river of Mexico, in Durango, rises in a range of mountains in the western part of that province, and flows first south, then east, finally turns nearly to due north, falls into the right bank of Rio Grande del Norte, a little above N, lat. 31, after a comparative course of about 300 miles.

Concord, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 2393, and in 1820, 2838.

Concord, post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in the foregoing township. It is the seat of the state government, and stands on the west bank of Merrimack river, 60 miles NNW from Boston, at N lat. 43 12 N, lon W C 5 30 E. From its position, and by means of the Middlesex canal, and other improvements in the navigation of the Merrimack, Concord has a direct water communication with Boston, and Newburyport, and is a place of considerable inland commerce. It has now about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants.

Concord, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 1126, and in 1820, 1126.

Concord, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 1633, and in 1820, 1788.

Concord, post town, Vermont in Essex

county, on Connecticut river, 40 miles ENE from Montpelier.

Concord, river of Massachusetts, rising in Norfolk, but having most of its sources and course in Middlesex county; it falls into the Merrimack below Chelmsford. The fine Middlesex canal is chiefly supplied with water by this stream.

Concord, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 18 miles NW from Boston. It is alternately with Cambridge, the seat of justice for the county.

Concord, township in Erie county, New York, south from Buffalo. Population in 1820, 278.

Concord, township in Saratoga county, New York. Population in 1820, 571.

Concord, township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Chester creek. Population in 1810, 1061, and in 1820, 1032.

Concord, post town of Sussex county, Delaware, on Broad creek, branch of Nanticoke river, on the road from Georgetown to Laurel county.

Concord, post village of Campbell county, Virginia.

Concord, post town and seat of justice, Cabawas county, North Carolina, 30 miles SW from Salisbury.

Concord, township, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 53.

Concord, township of Fayette county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 347.

Concord, township of Highland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1035.

Concord, township in Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 679, and in 1820, 391.

Concord, township, Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1810, 1277, and in 1820, 2234.

Concord, township of Delaware county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 209.

Concord, township in Champaign county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 507.

Concord, township of Washington county, Missouri.

Concordia, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E. lat. 44 52 N.

Concordia, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles SSW of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Concordia, parish of Louisiana on the W side of the Mississippi; bounded by the Mississippi river E and SE; by Red, Black, and Tensas rivers SW and W; and by Washitan N; length 112; mean width 15; area about 1680 square miles; surface a uniform alluvial flat, most part of which is annually submerged by the overflow of the Mississippi and Washitan rivers. Like most other parts of Louisiana, liable to such periodical overflow only the

comparatively elevated river margins are capable of cultivation. What soil can, however, be made arable is exuberantly productive. Cotton is the most abundant staple. Chief town, Concordia.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	469
do. do. females	-	-	850
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	727
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	949
do. females	-	-	838
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	2,626
<hr/>			
Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,496
do. in Manufactures	-	-	3
do. in Commerce	-	-	none
Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$.			

Concordia, post town, and seat of justice in Concordia parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Natchez. Population about 150.

Condarvir, fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

Conde, strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. Conde is seated on the Scheldt, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E. lat. 50 27 N.

Conde, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Paris. Lon. 0 37 W. lat. 48 50 N.

Concededo, cape of North America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. W C 27 W. lat. 20 50 N.

Condesinos de Arequipa, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean.

Condom, large town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony. It was lately an episcopal see; and is seated on the Baise, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E. lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees; the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive-complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. The English East India Compa-

ny had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E. lat. 2 40 N.

Condrien, town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E. lat. 45 23 N.

Conococheague, small river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, rises in the former by two branches; one heading on the boundary between Perry and Franklin county, and between North and Tuscarora mountains, and the other near Chambersburg, enterlocking with the sources of the Conedogwinet. The two branches flow to the S, unite between Greencastles and Mersersburg, and entering Mary and falls into the Potomac at Williamsport. This river from Chambersburg to its mouth nearly separates the slate and limestone ranges. See *Kittatinny Valley*.

Conocuh, river of Alabama, rises SE from the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, and assuming a SW direction, is augmented by a great number of large creeks from the N, continues by comparative courses about 120 miles, where it passes N lat. 31, and enters Florida and turns to nearly S, pursues that direction generally, but by a curve to the westward is finally lost in the bay of St. Marta de Galvez, or northern arm of Pensacola Bay. See *Connech*.

Conedogwinet, small river of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, rising, however, in the northeastern part of Franklin county. Its course is nearly NE between North and South Mountains, and passing about one mile north from Carlisle falls into the Susquehanna about two miles above Harrisburg. Similar to the Conococheague, the Conedogwinet, though not uniformly, yet generally separates the slate and limestone ranges.

Conemaugh, river of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria, and Somerset counties, and assuming a course to NW, pierces the Laurel Mountain, and separating Indiana and Armstrong from Westmoreland county, joins the Allegany about 70 miles above Pittsburg. Valuable salt works have been erected on this river near the mouth of Loyallhannon creek. The salt water was a comparatively recent discovery, but yields at present above 100 bushels of salt per acre.

Conemaugh, village of Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 116.

Conemaugh, township. Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 807.

Conemaugh, township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1555.

Connemaugh, township in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 578.

Consequenessing, township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 977.

Conestogoe, small river of Lancaster county, rising on the borders of Chester, Berks, and Lebanon county, and flowing SE through the centre of Lancaster county falls into the Susquehannah river, about 10 miles below Columbia, and an equal distance SE from the city of Lancaster. This fine stream drains one of the most productive and best cultivated tracts in the United States

Conestogoe township of Lancaster county. Population in 1820, 1805.

Conewago, creek of Pennsylvania, separating Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and falling into the Susquehannah river four miles below Middletown

Conewago, a much more considerable stream than the preceding, rising in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and flowing NE into York, over which it passes to the Susquehannah into which it falls five miles below Middletown,

Conewago, township in York county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 945.

Conewago, township of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 839.

Conewango, township in Warren county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 892.

Conflans, name of several inconsiderable villages in France, and one in Savoy.

Congaree, river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers. Below the junction of the two latter at Columbia, the former flows 30 miles, and unites with the Wateree to form the Santee.

Congleton, town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dane, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 10 W. lat. 53 8 N.

Congo, country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 13 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country.

Coni, town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated on the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E. lat. 44 30 N.

Coningseck, town of Suabia, capital of a

county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E. lat. 47 50 N.

Congo river. See *Zaire*.

Congress, township in Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 250.

Conhocton, branch, one of the constituents of the Tioga, rises in the NW part of Steuben county, New York, flows SE 70 miles, and joins the Canisteo at Painted-Post, and forms the Tioga.

Conhocton, township of Steuben county, New York. Population in 1820, 1560.

Coni, town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E. lat. 44 30 N.

Conington, village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

Coniston-Mere, lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere.

Connaught, province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster.

Connecticut River; this noble stream rises on the border of Lower Canada, and flowing nearly south, separates New Hampshire from Vermont, and thence crosses Massachusetts and Connecticut, enters Long Island Sound.

Connecticut, is amongst the most curious of the Atlantic rivers. Its extreme northern sources are in a hilly, though not mountainous country, at N lat. 45 10, interlocking with the sources of the St. Francis, branch of the St. Lawrence, and with those of the Kennebec; and thence assuming a course of a little west of south, down a valley between two ranges of mountains, as far as N lat. 42 43. Thence crossing Massachusetts and Connecticut, in a direction nearly due south to Middletown in the latter, where it turns to north-east, and finally enters the sound at 41 16 N lat. Its entire basin is about 280 miles in length, with a mean width of 45, draining an area of 12,600 square miles.

Though the basin of Connecticut is almost entirely on a primitive rock, and though passing one small ridge of mountains near Middletown, it is nevertheless navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water to that place; above the mountain pass 36 miles, following the windings of the stream; and by vessels drawing 7½ feet to Hartford, 15 miles still higher. The latter place is at the head of ship navigation, but though considerably obstructed by falls, rapids, and shoals, the navigation of this river has been so much improved, by dams, locks, and

short canals, as to admit boats of considerable tonnage to ascend to, and descend from the fifteen mile falls above Haverhill, upwards of 250 miles, following the stream from Long Island Sound. This is very considerably the deepest inland navigation in the United States, east from the Hudson.

Connecticut, state of the United States, has the following limits :

On Long Sound	-	-	96 miles
New York	-	-	81
Massachusetts	-	-	85
Rhode Island	-	-	50

Area 4,750 square miles ; 3,040,000 acres ; extending from N lat. 41, to N lat. 42, and lon. W C from 4 18, to 5 12 E.

The coast of this state is finely diversified by harbours, of which New Haven, New London, Bridgeport and Norwich, are the principal ; the Connecticut opens a navigation to sea vessels to Hartford, and the Thames to Norwich. The state is also traversed in every direction by good roads. The face of the country is most delightfully varied by mountains, hills, and dales, which added to the well calculated aspect of the farms, and the neatness of the buildings, gives to the physiognomy of Connecticut, a most seductive appearance.

The manufacturing industry of this state, has been carried to a greater comparative extent than any other state of the United States. Its manufactured and agricultural staples, embrace a great variety of articles, such as tin ware, nails, glass, hats, fire arms, &c. horses, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, beef, pork, &c.

Connecticut being settled in the first instance by an enlightened people, the interests of education has been ever interwoven in her colonial and state policy. Yale College in New Haven, is at the head of her literary institutions. This respectable seminary has produced some of the most finished scholars in the United States. Several other literary establishments exist in the state, the principal of which are a theological episcopal seminary in New Haven ; Bacon Academy in Colchester ; an Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford.

In 1790, Connecticut contained 237,946 ; and in 1800, 251,002 inhabitants. Its subsequent advance in population, can be seen by the following tables.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	126,373
do. do. females	-	-	128,806
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	6,453
Slaves	-	-	310
Total population in 1810,	-	-	261,942

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	130,807
do. do. females	-	-	136,374
Total whites	-	-	267,181
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	3,863
do. do. females	-	-	4,007
Slaves, males	-	-	37
do. females	-	-	60
All other persons	-	-	100
Total population in 1820,	-	-	275,248

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	568
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	50,518
do. in Manufactures	-	-	17,541
do. in Commerce	-	-	3,581

Population to the square mile, 58.

For internal purposes, Connecticut is subdivided into the following counties, having the population in 1820, respectively annexed to each.

Hartford	-	-	47,264
New Haven	-	-	39,616
New London	-	-	35,943
Fairfield	-	-	42,739
Windham	-	-	31,684
Litchfield	-	-	41,267
Middlesex	-	-	22,405
Tolland	-	-	14,330

275,248

Connecticut, county of Alabama ; bounded by Florida S ; Monroe W, and NW ; Butler N, and Covington E. It is 36 miles each side, except an angle of about 112 square miles at its NW corner, which leaves an area of 1184 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Only good soil, on the streams. Chief town, Sparta. Staple cotton.

Population in 1820:

Free white males	-	-	2,021
do. do. females	-	-	1,748
Total whites	-	-	3,769
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	971
do. females	-	-	960

Total population in 1820 - - 5,713

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,847
do. in Manufactures	-	-	58
do. in Commerce	-	-	14

Population to the square mile, 4½.

Conneought, creek of Ohio, falls into lake Erie.

Conneought, township in Erie county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 631.

Conneought, post town, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Conneoughtee, township in Erie county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 438.

Connelville, post town and township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, standing on the NE side of Yoghigany river, 12 miles NE from Union, 31 W from Somerset, and about 45 SE of Pittsburg. Population 1820, 600.

Connor, town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

Commotten, or more correctly *Gradenhutzen*, creek of Ohio, falls into Ohio, 6 miles above New Philadelphia.

Conquet, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Conrad's Store, post office, Rockingham county, Virginia.

Constable, township and post town in Franklin county, New York. Population in 1820, 637.

Constance, city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantia, district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wine so much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine.

Constantia, township in Oswego county, New York. Population in 1820, 767.

Constantina, strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Constantina, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and

seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of the present city, and is three miles in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W point of the city from the seraglio; and at the NW point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are said to amount to 520,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up all the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand signior. The bazars, or bezesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves of both sexes, is not far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place

for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 25 miles: to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice and Holland reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E. lat. 41 4 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and three fourths of a mile broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the grand seignior has his seraglio.

Constantinow, town of Poland, in Volhynia, on the river Seluczka, 62 miles NE of Kamienieck. Lon. 27 20 E. lat. 49 58 N.

Contessa, seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, ancient Strymonicus Sinus, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E. lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the royal family of France. It is seated on the Saille, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E. lat. 49 42 N.

Contacook, river of New Hampshire, rises in Cheshire county, and flowing NE over Hillsborough, falls into the Merrimac at Concord.

Contrecoeur, seigniory, Surry county, Lower Canada, on the right side of St. Lawrence, and on both sides of Sorelle river.

Conversano, town of Naples, in Terradi Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E. lat. 41 20 N.

Conway, town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 1 W. lat. 53 20 N.

Conway, river of N. Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name,

along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conway, town of Sudbury county, New Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, and near the bay of Fundy.

Conway, township and post town, Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 1365.

Conway, township and post town, Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1705.

Conway, borough, post office, Horry district, South Carolina.

Conyatt, township in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 285 and in 1820, 265. See *Coneaught*.

Conyngnam, village and post town, Luzerne county, situated in Nescopock Valley, upon the turnpike, leading from Berwick towards Bethlehem. It is 12 miles from the Susquehanna at Berwick, and 18 miles from the Lehigh at Lansanne. It is built upon one street, at the foot of the Buck Mountain.

Conza, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E. lat. 40 50 N.

Cook's River, large river of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific Ocean. It was discovered in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

Cooke's-Law office, post office, Elbert county, Georgia.

Cook's Strait, strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

Coolspring, township in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 521, and in 1820, 596.

Cooper, river of South Carolina, which rises in the district of Georgetown, and falls into Charlestown harbour, on the E side of the city. The Santee canal which unites Charleston harbour with Santee river, is extended from the head of Cooper river. See *Santee*.

Cooper's Town, post town, and seat of justice, Otsego county, New York, on Otsego lake, west side of its outlet into Susquehanna river.

Cooper, county of Missouri, between Osage and Missouri rivers. Boundaries and extent uncertain. Surface of the country diversified, with considerable prairie. The alluvial soil of the rivers of first rate quality. Chief town, Boonville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,383
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,924
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	6,307
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	-	344
do. females	-	-	-	293
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,959

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,605
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	157
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	28

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Coos, northern county of New Hampshire, bounded by Connecticut river NW; by Lower Canada N; by Maine E; by Strafford county New Hampshire S; and by Grafton SW; length 84; mean width 20; area 1680 square miles. The highest mountains in the United States is in this county; the White hills rising to 7,300 feet above the level of the Ocean. Independent of the mountains the face of the country is in general broken, very hilly, and highly picture-que. Much of the soil is, however, productive in grain and pasturage. Chiet town, Lancaster.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,366
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,905
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	20
Slaves	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,991

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,737
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,808
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,545
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,549

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agr-culture	-	-	-	1,760
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	71
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 33.

Coosa River, the NW and main branch of Alabama, rises in the north-west part of Georgia, flowing first SW about 100 miles, enters Alabama, and gradually turns to a south course nearly, in which direction it

continues 200 miles to its junction with the Tallapoosa, or head of Alabama river. It is boatable generally to Weetumka falls, 7 miles above its mouth, and at high water, to the junction of Etowlah and Oostenalah rivers in Georgia.

Coosawatchy, river of South Carolina, falls into Port Royal Sound.

Coosawatchy, post town and seat of justice, in Beaufort county, South Carolina; lying on the Coosahatchie river, about 75 miles westward from Charleston.

Cootstown, post town, Berks county, Pennsylvania; situated on Maiden creek, a branch of the river Schuylkill, and about 17 miles NE of Reading.

Copenhagen, capital of the kingdom of Denmark; situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the north; for although Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, yet as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. This city is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. See *Amak*.

Copely, township in Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 169.

Copiapó, *Cape*, town and province of northern Chili. The province lies between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. The town is near the Cape of the same name. Lon. W C 6 15 E, lat. 26 55 S.

Copilowats, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

Copper-Mine, river of British North America, entering the sea, according to Hearne the discoverer. Lon. W C 34 W, lat. 69 N.

Copper-Mine Point, Upper Canada, on the south side of Lake Superior, between Mamonce point and Montreal river.

Coquet, river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that country, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Coquimbo, seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. W C 5 42 W, lat. 29 54 S.

Coquimbo, province of Chili, between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. It is a most delightful region, enjoying almost perennial spring. Coquimbo is the capital.

Cora, capital of the island of Samso.

Coraco, cape on the east side of the island of Metelin and Lesbos.

Corah or *Corahjelenabad*, city of Hindoostan Proper, in Doab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Corbeck, town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Corby, town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Cordova, episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 1759, Abdoulrahman only heir of the Omniad line fixed his royal residence at Cordova. Then began those flourishing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs; whose remains nobody can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent. It was a mosque when the Moors possessed the town: for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk

and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Cordova, town of S. America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. W C 13 E, lat. 31 20 S. It is situated in an extensive level country.

Cordova, extensive province of the United Provinces of La Plata, of which the preceding place of the same name is the capital. Its limits are uncertain; its population estimated at about 75,000. Chief trade, mules and horses.

Cordova, flourishing town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, 60 miles W from Vera Cruz, and 140 ESE from Mexico. Lon. W C 20 W, lat. 18 50 N.

Corduan, famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles NW of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Manshuria, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the Ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W.

Corentin, small river of Guania, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, west from Berbice.

Core Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, extends from Beaufort inlet to Pamlico Sound, 20 miles in length.

Corfe-Castle, borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. It is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the British government, and forms the principal part of the republic of the 7 islands, or Ionian republic. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Corfu, ancient Corcyra, capital of the island of Corfu. It is a very strong, but ill built town, with about 15,000 inhabitants. Lon. 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, episcopal town of Spain, in Leon; seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Corinth, now called *Coranthe*, or *Gorame*, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the

gulphs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine and oil, and from the castle is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians of the Greek church. It is forty miles NW from Athens. Lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II. rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corinth, township and post town, Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 296.

Corinth, post town, Orange county, Vermont. Population 1900.

Corinth, township of Orange county, Vermont; situated between Washington and Moreton townships, about 12 miles W of Mount Sawyer. It contains 1500 inhabitants.

Corinth, post town, Saratoga county, New York. Population in 1820, 1490.

Coria, town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 30 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the first town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlat, town of Asia Minor, near the gulf of Is Nickmid, near the ruins of Chalcedon.

Corlin, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Persant, eight miles

SE of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Cormachiti, cape of Cyprus, on the north side of the island. It is probably so called from the ancient group of small islands, called Carpassæ.

Cormeruin, fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had before the French revolution a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Corneto, town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, 3 miles E of the sea, and 37 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Cornish, township and post town of York county, Maine. It is a mountainous country, situated on Saco river. Population in 1820, 1088.

Cornish, township and post town of Cheshire county, in the state of New Hampshire. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, about 20 miles N of Charleston. Population in 1820, 1701.

Cornville, township and post town, Somerset county, Maine, 44 miles N from Hallowell. Population in 1810, 504, and in 1820, 652.

Cornwall, county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. This country is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960 000 acres. Population in 1801, 188,269, in 1811, 216,687, and in 1821, 257,447. Its chief rivers are the Tamar, Tale, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kense and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's End, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Dead-man's Head, Rame Head, &c. and a cluster of islands, 145 in number, called the Scilly isles, supposed formerly to have belonged to the mainland, though now 30 miles distant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. As Cornwall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E, the summers are less hot, and the winters less cold, than in other parts of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. High and sudden winds are also more common in this than in other counties of England. The soil, as it is

shallow, is not very fruitful. especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimney pieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwall, township of Upper Canada, county of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, between Osnaburg and Charlottenburg.

Cornwall, village of Stormont county, Upper Canada, nearly opposite the Indian village of St. Regis.

Cornwall, township of Addison county, Vermont, on Otter river, 36 miles S from Burlington. Population 1280.

Cornwall, pos town and township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N W from Litchfield. Population in 1820, 1662. There is a foreign missionary school in this town.

Cornwall, township and post town, Orange county, New York, 52 miles above the city of New York. Population in 1820, 3029.

Cornwall-bridge, post town, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Cornwallis, county of Lower Canada, between Devonshire and Gaspé.

Cornwallis, town of Nova Scotia, on the W coast, 45 miles NW from Halifax.

Cornwallis Point, cape of North America. Lon. W C 57 W. lat. 57 N.

Corny, ancient Apamea, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Coro, seaport of Columbia in Venezuela, on the Caribbean sea, 230 miles W from Caracas. Lon W C 7 20 E. lat. 11 20 N.

Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10 and 20 deg. N lat. and 79 30 and 86 30 E lon. It is terminated by Golconda on the N, by the bay of Bengal on the E, by Madura on the S, and by Bisnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E. lat. 36 50 N. It is the ancient Appollonis Corinthi Templum, of Messenia, near the promontory of Acritas, now cape Gallo.

Coronation Cape, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E. lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name in the Modenese, with a castle, nine miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E. lat. 44 46 N.

Correze, department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulles and Brives. Tulles is the capital.

Corrientes, cape on the Pacific Ocean, South America, in Novita. Lon. W C 0 10 W. lat. 5 30 N.

Carrientes, cape of, SW part of Cuba. Lon. W C 7 30 W. lat. 21 40 N.

Corrientes, cape of Mexico, in Guadaluara. Lon W C 28 25 W. lat. 20 22 N.

Corrina, township in Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1820, 411.

Corsham, town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

Corsica, island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10 E lon. and 41 and 43 N. lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in

breadth. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly: however the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds and chesnuts. They have horses also of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. It has since revolted to France and the English viceroy has been recalled. It remains to France, and forms two departments, Golo, and Liamore. Napoleon Buonaparte, late emperor of France, was born on this island at Ajaccio.

Corsøer, town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E. lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town is a castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 26 E. lat. 42 6 N.

Cortis, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E. lat. 50 46 N.

Cortlandt, township and post town of West Chester county, in the state of New York. From its vicinity to the capital it has been well settled and highly improved. Population in 1820, 3421.

Cortlandt, county of New York, on the heads of the Tonawago river, branch of Chenango, bounded by Tompkins and Cayuga W; Onondago N; Madison NE; Chenango E; and Broome S; length 25; mean width 20; area 500 square miles. Surface hilly, but well timbered and watered.

G g

Soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Homer.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	4,661
do. do. females	-	-	4,206
All other persons except Indians	-	-	2
not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 8,869

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	8,378
do. do. females	-	-	8,078
Total whites	-	-	16,456
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	23
do. do. females,	-	-	25
Slaves, males	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	1

Total population in 1820 - - 16,507

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	21
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,098
do. in Manufactures	-	-	459
do. in Commerce	-	-	43

Population to the square mile, 33.

Cortlandt, post town, Cayuga county New York.

Cortlandt, post town, Cortlandt county, New York.

Cortona, town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W. lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W. lat. 43 18 N.

Corvo, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W. lat. 39 42 N.

Corydon, post town, and seat of justice for Harrison county, Indiana; and also seat of government for that state. It stands in the forks of Indian creek, 25 miles WSW from Jeffersonville at the rapids of Ohio. Population about 1200.

Cos See *Stanchio*.

Corzola, island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E. lat. 43 16 N.

Cosenza, city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Cate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E. lat. 39 20 N.

Coshocton, post village on the Delaware, in Sullivan county, New York, 60 miles W from Newburg.

Coshington, county, Ohio, bounded by Muskingum S; Licking SW; Knox W;

Wayne N; Tuscarawas E; and Guernsey SE; length 30; mean width 30; area 900 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil varied. On the streams highly fertile, but generally of middling quality. Chief town, Coshocton.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,705
do. do. females	-	-	3,362

Total whites	-	-	7,067
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Free persons of colour, males	-	8
do. do. females	-	11

Slaves, males	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	none

Total population in 1820,	7,086
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	50
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,622
do. in Manufactures	-	31
do. in Commerce	-	7

Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Coshocton, post town and seat of justice, Coshocton county, Ohio, on the E side of Muskingum river opposite to the mouth of White Woman's river. Lat. 40 17 N. lon. W C 4 55 W.

Cossinissa, small island of Greece. Lon. 25 44 E. lat. 36 36 N. near the ancient Ios, modern Nio.

Coslin, town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

Cosne, town of France in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E. lat. 47 23 N.

Cossacs, people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aquiline noses, and a good mein. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in their villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski, dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine* and *Uralian Cossacs*.

Cossimbazar, small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River,

110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E. lat. 23 40 N.

Costagnazzar, highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Costo Rica, province of North America, in Guatimala, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

Cotaco, county of Alabama, bounded by Tennessee N; by Lawrence W; Blount S and E uncertain, 18 miles square; area 324 square miles. Surface hilly, soil varied. Chief town, Somerville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,243
do. do. females	-	-	2,151

Total whites	-	-	4,394
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Free persons of colour, males	-	6
do. do. females	-	5

Slaves, males	-	-	432
do. females	-	-	429

Total population in 1820	-	5,263
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,155
do. in Manufactures	-	37
do. in Commerce	-	3

Population to the square mile, 16.

Cotbus, town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E. lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Cote-sans-dessein, town of Missouri, on the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Osage river. It is the temporary seat of government.

Cotignac, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

Cotswold, or *Cotswold Hills*, long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotapaxi, mountain and volcano of Colombia in Quiró, rising to nearly 18,900 feet above the level of the Ocean: It is the most enormous, and most elevated volcano known. Its eruptions are frequent and terrible. The most memorable since the

Spanish conquest of Quito, were, in 1698, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1766, 1768, and in 1803.

Cotton-Gin Port, town of Mississippi, at the head of boat navigation in the Tombigbee.

Cotton Port, post town, and seat of justice of Limestone county, Alabama, one mile from the left bank of Tennessee on Limestone creek, 40 miles SW from Huntsville.

Coucy, town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E. lat. 49 31 N.

Coventry, city in Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1 28 W. lat. 52 28 N.

Coventry, post town, Orleans county, Vermont, 48 miles N from Montpelier.

Coventry, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1810, 162, and in 1820, 315.

Coventry, township in Tolland county Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1938, and in 1820, 2058.

Coventry, township in Kent county, Rhode Island. Population in 1810, 2928, and in 1820, 3139.

Coventry, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1608, and in 1820, 1977.

Coventry, township in Portage county Ohio. Population in 1820, 400.

Covert, township in Seneca county, New York. Population in 1820, 3439.

Covington, township in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, formerly Putnam. Population in 1820, 555.

Covington, township in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 90.

Covington, township in Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 2144.

Covington, township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 373.

Covington, post town, Campbell county, Kentucky, opposite the city of Cincinnati, on the bank of Ohio, below the mouth of Licking river, by which it is separated from Newport. The great road from the central parts of Kentucky to Cincinnati passes through this town. A bridge over Licking river connects it with Newport.

Covington, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Illinois, on Kaskaskias river.

Covington, county of Mississippi, bounded by the Choctaw country NW; Wayne E; Perry S, and Lawrence W; length

20; mean width 25; area 750 square miles: surface hilly. Some good soil, but in general sterile, and clothed with pine timber.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	927
do. do. females	-	-	-	897

Total whites	-	-	-	1,824
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0

Slaves, males	-	-	-	213
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do. females	-	-	-	193
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,330
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	663
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	8
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	5
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Population to the square mile, 3.

Coverden, town of the United Provinces in Overysse, with a fortress in the marshes, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 35 E. lat. 52 46 N.

Council Bluff, on the W side of the Missouri river, a short distance above the mouth of Kases river. Lon. W C 19 40 E. lat. 41 30 N.

Cornroyer, seigniory, Lower Canada, Surry county, on the Richelieu river.

Courtableau, river of Louisiana, in Opelousas, formed by the junction of two large creeks, the Boeuf, and Crocodile, which unite 10 miles N from St. Landre seat of justice for the parish of St. Landre, Opelousas, and flowing SE, about 35 miles comparative course falls into the Atchafalaya. It is the commercial outlet from Opelousas to the Mississippi river.

Courland, duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigalia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in some places 30, in others, scarcely 10, and towards the SE it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependent on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

Courtray, town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April, 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E. lat. 50 50 N.

Couserans, late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Coutances, seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province

of Normandy. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E. lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Périgord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W. lat. 40 4 N.

Cowbridge, corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W. lat. 51 28 N.

Cowdersport, seat of justice in Potter county, Pennsylvania.

Cowleskee, river, branch of Columbia, falling into the latter from the north.

Cowes, seaport on the NE side of the isle of Wight, 8 miles SW of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 15 W. lat. 50 46 N.

Cowpasture, river of Virginia, rising in the valley of the Appalachian mountains, flows SW and forms one of the principal sources of James river.

Cowpens, Union District, South Carolina. Here the U. S. army under general Morgan defeated that of the British under general Tarleton, January 11th, 1781.

Cowpershill, post village, Robertson county, North Carolina.

Coxakie, township and post town, Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 2355.

Cozumel, island of North America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

Crab-bottom, post village, Pendleton county, Virginia.

Crab-orchard, post village, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Crab-orchard, post village, Lincoln county, Kentucky, 25 miles SE from Danville.

Cracatoa, southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E. lat. 8 6 N.

Cracow, city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the pro-

tection of Warsaw. Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SSW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E. 50 10 N.

Craftsbury, post town, Orleans county, Vermont, 28 miles N from Montpelier.

Craigie's Mills, post office, Oxford county, Maine.

Craig point, W coast of North America, on Duke of York's island. Lon. W C 55 20 W. lat. 56 30 N.

Craigmillar, ruinous castle, two miles S E of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

Crail, borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W. lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E. lat. 46 36 N.

Cramahe, township in the county of Northumberland, Upper Canada, lies west of Murray, and fronts lake Ontario.

Crammond, small village of Midlothian Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Crammond Water, river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Cranbourn, town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase.

Cranberry Islands, two small islands on the coast of Maine, SE from Mount Desert, and forms part of Hancock county.

Cranberry, post town, Middlesex county, New Jersey, nine miles E from Middletown.

Cranberry, township and post town in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 543, and in 1820, 765.

Cranbrook, town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 52 SE of London. Lon. 0 39 E. lat. 51 4 N.

Craney Island, in the mouth of James and Elizabeth rivers, Virginia. It is small having only sufficient extent for a fort, which with Fort George commands the entrance of both rivers.

Cranganore, town and fort on the coast of Malabar, until lately subject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochim. Lon. 76 30 E. lat. 10 23 N.

Cranston, township in Providence county, Rhode Island; situated between Providence river on the E, and Sciticaset township on the W. Population in 1820, 2274.

Crato, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29

parishes, under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W. lat. 39 6 N.

Craven, county of North Carolina, in N-wberrn district. It is situated on both sides of the river Neus, bounded by Carteret S; James SW; Lenoir and Green NW; Pitt N; Beaufort NE; and Pamlico Sound E; length 60; mean width 17; area 1020 square miles. Surface generally flat; soil in part sandy and marshy. Chief town, Newbern.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,134
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,367
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,125
Slaves	-	-	-	5,050

Total population in 1810 - 12,676

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,170
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,393

Total whites	-	-	-	6,563
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	875
do. do. females	-	-	-	869
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,526
do. females	-	-	-	2,561

Total population in 1820 - 13,394

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,200
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	450
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	133

Population to the square mile, 13.

Crawford, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Erie N; Warren E; Venango SE; Mercer S; and state of Ohio W; length 47; mean width 24; area about 1130 square miles. Surface gently hilly; and soil productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town, Meadville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,195
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,961
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	20
Slaves	-	-	-	2

Total population in 1810 - 6,178

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,900
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,456

Total whites	-	-	-	9,356
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	23
do. do. females	-	-	-	18
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 9,397

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	84
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,020
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	195
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	13

Population to the square mile, 8.

Crawford, county, Michigan. Boundaries and extent uncertain.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	243
do. do. females	-	-	-	102

Total whites - 345

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females,	-	-	-	9

Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	none

All other persons except Indians not taxed - 131

Total population in 1820 - 492

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	101
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	70
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	29
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	58

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Crawford, county of Indiana, on Ohio, below its junction with Great Blue river; bounded by Ohio SE; by Perry SW; Dubois W; Orange N; Washington NE, and Harrison E; length 22; mean width 12; area 264; surface hilly, and soil generally productive. Chief town, Freedomia.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,380
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,203

Total whites - 2,583

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 2,583

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	681
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	36
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	1

Population to the square mile, 9.

Crawford, county of Illinois; bounded by Clark N. Wabash river E; Edwards, Wayne, and Jefferson S, and Bond W; length 75; mean width 35; area 2625; surface part hilly, and part flat, with much good soil.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,535
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,392

Total whites	- - -	2,927
Free persons of colour, males		33
do. do. females,		39
Slaves, males	- - -	0
do. females	- - -	0
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	23
Total population in 1820	-	3 022

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized		5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	975
do. in Manufactures	-	21
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile, 14.

Crawford, township in Pulaski county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 547.

Crecy, or *Cressy*, village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

Credit River, Upper Canada, discharges itself into lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

Crediton, town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W. lat. 50 49 N.

Creegers-town, on the Monocacy creek, Frederick county, Maryland. on the road from Frederick to Gettysburg. in Pennsylvania, 12 miles from the former, and 22 from the latter place.

Creek Indians, or more correctly Muscogees, inhabiting the western part of Georgia, and east part of Alabama.

Creetown, small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Criff, town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

Creil, town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E. lat. 49 13 N.

Crema, town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremieu, town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dau-

phiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienna. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Cremn tz, principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It was the see of a bishop, and had a university. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonese, territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan; bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Cremphen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Ham-burgh.

Cresapsburg, post town of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the W side of Potomac river. seven miles SW of Cumberland, eight N of Frankford, and 155 from Washington.

Crescentino, town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Crespy, town of France in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Crest, town of France, in the department of Drouse and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Crevecaur, town of France in the department of the North and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheldt, five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Crevecaur, town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Domme with the Maese, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland.

Creuse, department of France, containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creuse River. Part of the Ottawa river is so called, above les Alumets.

Creutznach, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It has been frequently taken during the present war, the last time by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone

bridge, 20 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E, lat 49 44 N.

Crewkerne, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Crewsville, post town of Goochland county, Virginia, lying on the S side of South Anna river, a branch of Pamunkey river, 20 miles SE of Columbia Court-house, and 122 from Washington.

Crickhowel, town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Usk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Cricklade, borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 38 N.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in Asia; bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop, and on the NE, and E. by the sea of Asoph, and the strait of Caffa. The mountainous parts were inhabited by the Tauri, probably a colony of Scythians; and its coasts on the W, the E, and the S, by Greeks. The Scythians were driven out by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sarmatians; and these again by the Alani and Goths, a northern horde of Scythians. The Hungarians, the Cossacks, and Tartars succeeded in their turn; while the Genoese in the 12th century, held a temporary and precarious possession of the seaports, which they were obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the Crimea were declared independent. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The valleys consist of fine arable land; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But these mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the inhabitants of the deserts: sighting all these advantages; and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of

Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S parts, the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild. from the exclusion of these violent winds by which the N division is frequently incommoded. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida; in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetschet was made the capital in 1785.

Crio, *Cape*, ancient Criumetopon promontory, SW point of the island of Crete.

Cris, *Big and Little*, two points on the north shore on lake Superior, Upper Canada, east of isle Grange, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbour.

Crissu, ancient Crissa, village of Greece on Mount Parnassus.

Croatia, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary; bounded on the N by Slavonia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia, and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital.

Croghan's, town of Sandusky county, Ohio, on the east side of Sandusky river, opposite Fort Stephenson, 98 miles N from Columbus and 18 by water, above the mouth of Sandusky river. Population in 1820, 78.

Croghan's-Gap, post office, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Croia, town of Albania, with a bishop's see; seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Croix, St. river of North America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and falls into the Bay of Fundy.

Cromack-water, lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beauti-

fied with three small isles, one of them a rock.

Cromarty, county of Scotland, which comprehends a part of a peninsula on the S side of the Frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray Frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greatest breadth.

Cromarty, capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the Frith of the same name. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

Cromer, town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Cromford, village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth.

Cronach, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Cronborg, strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Cronenburg, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort, on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Cronstadt, town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Crooked, creek of Pennsylvania, falls into the Allegany from the east, 20 miles below Kittanning.

Crooked-Creek-Bridge, post office, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

Crooked Island, island in the group of Bahamas, between Crooked Island Passage and Mayaguana Passage. Lon. W C 2 40 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Crooked Island Passage, NW from Crooked Island, and stretching from the Old Bahama Channel to the Atlantic Ocean, between Crooked and Yuma or Long Island.

Crooked Lake, lake of New York, partly in Steuben, and partly in Ontario county. Its outlet is into Seneca lake.

Crooked River, Maine, rises in Oxford county, and flowing SSE, enters Cumberland county, falls into Sebago lake after a course of about 40 miles.

Crooked River, Camden county, Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Santilla and St. Mary's rivers.

Crooked River, Illinois, branch of Illinois river, joining that stream from the NW, 75 miles above its mouth.

Crosby Township, lies to the northward of Leeds, and to the westward of Bastard, Upper Canada.

Crosby, post town, Hancock county, Maine.

Crosby, post town, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the west side of Great Miami river, opposite Colerain. Population in 1820, 1721.

Cross Anchor, post office, Spartenberg district, South Carolina.

Cross Creek, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1 20, 1908.

Cross Creek, township Jefferson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1651.

Cross Creeks, two creeks flowing into Ohio river; one rises in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and flowing west into Brooke county, Virginia, falls into Ohio river, 5 miles below Steubenville; the other enters directly opposite the preceding from Jefferson county, Ohio.

Cross Island, on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Machias bay, and forming a part of Washington county. Lon. W C 9 38 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Cross Keys, post office, Southampton county, Virginia.

Cross Keys, post office, Union district, South Carolina.

Cross Lake, a dilatation of Seneca river, between Onandago and Cayuga counties, New York.

Cross Cape, NW coast of America, forming the SE point of opening into Cross Sound. Lon. W C 59 W, lat. 58 N.

Cross River, post village, Westchester county, New York.

Cross Roads, village in New London township Chester county, Pennsylvania. Situated between London Grove and Little Britain, near the Maryland line, and about 18 miles westward from Wilmington in Delaware state.

Cross Roads, village of Kent county, Maryland, on the road from Frederick to New Market.

Cross Sound, between King George's island and the continent of North America.

ca. Lon. W C from 58 to 50 W, lat. 58 N.

Crosswicks, village in Burlington county, New Jersey; situated on Crosswick's creek, 8 miles SE of Trenton.

Crossen, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Croton River, rises in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and after passing into the state of New York, falls into the North river or Tappan bay.

Croton, village of New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, above the mouth of Croton river, 4 miles above Sing Sing, and 6 miles below Peekskill.

Crotona, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crouch, river in Essex, which rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German Ocean, between Burnham, and Foulness Island.

Crow Creek, falls into the right side of Tennessee river, 25 miles below Nicko-jack, and opposite Crow town.

Crowland, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has three streets, separated from each other by water courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. It is 11 miles N of Petersborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Crowland Township, in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, lies west of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland.

Crown Point, post town and township of Essex county, New York, on lake Champlain, 12 miles N from Ticonderoga. Population in 1820, 1522. Lon. W C 3 33 E, lat. 44 03 N.

Crownsnest one of the peaks of the Highlands near Hudson river, New York. Elevation above tide water 1330 feet.

Crowsville, post village, Spartansburg district, South Carolina.

Croydon, town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has a hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift. It is nine miles S from London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Croudou, township in Cheshire county

ty, New Hampshire, 35 miles NW from Concord. Population in 1820 1060.

Cruces, town of Colombia in Panama, on Chagre river. Lon. W C 2 10 W, lat. 9 20 N.

Crugetstown. See *Creegerstown*.

Cruhaven, small maritime town of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen; seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburg.

Cuba, island of the W st Indies at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 70 miles in length, and about 60 mean width, or 42,000 square miles superficial area. On the E side it begins at 20 20 N lat, touches the tropic of Cancer on the N, and extends from 74 to 85 18 W lon. It lies 60 miles W of Hispaniola, 85 miles N from Jamaica, 80 miles to the E of Jucatan, and 100 to the South from Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The soil is varied, in part extremely productive. Extensive Savannahs checker the interior. A chain of not very elevated mountains ranges nearly the entire length of the island. This ridge is supposed to be rich in minerals. The produce is sugar, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level, and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are mostly confined to the beautiful plains of the Havannah, Matanzas, and near St. Jago. Havannah was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763.

The population of Cuba, no doubt exceeds 500,000; about one half of whom are free whites; the residue slaves, and free blacks. The island would, if peopled equal to Jamaica, have a population of upwards of two millions four hundred thousand inhabitants.

Cuba, city of the island of Cuba. See *St Jago*.

Cuba, or *Aicuba*, town of Portugal in Alentejo 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon 7 10 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Cubagua, barren island of South America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. Lon. W C 12 10 E, lat. 10 25 N.

Cuban, large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the

countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea near the straits of Kaffa.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

Cuckfield, town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Cuckooville, post office, Louisa county, Virginia.

Cuddalore, town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

Cuddapa, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

Cuenca, town and province of Colombia in Quito. The province lies between Piura, Jaen, and Guayaquil. The town stands a short distance E from the gulf of Guayaquil, on the road from Valadolid to Quito, 120 miles SW from the latter. Lon. W C 2 16 W, lat. 2 55 S. Population 15,000.

Cuenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

Cuernavaca, ancient *Quanhahuac*, city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, on the south declivity of the Cordillera of Guchilaque, in a temperate and delicious climate, where the fruits of southern Europe come to full maturity. Elevation above the Pacific Ocean 5428 feet. Lon. W C 22 W, lat. 18 56 N, about 40 miles SSW from Mexico.

Cuiaba, town of Brazil, in the captain generalship of Mattagrosso, on a branch of Paraguay river. Lon. W C 21 E, lat. 15 30 S.

Culebras, river of Veragua, falling into the Caribbean Sea.

Culembach, town of Franconia, capital

of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Culemburg, town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Culiacan, town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the south end of California. Lon. 10 85 W, lat. 24 0 N.

Cullen, small town on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

Culliton, town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cully, 17 miles SE of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Culloden, village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

Cullumhton. See *Columbton*.

Culm, town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmore, town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Culpepper, county of Virginia, bounded by Orange S; Madison SW; the Blue Ridge or Shenandoah NW; Fauquier NE and E, and Spotsylvania SE; length 30; mean width 18; area 540 square miles; surface pleasantly diversified by hills, valleys and mountains, with much excellent soil. Staples grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Fairfax.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,292
do. do females	-	-	-	5,099
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	264
Slaves	-	-	-	8,312

Total population in 1810 - 18,967

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,597
do. do females	-	-	-	5,539
Total whites	-	-	-	11,136
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	168
do. do females	-	-	-	170
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,843
do. females	-	-	-	4,625

Total population in 1820 - 20,942

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,632
do. in Manufactures	-	218
do. in Commerce	-	26

Population to the square mile, 38.

Culross, borough on the Frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmanan-shire and Kinross-shire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1560, by Edward lord Kinloss. Lon. 3 34 W. lat. 56 4 N.

Cumana, province of Colombia on the Caribbean sea; bounded by that sea N; the gulf of Paria and the Atlantic Ocean NE; S by Guayana, and W by Venezuela. See *Colombia*.

Cumana, city and capital of the province of Cumana, near the gulf of Curaico on a sandy plain. This place like Caracas is subject to earthquakes. Lon. W C 12 50 E. lat. 10 40 N.

Cumanacoa, town of Cumana, 40 miles S from Cumana.

Cumberland, township, Upper Canada, and lies partly in the county of Stormont, and partly in Dundas; and is the sixth township in ascending the Ottawa river.

Cumberland, county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; on the S by Lancashire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to south may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the north: and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The county produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris: and an inconsiderable pearl fishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent water, Boscawen water, Buttermere water, Cromack water, Lowes-water, Uls-water, West water, Ennerdale water, Elder water, Broad water, &c. Carlisle is the capital. Population in 1810, 117,230; in 1811, 133,744; and in 1821, 156,124.

Cumberland, county of New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy.

Cumberland, county of Maine; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; by Saco river,

or York SW; Oxford NW and N; Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers NE and E; length 36; mean width 28; area about 1000 square miles: surface greatly varied. The sea coast being broken by deep bays and chequered by numerous islands. The interior hilly, though interspersed by several lakes, of which Sebago or Sebago is the principal. Soil productive in pasture, though in general rather sterile. Chief town, Portland.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	21,152
do do. females	-	-	21,333
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	366
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 42,831

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	24,047
do. do. females	-	-	24,983

Total whites - - - 49,030

Free persons of colour, males - 161

do. do. females - 188

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

All other free persons, except Indians not taxed - - - 66

Total population in 1820. - - 49,445

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	117
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	5,648
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,631
do. in Commerce	-	-	662

Population to the square mile, 49.

Cumberland-head, peninsula on the N side of lake Champlain, in Clinton county.

Cumberland, bay, between Cumberland-head, and the mouth of the Saranac river, Clinton county, New York. Plattsburg stands at the head of this bay at the mouth of the Saranac.

Cumberland, township and extensive manufacturing district in Providence county, Rhode Island. Population in 1810, 2110, and in 1820, 2653.

Cumberland, county of New Jersey, bounded by Delaware bay S, and SW; Salem NW; Gloucester NE, and cape May SE; length 30; mean width 15; area 450 square miles: surface generally flat and soil sandy. Chief town, Greenwich.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	6,143
do. do. females	-	-	5,938
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	542
Slaves	-	-	42

Total population in 1810 - - 12,665

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	5,999
do. do. females	-	-	6,046
Total whites	-	-	12,045
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	315
do. do. females	-	-	290
Slaves, males	-	-	10
do. females	-	-	8

Total population in 1820 - - 12,668

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	45
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,845
do. in Manufactures	-	-	503
do. in Commerce	-	-	296

Population to the square mile, 28.

Cumberland, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by York and Adams SE; Franklin SW; Perry NW and N; and Susquehanna river NE; length 34; mean width 16; area 545 square miles. This country lies in the level valley between the South and North mountains, and is watered by the Conowinginet creek. The SE side of the valley is based on limestone, and the NW on clay slate. The surface is gently hilly and soil productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Staples, wheat, rye, oats, flour, whiskey, apples, cider, peach and apple brandy, live stock and salted provisions. Chief town, C risle.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	13,482
do. do. females	-	-	12,703
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	265
Slaves	-	-	307

Total population in 1810 26,737

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	11,622
do. do. females	-	-	11,239
Total whites	-	-	22,861
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	372
do. do. females	-	-	356
Slaves, males	-	-	6
do. females	-	-	11

Total population in 1820 - 23,606

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	162
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,074
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,408
do. in Commerce	-	-	89

Population to the square mile, 43.

Cumberland, township in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1022.

Cumberland Valley, township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 570, and in 1820, 683.

Cumberland, post town, and seat of justice in Allegany county, Maryland, on the north side of Potomac river, above the mouth of Wills creek, 150 miles W by N from Baltimore, and 105 NW from Washington city. Lon. W C 1 46 W. lat. 39 38 N.

Cumberland, county of Virginia, bounded by Amelia and Prince Edward SE, and S; Buckingham NW; James river or Goochland NE, and Powhatan E; length 32; mean width 10; area 320 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil varied in quality. Staples, grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Carterville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,020
do. do. females	-	-	1,795
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	175
Slaves	-	-	6,102

Total population in 1810 - 10,092

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,988
do. do. females	-	-	1,978

Total whites - - - 3,966

Free persons of colour, males 118

do. do. females, 126

Slaves, males - - - 3,556

do. females - - - 3,257

Total population in 1820 - 11,023

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,207
do. in Manufactures	-	-	330
do. in Commerce	-	-	111

Population to the square mile, 34.

Cumberland, town of New Kent county, Virginia, on the Pamunkey river, 65 miles ENE from Richmond.

Cumberland, county of North Carolina, bounded by Robeson and Bladen S; Moore and Chatham NW; Wake N; Johnson NE, and Sampson E; length 50; mean width 30; area 9500 square miles. Surface hilly. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, tar, turpentine and tobacco. Chief town, Fayetteville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 3,253

do. do. females - - - 3,238

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 95

Slaves - - - 2,791

Total population in 1810, 9,382

Free white females - - -	4,610
Total whites - - -	9,230
Free persons of colour, males -	288
do. do. females -	276
Slaves, males - - -	2,394
do. females - - -	2,357

Total population in 1820 - - 14,546

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized -	8
Engaged in Agriculture - -	3,098
do. in Manufactures - -	715
do. in Commerce - -	177

Population to the square mile, 9½.

Cumberland, county of Kentucky, bounded by Tennessee S; Barren W; Adair N, and Wayne E; length 47; mean width 22; area, 1034 square miles. Chief town, Burkville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,683
do. do. females - - -	2,497
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	3
Slaves - - -	902

Total population in 1810 - - 6,085

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	3,433
do. do. females - - -	3,279
Total whites - - -	6,712
Free persons of colour, males -	6
do. do. females - - -	8
Slaves, males - - -	659
do. females - - -	673

Total population in 1820 - - 8,058

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized -	0
Engaged in Agriculture - -	1,617
do. in Manufactures - -	59
do. in Commerce - -	18

Population to the square mile, 8.

Cumberlandford, post village, Knox county, Kentucky.

Cumberland-gap, post office, Claiborne county, Tennessee.

Cumberland House, one of the Hudsons Bay Company factories on Saskatchewan river, at the outlet of Pine Island lake. Lon. W C 25 W. lat. 54 N.

Cumberland, island on the coast of Georgia, extending from Santilla to St. Mary's river. It is generally a level sandy plain, but with some fertile spots.

Cumberland Mountains, one of the ridges of the Appalachian chain, and the continuation, in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, of the Laurel mountains of Pennsylvania. As a separate ridge Cumberland mountain, distinctly commences southwest

from the Great Sandy river, and following a direction of nearly SW, separates Kentucky from Virginia, and entering Tennessee, traverses that state, and entering Alabama, crosses Tennessee river, and gradually merges into hills in the north part of Alabama.

Cumberland, river, rises on the western slopes of Cumberland mountain, nearly west through Knox, Whitley, Pulaski, Wayne and Cumberland counties, in Kentucky, turns to SW, and enters Tennessee, through which it flows by a general western course, though curving considerably to the south. After having traversed or bounded in Tennessee, the counties of Jackson, Smith, Wilson, Sumner, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson and Stewart, the Cumberland turns nearly north and re-enters Kentucky, passing through the counties of Christian, Caldwell and Livingston, and finally enters Ohio river, 11 miles above the mouth of Tennessee. The Cumberland by comparative courses flows, in Upper Kentucky, 220 miles; in Tennessee 170; and in Lower Kentucky 50; having an entire comparative course of 440 miles; upwards of 350 of which are navigable at nearly all seasons.

Cunbray, *Great* and *Little*, two islands in the Frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

Cummington, post town and township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles NW from Northampton. Population in 1810, 1009, and in 1820, 1060.

Cumree, township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 2017, and in 1820, 2462.

Current, town ship in Lawrence county, Arkansas. Population in 1820, 422.

Cunningham, most northerly division of Ayrshire. The NW angle of this district, though mountainous affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvin.

Cunninghams Island, situated at the western end of lake Erie, and southeasterly from the Bass islands, state of Ohio.

Cuper, royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden, eight miles WSW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W. lat. 56 15 N.

Cupar in *Angus*, small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thursday before Easter.

Curacao, island, off the coast of Colombia in the Caribbean sea, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is a barren spot, destitute of fresh water, and important as a commercial

station. Central lon. W C 8 20 E. lat. 12 05 N.

Curdistan, country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria, it is the Carduchi of Xenophon. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism but they are very loose in regard to either.

Curia-Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E. lat. 17 0 N.

Curico, town of Chili, on the road from Chullan to Santiago Lon. W C 6 10 E, lat. 34 35 S.

Curiches Haff, a bay of Polish Prussia. It is in reality the outlet or estuary of the Memnel, and reaches about 70 miles from Mulzen to Memnel.

Currant River, Missouri, one of the western confluent of the Black river, branch of White river.

Currituck, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia N; Atlantic Ocean E; Albemarle Sound S, and Pasquotank W; length 42; mean width 10; area 420 square miles Surface level, and soil generally sandy and barren.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,638
do. do. females	-	-	2,596
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	120
Slaves	-	-	1,631

Total population in 1810 - 6,985

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,087
do. do. females	-	-	3,011
Total whites	-	-	6,098
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	75
do. do. females	-	-	71
Slaves, males	-	-	978
do. females	-	-	876

Total population in 1820 - 8,098

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	807
do. in Manufactures	-	-	127
do. in Commerce	-	-	302

Population to the square mile, 19.

Cursoliers, small islands of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, ancient Echinades insulae.

Curzola, island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, ancient Corcyra

Nitra, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 36 N.

Curzola, capital of the island of Curzola. Lon. 17 06 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Cushing, township in Lincoln county, Maine Population in 1810, 532, and in 1820, 600.

Cussewago Creek, branch of French creek, which it joins at Meadville.

Cussewago, township in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 642.

Cushai, river of North Carolina, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

Cushing, township of Lincoln county, in the district of Maine; situated on St George's river, about 50 miles NE of Portland

Cusset, town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Custrin, capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Russians. Custrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Cusu Leuvu, river of South America. It rises in the Andes mountains, and in the province of Mendoza, and assuming a SE course, separates the United Provinces of La Plata from Patagonia, and after a comparative course of about 600 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean at S lat. 41, between the mouth of the Colorado and the bay of St. Mathias.

Cutais, town of Turkey, the capital of Imeritia and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Cutch, territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah, and situated on the SE of Sind: the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar.

Cuttack, district of Hindoostan in Orisa, south from Bengal, and between the bay of Bengal and a range of mountains. In this country is the famous temple of Juggernaut. It lies between lat. 19 and 22 N.

Cuyahoga, river of Ohio, rises in Geauga county, flows SW into Portage, in which it turns first west, and on the west border of the county nearly north, enters Cuyaloga county, and falls into

lake Erie at Cleveland, after a comparative course of 80 miles. This river forms a part of the natural channel through which the contemplated Grand Canal of Ohio is intended to be formed.

Cuyahoga, county of Ohio, on both sides of Cuyahoga river; bounded by lake Erie N; Geauga E; Portage SE; Medina SE, and Huron W; length 36; mean width 13; area 468 square miles. Surface part hilly, and part level, with a soil generally fertile. Chief town, Cleveland.

Population in 1810			
Free white males	-	-	798
do. do. females	-	-	647
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	14
Total population in 1810	-	-	1,459

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,377
do. do. females	-	-	2,897
Total whites	-	-	6,274
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	33
do. do. females	-	-	21
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,328

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	47
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,739
do. in Manufactures	-	-	232
do. in Commerce	-	-	62

Population to the square mile, 9.

Cuzo, province of the United Provinces of La Plata, in Peru; bounded by the Andes W.

Cuzco, town of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America; four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country where it seldom rains. It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

Cuzumel, small island in the Caribbean sea, E from the coast of Yucatan. Lon W C 8 20 W, lat. 19 N.

Cylades, ancient name of the Grecian islands SE from Attica, and so called from lying round the island of Delos. The principal of these islands advancing from

the north, were Andros, Teno, Myconus, Rhenea, Delos; to the west, were Syros, Ceos, Cythnus, Seriphus, Syphnus, and Melos; and to the south from Delos, were Naxos, Paros, Amorgos, and Astypalaea.

Cyprus-Bridge, post town of Chatham county, North Carolina.

Cyprus, island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. The exports of the island are silk, wool and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

Cyr, St. village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for a nunnery, founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719. This nunnery has been abolished since the French revolution.

Czackthurn, strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Mohir, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Czaslau, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka. 40 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenstokow, town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the river Watte. 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Czercassi, town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernic, town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Czongrodt, town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

Dabul, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Dacca, city of Hindoostan Proper, on the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, although a very capital branch runs near it. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

Dachaw, town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Dacheet, river of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the former, and flowing south into the latter, falls into the head of lake Bisteneau.

Dachstein, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that belonged to the bishop of Strasburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dafar or *Dofar*, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Dagenham, village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames, in 1703.

Daghestan, province of Asia; bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

Dagno, town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see: seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Dago, or *Dagao*, island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 53 44 N.

Dagsborough, post town in Sussex county, Delaware; lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay, and

about 18 miles S from Lewistown. Population 1500.

Dagsborough, township in Sussex county, Delaware. Population in 1820, 2204.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecartia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Escarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 500, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance; the capital Abomay, lies about 99 50 N lat.; and between the 3d and 4th deg. E lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.

Dalaca, island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile, and populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

Daleburg, town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, seated on the Lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E. lat. 58 32 N.

Dalecarlia, province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small; and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.

Dalia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Wermland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by Norway and the sea.

Dalkeith, town of Edinburgshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oat meal. The palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles SE of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W. lat. 55 54 N.

Dallas, county of Alabama, bounded by Wilcox S; Maringo W; Greene NW; Perry N; Autauga NE, and Montgomery E; length 45; mean width 24; area 1080 square miles. Surface generally hilly pine woods. Soil on the streams fertile, particularly on Alabama river. Staple cotton. Chief town, Chhaba.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,851
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,473
Total whites	-	-	-	3,324
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	1

Slaves, males	-	-	1,398
do. females	-	-	1,279
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,003

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,782
do. in Manufactures	-	-	173
do. in Commerce	-	-	39

Population to the square mile, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Dallas, township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 455.

Dalmatia, country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia ; Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragusen ; the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. The air is wholesome and the soil fruitful. See *Morlachia*.

Dalton, town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea ; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 19 miles NW of Lancaster, and 273 NNW of London. Lon. S 18 W. lat. 54 14 N.

Dalton, township and post town in Coos county, New Hampshire, at the 15 mile falls. Population in 1810, 235, and in 1820, 347.

Dalton, township and post town, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic river above Lenox. Population in 1810, 779, and in 1820, 817.

Dalton, post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, situated on the E side of Connecticut river.

Dalton, township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, about 130 miles W of Boston.

Dam, town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, three miles from the sea, and 15 SW of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E. lat. 53 22 N.

Dam, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E. lat. 53 31 N.

Damar, famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E. lat. 16 0 N.

Damariscotta, river of Maine, or rather a long deep bay, extending from the Atlantic Ocean into Lincoln county between Boothbay and Bristol.

Damascus, now called *Sham*, ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. It had three walls now almost entirely ruined ; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only

one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the fertile plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jerusalem. Lon. 37 0 E. lat. 33 45 N.

Damascus, Pachalic of Turkey in Asia, of which the city of Damascus is the capital. It contains nearly all northern Syria, extending to Caramaina on the N, and to Palestine S. It is bounded on the W by the Mediterranean and on the E by deserts of sands. Like most countries on the borders of the Asiatic deserts, the Pachalick of Damascus exhibits tracts of exuberant fertility. The banks of the Orontes, the plains of the Hauron, and some other spots are in a high degree productive in vines, olives, and many other vegetable substances.

Damascus, township in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 391, and in 1820, 366.

Damascus, post village, in the NE part of Frederick county, Maryland, on the road from New Market to Barnestown.

Damaun, seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E. lat. 20 20 N.

Dames Gore, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 28. See *Dana*.

Damgurun, town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknals, 18 miles W of Stralsund. Lon. 12 57 E. lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straightened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W extremity of lake Menzalé, is only from two to six miles wide from E to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year, Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

Damiano, St town of Italy in Montserrat, 18 miles W by N of Verocelli. Lon. 8 0 E. lat. 45 33 N.

Damme, strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

Dan, river of North Carolina, which ris-

ing in the state of Virginia, runs in a serpentine course near the line which divides the two states. Near Mecklenburg it falls into the river Roanoke, and loses its name in that of the greater stream. The falls at Danville near the line between Virginia and North Carolina, impedes the navigation; but measures have been taken to form a canal around this obstruction, which if completed, will render the Dan navigable to its junction with Irvine river.

Dana, township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population in 1810, 625, and in 1820, 664.

Danbury, village in Essex, situated on a hill five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt with lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

Danbury, township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 25 miles NW from Concord. Population in 1810, 345, and in 1820, 467.

Danbury, post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N of Ridgefield, and about 33 NW of New Haven. This town and a large quantity of military stores lodged there were burnt by the British troops in 1777.

Danbury, township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, 54 miles SW from Hartford. Population in 1810, 3606, and in 1820, 3873.

Danbury, township in Huron county, Ohio, on the Peninsula, between Sandusky bay and Portage river. Population in 1820, 157.

Danby, post town in Rutland county, Vermont, 21 S of Rutland. It has a post-office, and about 1730 inhabitants.

Danby, township and post town in Tioga county, New York, 10 miles N from Spencer. Population in 1820, 2001.

Dancey's-store, post village, Northampton county, North Carolina.

Dandridge, post town, and seat of justice, Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Broad river, on the road from Knoxville to Greenville, 45 miles above the former place.

Danger, *Isles of*, three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W lat. 10 15 S.

Danielsville, post village, Spotsylvania county, Virginia.

Danielsville, post town and seat of justice, Madison county, Georgia, on a branch of Broad river, 80 miles N from Milledgeville.

Danville, township in Steuben county, New York. Population in 1820, 1565.

Danneberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lundenberg. Lon. 11 29 E. lat. 53 4 N.

Dantzic, capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in lon. 16 36 E, lat. 54 20 N. This city is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Honsetowns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houses generally are five stories high; and many of its streets are planted with Chesnut trees. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high, and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The established religion is the Lutheran; but Roman Catholics, Calvinists and Anabaptists are tolerated. The inhabitants have been computed at 200,000, but other computations have made them considerably less. In 1700, upwards of 30,000 persons died of the plague. It has now lost its independence, being forced to submit to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. Besides corn, of which great quantities are exported, they trade in naval stores, and a great variety of other articles. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of Warsaw.

Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisben, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria, from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See *Doneschingen*.

Danube, circle of the Upper, one of the great divisions of Bavaria. Capital, Eichstadt.

Danube, circle of the Lower, one of the great sub-divisions of the kingdom of Bavaria. Capital Passau.

Danube, Circle of, district of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Capital, Villingen.

Danube, District of, one of the sub-divisions of the kingdom of Wertemberg.

Danube, township and post village, Herkimer county, New York. Population in 1820, 3187.

Danvers, post town, of Essex county, Massachusetts, about one mile N from Sa-

tem. This village is in reality a continuation of Salem. It is noted for the extent and importance of its manufactures.

Danvers, township in Essex county, Massachusetts, including the foregoing village. Population in 1810, 3127, and in 1820, 3646.

Danville, township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1085.

Danville, post town and seat of justice, Caledonia county, Vermont, 25 miles NE from Montpelier. Population, 2240.

Danville, post town, and township, Steuben county, New York. Population, 1365.

Danville, post town and seat of justice, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehannah, 25 miles above Northumberland.

Danville, post town, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the right bank of Dan river, 150 miles SW from Richmond. It is a very thriving place situated at the falls of Dan river. The navigation for boats is uninterrupted, except by low water in summer, and autumn thus far. Canal improvements are in operation to permit boats to pass the falls at Danville, and will, when completed, open water communication to Henry and Patrick counties in Virginia, and to Rockingham, and Stokes counties in North Carolina.

Danville, post town in Mercer county, Kentucky, about 40 miles S from Frankfort, near and W from Dicks river. It has about 200 houses and 1600 inhabitants.

Danville, town of Knox county, Ohio, on Owl creek, 13 miles NE from Mount Vernon.

Darby, village of Lower Darby township, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the E side of Darby creek, 7 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Darby, *Upper*, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1004.

Darby Lower, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 692.

Darby, township of Union county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 445.

Darby, post town and township, Madison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 392.

Darby, township in the NW part of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 536.

Darby River, one of the western branches of the Sciota river, rises in Union Champaign and Franklin counties; and by a comparative course of 65 miles SSE, falls into Sciota river opposite Circleville.

Darby, cape of North America, on the Northern Pacific Ocean, SW from the mouth of Norman river. Lon. W C 86 30 W, lat. 64 21 N.

Darda, town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by

the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, eight miles S of Baranwhar, and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey; on each side the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Dardenne, post town, St. Charles county, Missouri.

Darfoor, kingdom of central Africa, to the west from Sennaar and Abyssinia.

Darel-Hamara, town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

Darien Isthmus, which unites the two Americas. The narrowest part is from the bay of Panama to that of Mandingo, which does not exceed 20 miles from bay to bay. The intermediate space is mountainous, though not very elevated.

Darien, province of Colombia, in New Granada; is bounded by Novita S; the Pacific Ocean and bay of Panama W; province of Panama NW; gulf of Darien NE, and Choco E. See *Colombia*.

Darien, large gulf stretching into Colombia, between Darien and Carthagena. It receives at its extreme head, the rivers Atrato and Guacaba.

Darien, township of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1820, 1126.

Darien, post town and sea port McIntosh county, Georgia, on the north side and principal channel of the Altamaha, 12 miles above the bar, and 190 below Milledgeville. Lon. W C 4 37 W, lat. 31 23 N. The town is situated upon a sandy bluff, and has advanced in wealth and population with great rapidity. In 1810, the number of inhabitants only a little exceeded 200, it now, 1822, probably contains ten times that number. It has a bank with a capital of 150,000 dollars. A steam boat navigation has been opened from this town to Milledgeville. The bar at the mouth of the Altamaha, has 12 feet water at ordinary tides. But little comparative expense, it is probable, would procure a much greater depth, and admit merchant vessels of the largest class.

Darke, county of Ohio; bounded W by Indiana; N by Mercer; E by Shelby and Miami; SE by Montgomery, and S by Prebble; length 32; width 21; area 672 square miles. It is watered by the head branches of still water, and SW branch of Great Miami. Surface in part hilly, but generally rather level with some prairie.

Soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasture. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,939
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,760
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	3,699
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,717

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	554
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	85
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	1

This table includes the population of Mercer county, 528 square miles, which added to 672, gives 1200 square miles, or a very small fraction above 3 to the square mile in both counties.

Darking or *Dorking*, town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 23 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Darlaston, village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

Darling Island, the largest of two islands in the entrance of lake Simcoe, Upper Canada

Darlings, post town, on Owl creek, Knox county, Ohio, 15 miles E from Mount Vernon.

Darlington, town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, seated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

Darlington Township, in the county of Durham, Upper Canada, lies to the west of Clarke, and fronts upon lake Ontario.

Darlington, district of South Carolina; bounded by Sumpter SW; Kershaw W; Chesterfield NW; Marlborough NE, and Marion and Williamsburg SE; length 34; width 28; area 950 square miles. Lying between Lynch's creek and Great Pedee river, the surface is rather level than hilly; soil generally of middling quality. Staple cotton. Chief town, Darlington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,097
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,162
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	57

Slaves - - - - - 2,731

Total population in 1810 - - 9,047

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 3,221
do. do. females - - - 3,181

Total whites - - - 6,407

Free persons of colour, males - 34
do. do. females - 35

Slaves, males - - - 2,200
do. females - - - 2,273

Total population in 1820 - - 10,949

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,938
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	90
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	39

Population to the square mile, 11½.

Darlington, town of Darlington, district of South Carolina, on Black creek, 40 miles E from Camden.

Darmstadt, capital of the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Darnes, post village of Montgomery county, Maryland.

Dart, river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

Dartford, town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, and is full of inns. by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Dartmoor, extensive Moorish tract in Devonshire; bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river Dart. On this moor prison, barracks were erected during the last war between Great Britain and the United States. Here on the 6th of April, 1815, by order of the commandant, 7 American prisoners were massacred, and 56 dangerously wounded.

Dartmouth, borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious harbour defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles SSW of

Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat 50 22 N.

Dartmouth College. This institution is located in the town of Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire. It was founded in 1769, by the Revd. Dr Eleazer Wheelock, and named in honour of William, earl of Dartmouth, one of its most munificent benefactors. In 1797, a Medical Institution was annexed to the college. The officers of this college, are, a president, 4 professors, 2 lecturers, and 3 tutors. The number of students, ordinarily about 150, and from 50 to 60 medical students. The college library exceeds 4,000 volumes; and two other libraries with about 2,000 volumes each, have been formed by associations of students. The medical department possesses a laboratory, anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms and chapel. The college has attached to its other establishments, an extensive and valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus. The site of Dartmouth college is pleasant and healthful, which, with the judicious arrangement of concerns, have rendered it a very flourishing institution. Its funds are chiefly drawn from lands, amounting to about 1600 dollars, annually. This revenue, added to the sums paid by students, yields a neat yearly amount of about 4000 dollars.

Dartmouth, post town and seaport of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. It is situated on the NW side of Buzzard's bay, about 75 miles S of Boston. Population in 1820, 3636.

Dassen-Eyland, or *Isle of Deer*, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope, so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh from 10 to 20 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

Davenport, township of Delaware county, New York. Population in 1820, 1384.

Daventry, corporate town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W. lat. 52 15 N.

David Point, cape of the island of Grenada, on the north. Lon. W C 15 26 E. lat. 12 20 N.

David's St. city in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a barren soil, on the river llen, scarcely a mile from the seashore. It was once a considerable place, and the cathedral is said to have the highest roof of any in England. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W. lat. 51 56 N.

David, Fort St. English fort, on the coast of Coromandel. It was taken and destroy-

ed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E. lat. 11 30 N.

Davis' Straits, arm of the sea, between Green and and N. America, discovered by capt. Davis, in 1585, which he endeavoured to find out a northwest passage.

Davidson, county in the state of Tennessee; situated on the W side of Cumberland mountains, bounded by Robertson N; Summer NE; Wilson and Rutherford E; Williamson S, and Dickson W; length 26; mean width 22; area 570 square miles. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Nashville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,931
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,252
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	130
Slaves	-	-	-	6,505

Total population in 1810 - - 15,618

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,390
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,676

Total whites - - - 12,066

Free persons of colour, males - 109

do. do. females - 80

Slaves, males - - - 4,045

do. females - - - 3,854

Total population in 1820 - - 20,154

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 95

Engaged in Agriculture - 5,070

do. in Manufactures - 963

do. in Commerce - 141

Population to the square mile, 36 nearly.

Davidson, post town and seat of justice, Lawrence county, Arkansas.

Davidstown, town of New Jersey in Hunterdon county, 10 miles above Trenton on the Asanpink creek.

Daviess, county of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river N; Breckenridge NE; Ohio SE; Muhlenburg S; Hopkins SW, and Henderson W; length 30; mean width 20; area 600 square miles. Surface hilly except near the streams: soil generally productive. Chief town, Owensburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,538
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,479

Total whites - - - 3,017

Free persons of colour, males - 5

do. do. females - 2

Slaves, males - - - 436

do. females - - - 416

Total population in 1820 - 3,876

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	997
do. in Manufactures	-	67
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 6.

Davies, county of Indiana, between the two main branches of White river, bounded by Dubois SE and S; Gibson SW; Knox W; Sullivan NW, and Monroe and Lawrence NE; length 60; mean width 15; area 900 square miles.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	1,810
do. do. females	-	1,590

Total whites	-	3,400
Free persons of colour, males	-	15
do. do. females	-	17
Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0

Total population in 1820, 3,432

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	924
do. in Manufactures	-	62
do. in Commerce	-	2

Population to the square mile, 4 nearly.

Davies, post village, Mecklenberg county, Virginia.

Davisburg, town of Christian county, Kentucky.

Davis-store, post office, Rapide, parish Louisiana.

Davis' Inlet, or *Strait*, E coast of Labrador. Lon. W C 16 50 E. lat. 56 20 N.

Davis' Straits, an immense opening into Hudson's and Baffins bays, between N. America and Greenland. This inland sea bears NW and SE; 700 miles in length and 450 miles wide.

Davis' Tavern, post office, Sussex county, Virginia.

Dawn, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

Dauphin, river of British North America, flowing into Little Winnipic lake. Lon. W C 23 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Dauphin, county of Pennsylvania, on the east side of Susquehannah river; bounded by Lancaster and Lebanon SE; by Susquehannah river W; Northumberland N, and Schuylkill NE; length 33; mean width 16; area 528 square miles. This country is extremely diversified in surface. The SE part of the country is hilly and broken, but with a soil highly productive. The Swatara rises in Schuylkill, and traverses Lebanon into Dauphin, passing over the southeastern section of the latter, into the Susquehannah river. This part of the county

lies below the Kittatinny range of mountains, and covering about 230 square miles, is subdivided into nearly equal portions by the limestone and slate regions. See *Kittatinny Valley*. Above the Kittatinny mountain, the residence of the county is excessively broken by mountains and hills, with a generally sterile soil. The staples of Dauphin are, grain, flour, whiskey, salted provisions and live stock. Chief town, Harrisburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	16,011
do. do. females	-	15,593
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	253
Slaves	-	26

Total population in 1810, 31,883

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	10,738
do. do. females	-	10,409

Total whites	-	21,147
Free persons of colour, males	-	268
do. do. females	-	239
Slaves, males	-	4
do. females	-	5

Total population in 1820 21,663

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	132
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,353
do. in Manufactures	-	1,410
do. in Commerce	-	104

Population to the square mile, 41.

Dauphin, island of Alabama, off the mouth of Mobile bay. It is a sandy flat, covered with a few trees, about 6 miles long, and from two miles to a quarter of a mile wide. The Pass au Heron into Mobile bay, enters from Pascagoula Sound, north from Dauphin Island; the main Pass enters between the island and Mobile Point.

Dauphin Fort, seaport of St. Domingo, on the north side of the island. Lon. W C 4 40 E, lat. 19 41 N.

Dauphny, late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, N by the Rhone and Savoy, S by Provence, and E by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the kings of France is called the Dauphin. Two-thirds of Dauphny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. The principal rivers are

the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

Dax, or *Acs*, ancient town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N

Dayton, flourishing post town and seat of justice for Montgomery county, Ohio. It is situated on level ground, upon the eastern bank of the Great Miami river, just below the confluence of that and Mad river. It contains an academy, a printing office, a bank, several mercantile stores, and three apothecary shops; also a presbyterian meeting house, one for methodist, a court house and jail, and above 130 dwelling houses, and 1000 inhabitants. There are numerous mills in the vicinity, particularly on Mad river, near its mouth, where it is peculiarly well calculated for mills and other machinery necessary to be propelled by water. Distance 66 miles, west by south from Columbus, and 52 northerly from Cincinnati. Lat. 39 42 N, lon. 7 8 W.

Dayton, township of Montgomery county, Ohio, in which the preceding town is situated. Population in 1820, 2530.

Deadman's-Head, cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

Dead Sea, lake of Palestine, ancient Asphaltites, into which the river Jordon runs. It is 70 miles long, and 20 broad, enclosed on the E and W by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen.

Deal, seaport in Kent with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a strait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houses, which are mostly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal or Walmer castle to the S, and Sandown castle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands, are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Deal, village of New Jersey; situated on the sea shore in Monmouth county, famous as a watering place, 7 miles S from Shrewsbury.

Dearborn, post town and township Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1820, 463.

Dearborn, county of Indiana, on Ohio river, bounded by the state of Ohio and Ohio river E; Switzerland S; Ripley W; and Franklin N; length 27; mean width 15; area about 400 square miles. Surface

very hilly, though with a productive soil. Chief town, Lawrenceberg.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,750
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,460
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	92

Total population in 1810 - - 7,310

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	6,029
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,367

Total whites - - - 11,396

Free persons of colour, males - 43

do. do. females, 29

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 11,468

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	93
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,722
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	245
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	57

Population to the square mile, 28.

Dearborn, river, a western branch of Missouri, into which it falls above the rapids.

Deben, river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Doben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E. lat. 52 22 N.

Debrecen, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 106 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E. lat. 47 32 N.

Debretzin, town of Hungary and the seat of a very respectable academy, possessing a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes. The number of students are considerable, exceeding five hundred. It is situated about 160 miles ESE from Vienna.

Decatur, post town and township, of Otsego county, New York, nine miles W from West Union. Population in 1820, 902.

Decatur, post town and township, Brown county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 101.

Decatur, township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 635.

Deccan, extensive tract of country, in Asia, which, in its ordinary acceptation, means only the countries situated between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic and Orissa, that is the provinces of Candaise, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S from the peninsula of

Hindoostan. Candeish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the Nizam of the Deccan.

Deception, bay of North America, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 48 W. lat. 46 12 N.

Deception Passage, strait of North America on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 48 W lat. 47 10 N.

Decision Cape, south point of an island, lying between Prince of Wales' Island, and King George's Island. Lon. W C 56 56 W, lat. 56 05 N.

Decise, ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernais, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E. lat. 46 50 N.

Deckendorf, town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 miles SE of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Deckerstown, post town, Sussex county, New Jersey.

Deddington, town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W. lat. 52 2 N.

Dedham, village in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N of Colchester.

Dedham, post town and seat of justice, Norfolk county, Massachusetts: situated on the S side of Charles river, about 11 miles from Boston. It has a post office and 2493 inhabitants.

Dee, river of N. Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighshire, where turning N it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel falls into the Irish Sea.

Dee, river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmon, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Scotland.

Dee, river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Kirkcubrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kirkcubright.

Deeping, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W. lat. 52 42 N.

Deep Creek, post office, Pasquotank county, North Carolina.

Deep River, in North Carolina, one of the main and higher branches of Cape Fear river.

Deer Creek, southwesternmost township Pickaway county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1532.

Deer Creek, township of Ohio, Madison county. Population in 1820, 584.

Deerfield, post town and township, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 2133.

Deerfield, post town and township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles N from Northampton. Population in 1820, 1868.

Deerfield, township of Oneida county, New York, opposite Utica, on the Mohawk. Population in 1820, 2344.

Deerfield, post town, Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population 1900.

Deerfield, township in the SE angle of Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 430.

Deerfield, township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 558.

Deerfield, township of Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1804.

Deerfield river, rises in Vermont, and flowing S enters Massachusetts, turns to nearly E and falls into Connecticut river between Greenfield and Deerfield.

Deering, post town and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 1415.

Deer Isle, island and township, Hancock county, Maine, nine mile SE from Castine. Population 1500.

Deerhurst, village three miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deer Park, post town, Orange county, New York. Population in 1820, 1340.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E lat. 50 59 N.

De Kalb, post town, St. Lawrence county, New York, on Oswegatchie river, 20 miles above its junction with St. Lawrence. Population in 1820, 709.

Delagoa, bay of Africa, on the Indian Ocean. Lat. 27 S.

Delaware, river of the United States. The Delaware basin, intervening between that of Susquehanna and that of the Hudson, extends about 250 miles from north to south, with a mean width of 60 miles, extending over an area of 15,600 square miles. The Delaware rises by two branches in the Catsbergs, draining the angle between the Susquehanna and Schoharie branch of Mohawk. The sources of the Delaware flow SW by comparative courses, 50 miles, through Delaware county, in New York, unite at the NE angle of Penn-

sylvania, and turn at right angles to a course of SE; following the latter direction, by comparative courses, 70 miles, to the NW angle of New Jersey, and the base of the Kittatinny mountain; again turning with the mountain to the SW, follows that course along its base, by comparative courses, 40 miles, to the mouth of Broadhead creek, where the river again turns, and passes the Kittatinny mountain. The general physiognomy of the Susquehannah and Delaware, every where remarkable, is in no other place so striking as in the valley between the Kittatinny mountain and the continuation of the Blue Ridge, below Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh. This river has a very crooked course above and even below the Blue Mountains; the country is very mountainous through which it passes, until it leaves the Watergap. It continues hilly along its banks, below the mountain as far down as Wells falls below the village of New Hope, in Bucks county. It has many rapids and shallows along its whole length, until it reaches Trenton falls, where it meets the tide. Boat navigation is very difficult above Easton. From Easton to the tide, the navigation has been improved, and at present, a very considerable trade is carried on in this part of the river.

In the Kittatinny valley, 25 miles, by comparative courses, below the Delaware watergap, the Lehigh comes in from the northwest.

The latter stream claims a very large share of attention, as being one of the great channels from which the city of Philadelphia, and indeed the whole Atlantic coast, is destined to receive exhaustless supplies of coal.

This branch of the Delaware rises in Wayne, Luzerne, and Northampton, and is, emphatically, a mountain stream. Flowing first to SW, curves to S and SE, pierces the Kittatinny mountain, crosses the Kittatinny valley in a SE direction, is turned by the SE mountain at Allentown, where it winds to NE, and joins the Delaware at the borough of Easton, after a comparative course of about 80 miles. See *Lehigh*.

Below the SE mountain, the Delaware turns to a SE course 35 miles, to where it leaves the primitive, and falls into the alluvial formation at the head of tide water. Continuing over the alluvion four or five miles, the Delaware again turns to SW, nearly parallel to, and about five miles distant from, the primitive ledge, in which direction it flows, by comparative courses, 35 miles, to the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Respecting the Schuylkill, it is sufficient to observe, that, it has its principal sources in Northampton and Schuylkill counties: that its general course is from NW to SE,

by comparative courses, 120 miles. Few secondary rivers of the American continent are destined to become of equal importance with the Schuylkill, as a channel of inland navigation. The general course of SW is maintained by the Delaware, about 30 miles below the mouth of the Schuylkill, or about five miles below New Castle. Here the river, already considerably expanded in width, opens into a wide triangular bay, 65 miles in length, and 30 wide, between Capes Hinlopen and May. See *Schuylkill*.

Delaware Bay, the estuary of the Delaware river, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and between New Jersey and Delaware. This bay in strictness commences at Trenton, at the head of tide water, but is usually computed from Fishers Point below New Castle to Capes May and Hinlopen. Thus restricted it is about 65 miles long, and varying in width from 3 to 30 miles. It admits the entrance of the largest vessels though much impeded by shoals.

Delaware, one of the United States. This state is bounded by an exterior limit, from its SE angle at Fenwick's island to Cape Hinlopen 20
Along the right shore of Delaware bay - - - 90
Around the semicircle of 12 miles radius from New Castle - 25
Thence nearly south along Maryland - - - 87
Thence due east to Fenwick's Island - - - 36

Having an entire outline of - 258
Area, 2120 square miles, equal to 1,356,800 acres.

Extreme length from south to north, 96 miles; greatest breadth along its south boundary 36 miles.

- Extending from lat. 38 29, to 39 54 N.

The state of Delaware from its confined extent, and position pre-ents the most uniform surface of any of the great political sections of the United States. That part of Delaware bordering on Pennsylvania, rises into hills of some little elevation, and is extremely well watered. Receding, however, down Delaware bay, or rather along the intervening peninsula between that and Chesapeak bay the face of the country becomes more monotonous, and finally sinks to a nearly general level. Some parts of the lower sections of the state are marshy, some sandy, but interspersed with productive tracts. The respective fertility of the different divisions of the state can be seen by reference to the different counties with their comparative population.

In the northern part of the state the soil is well adapted to the production of grain

and pasturage. Grain and flour are therefore staple commodities. For the manufacture of the latter article few places in any country can possess greater natural facilities, than does higher Delaware. Brandywine creek rising on the primitive, and secondary formations in Pennsylvania is precipitated over considerable rapids in its passage from the primitive rock to the alluvial tract below. Red Clay and White Clay creeks, branches of Christiana river present similar features to Brandywine, and taken together, afford an uncommon assemblage of seats for mills and other manufactories. Much has been done to improve those natural advantages. Manufactories of paper, gunpowder, and cotton and woollen goods have been extensively established. A canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and to crop the state of Delaware, was undertaken in May, 1804. This enterprise, after considerable labour and funds had been expended, was from various causes, suspended, in 1805; but now, (1822) is again revived, with the most flattering hopes of success.

For political and legal purposes Delaware is subdivided into the following counties; having the population respectively annexed, in 1820.

New Castle	-	-	27,899
Kent	-	-	20,793
Sussex	-	-	24,057
			<hr/>
			72,749

In the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000. According to the census of 1790, they amounted to 59,000; in 1800, they had risen to 64,273.

Delaware, county of New York; bounded by Pennsylvania SW; Broome W; Otsego N; Scholiarie and Greene NE, and Ulster and Sullivan SE; length 45; mean width 36; area 1620 square miles. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Soil nevertheless fertile, and productive in grain, fruits and meadow grasses. Chief town, Delhi.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	10,409
do. do. females	-	-	9,762
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	77
Slaves	-	-	55
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-		20,303

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	13,441
do. do. females	-	-	13,008
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	26,449
Free persons of colour, males			43

Free persons of colour, females	39
Slaves, males	33
do. females	23

Total population in 1820,	<hr/> 26,587 <hr/>
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	558
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,771
do. in Manufactures	-	735
do. in Commerce	-	44

Population to the square mile, 16.

Delaware, county of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river; bounded by Delaware river SE; state of Delaware SW; Chester NW; Montgomery and Philadelphia counties NE; length 20; mean width 10; area 300 square miles. Surface generally hilly, with a soil naturally productive, and much improved in many places by artificial means. The Staples of this county, consist of grain, flour, fruit, and an indefinite number of articles for the Philadelphia market. Chief town, Chester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	7,084
do. do. females	-	-	6,828
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	822

Total population in 1810	-	-	<hr/> 14,734 <hr/>
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	7,001
do. do. females	-	-	6,700

Total whites	-	-	<hr/> 13,701 <hr/>
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Free persons of colour, males	-		609
do. do. females	-		499

Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	1

Total population in 1820	-	-	<hr/> 14,810 <hr/>
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	110
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,111
do. in Manufactures	-	843
do. in Commerce	-	48

Population to the square mile, 74.

Delaware, township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Delaware, township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 424.

Delaware, town of Virginia, King William county, on the point between the Pamunky and Matapony rivers.

Delaware, county of Ohio, on Sciota and Whitstone rivers, and on Ailam creek; bounded by Franklin S; Madison SW; Union W; Marion N, and Knox and Licking E; length 27; mean breadth 24; area about 650 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil in general productive. Chief town, Delaware.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	- - -	1,033	
do. do. females	- - -	923	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	44	
Total population in 1810	- -	2,000	
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	3,986	
do. do. females	- - -	3,616	
Total whites	- - -	7,602	
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	19	
do. do. females	- - -	18	
Slaves, males	- - -	0	
do. females	- - -	0	
Total population in 1820	- -	7,639	

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	38	
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	1,163	
do. in Manufactures	- - -	198	
do. in Commerce	- - -	0	

Population to the square mile, 12, nearly.

Delery, seigniory, Lower Canada, Huntingdon county, on the Sorelle river, 27 miles SSE from Montreal. Isle Aux Noix is in this seigniory.

Delft, city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Delfshaven, fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

Delfzy, fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It is seated on the river Damster, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

Delhi, province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moulton. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possess every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when

Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 80 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Delhi, post town and seat of justice, in Delaware county, New York, on Coquago branch of Delaware river, 70 miles WSW from Albany.

Delhi, township of Delaware county, New York, including the foregoing village. Population in 1820, 2285.

Delichi, river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

Delos, island of the Archipelago, now called *Dili*. There are abundance of fine ruins supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, town of Livadia, seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

Delsperg, town of Swiscriand, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles NW of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Delta, part of lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

Demer, river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichern, Arschoot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

Demerara, river of South America, in Guiana, rises at about lat. 4 N, and flowing nearly north 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles E from the mouth of the Isiquibo river.

Demerara, province formerly of Dutch Guiana, lying on both sides of the Demerara river. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Demerary, settlement formerly belonging

to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English in April, 1796.

Demmin, ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Demona, fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 48 18 N

Denain, village of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the Scheldt 8 miles W of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, county-town of Denbighshire; situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester, and 208 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, county of Wales, bounded on the S by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the N by Flintshire and the Irish Sea, on the W by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 miles long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp; the county being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep, goats, rye, and lead ore. The county sends two members to parliament. Population in 1801, 60,352, in 1811, 64,240, and in 1821, 74,511.

Dender, river of Austrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dendermonde, city of Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 miles E of Alicante. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Denmark, kingdom of Europe; bounded on the E by the Baltic sea, W and N by the Ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them. The king of Denmark's dominions, however, contain the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, the Faroe islands, and also Norway till lately; but in

consequence of Denmark being in alliance with France, during the grand confederacy against that Power, in 1813, the allies, under the crown prince of Sweden, soon after the battle of Leipsic, entered the king's dominions in the North of Germany; and after several severe battles, in which the Danes had to contend with very superior numbers, the king was compelled to conclude a treaty, wherein he ceded Norway to Sweden, and was to receive in exchange, Swedish Pomerania, and the Isle of Rugen. In the East Indies, Denmark possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the West Indies, the islands of St Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are supposed to amount to 1,500,000*l.* a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the East Indies, West Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is black cattle, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmark now contains:

	Population.
Jutland - - -	400,000
The islands of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falster, &c. - - -	550,000
Holstein - - -	350,000
Sleswick - - -	300,000
Lauenburgh - - -	40,000
Iceland - - -	60,000
Faroe Islands - - -	5,000
Settlements in the East and West Indies - - -	100,000
	<hr/> 1,805,000 <hr/>

Denmark, post town, Lewis county, New York, on Black river, on the road from Utica to Sackett's Harbor.

Denmark, township of New York, in Lewis county. Population in 1820, 1745.

Denmark, post town and township, Oxford county, Maine, on Saco river. Population in 1820, 792.

Denmark, township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, 6 miles E from Jefferson.

Dennis, post town and township, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about eight miles from Barnstable. Population in 1820, 1997.

Dennis, post village, Amelia county, Virginia.

Dennis-Creek, post office, Cape Mary county, New Jersey.

Dennysville, post town and township, Washington county, Maine, on the left bank of Denny's river, 23 miles NE from Machias, and 17 NW from Eastport.

Denny's River, rises in Madysbemp lake, Washington county, Maine, and flowing SE, falls into Cobscook bay.

Denton, post town, and capital of Caroline county, Maryland; standing on the E side of Choptank river, about seven miles E from Hillsborough, and 8 S from Greensborough.

Dentrecaesteaux's Channel separates Bruny's island from Van Dieman's land.

Deny's, St. famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Deposit, post office, Delaware county, New York, on Delaware river, 105 miles W from Catskill.

Deptford, town of Kent, four miles E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII. called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houses: a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E from London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Deptford, township of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 3281.

Derbane, river of Louisiana, in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta; it rises in a hilly pine ridge in the parish of Natchitoches, enterlocking with the

sources of Dacheet and Black Lake river. The entire length of Derbane is about 80 miles, it enters Ouachitta 3 miles above fort Miro. This little stream is navigable at high water thirty or forty miles; some good farming lands lie along the out-er-vaies, between the water courses and hills, but in general, the country drained by the Derbane, is open unproductive pine woods.

Derbane, small river of Louisiana; rises in the parish of the interior of Lafourche, and flowing SE. falls into the gulf, of Mexico, 10 miles W from the mouth of Lafourche river.

Derbane, creek (*bayou*) of Louisiana, in Opelousas, falls into the Courtableau from the left.

Derbent, seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians, in May, 1796, after a siege of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, county town of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derby post town, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the left bank of Housatonic, at its junction with the Naugatuck river. This place is remarkable for its mills and other manufactories, erected at the falls of the Naugatuck and Eight Mile rivers.

Derby, post town of Vermont, in Orleans county on lake Memphramagog. Population in 1820, 710.

Derby, township of New Haven county, Connecticut. Population in 1820, 2088.

Derbyshire, English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire

and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 miles in length from south to north; about 34 in breadth on the north side, but on the south no more than six. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash and Trent. Population in 1801, 161,142, in 1811, 185,487, and in 1821, 213,333.

Dereham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E. lat. 52 42 N.

Derenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

Derote, or *Deiroute*, town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Dermon, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2379.

Derne, town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli near the coast. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derry, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Swatara creek, 12 miles from Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 2256.

Derry, township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1551.

Derry, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2301.

Derry, township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1662.

Derry, township of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 902.

Derf, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles NW of Pskof. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

De Ruyter, township and post town, in the SW angle of Madison county, New York. Population in 1820, 1214.

Derwent, river in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, river of Yorkshire, which rising in the N riding, flows into the Ouse, below York.

Derwent, river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water, and Bassenthwaite-water to Cock-

ermouth, enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

Desaguero, river of South America. See *Colerado*.

Desaguero, river of South America, in La Paz flows north into lake Titicaca.

Deseada, one of the French Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It is 10 miles long and five broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the West Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Deseado, *Cape*, on the NW coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. W C 0 15 E, lat. 52 52 S.

Des Moines, large branch of the Mississippi, rises at N lat. 43 40, and Lon. W C 18 W. It thence flows SE by comparative courses 350 miles, falls into the Mississippi, about 130 miles by water above the mouth of Missouri.

Desna, river of Russia, joins the Dnieper from the NE at Kiov.

Desolation, *Cape*, on the SW coast of Terra del Fuego, South America. Lon. W C 10 30 E. lat. 54 55 S.

Desolation, *Cape*, of Greenland. Lon. W C 30 E, lat. 61 45 N.

Depage. See *Fox river*.

Des Plaines, river, branch of Illinois rises to the W from lake Michigan, and flowing S joins the Kankakee from the E and forms Illinois. At seasons of high water a channel is open between the Dee Planes, and Chicago rivers. See *Chicago*.

Dessau, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipzig. Lon. 12 22 E. lat. 51 53 N.

Destruction, or *Queen Hythe*, island of the United States in the Pacific Ocean on the coast of North America. Lon. W C 47 50 W. lat. 47 37 N.

Dethmold, town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E. lat. 52 0 N.

Detroit, post town, and capital of Michigan territory. It is situated on the western bank of the strait St. Clair, or Detroit river; between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles north of the west end of the former, and nine miles below the latter. Fort Detroit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. The town is near a mile in circumference, and previous to its being burned

in January, 1805, enclosed about 500 houses and a Roman Catholic church; built in a regular manner, with parallel crossing each other at right angles. It is rising again on a large scale, with wider streets. For eight miles below, and the same distance above Detroit, on both sides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations; and from the contiguity of the farmers' houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, were about 2000 in number, in 1778, 500 of whom were as good marksmen as the Indians themselves, and as well accustomed to the woods. They raise large flocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by windmills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of Detroit consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. The exports from this place for the year 1804, amounted to 38,028 dollars. By the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the United States the post of Detroit, and all the land to the north, the west and south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments. In 1807, the Indians, for 59,500 dollars, ceded to the United States about 50,000,000 of acres, extending from fort Defiance on the Miami, 260 miles on that river, lake Erie, the Detroit river and lake, the river St. Clair and lake Huron, including all the streams falling into those waters. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. Lon. W C 5 50 W. lat. 42 25 N.

Detroit River, or Strait of St. Clair, issues from lake St. Clair, and enters the west end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada. In ascending it, its entrance is more than three mile wide, but it perceptibly diminishes; so that opposite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; and from thence to St. Clair, it widens more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burthen, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than seven miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles; and several streams fall into it, chiefly from the north-west, viz. Bauche, Clora, Carriere, Detroit and Huron rivers. There are several windmills on the Detroit, and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlements are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the trees

are in blossom, the prospect as you pass through the strait is perhaps as delightful as any in the world

Detroit, le Petit, on the Ottawa river, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa river.

Dettingen, village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were defeated near this town in 1743 by George II. It lies between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four miles from each.

Deva, seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 40 W. lat. 43 24 N

Devento, town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E. lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overysse, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E. lat. 52 18 N.

Deverte, bay of New Brunswick, on the NE coast. Lon. W C 13 10 E. lat. 46 N.

Devetto, or *Zagoria*, town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 100 miles N of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E. lat. 42 25 N.

Devizes, borough in Wilts with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Salisbury, and 39 W of London. Lon. 2 2 W. lat. 51 20 N.

Devon, river of Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Ch. Idron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

Devonshire, county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad, bounded on the NW and N by the Bristol channel, E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, SE and S by the English channel, and W by Cornwall. It contains 1,600,000 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 398 parishes; and has one city and 35 market towns. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds

are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit trees are plentiful especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made.

On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and wood-cocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nests in the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the SW parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital. Population in 1801, 343,001, in 1811, 383,308, and in 1821, 439,044.

Deufrag, town of Tibet, in the county of Siniatur, seated at the conflux of the Allaknandara with the Ganges, 23 miles S of Siniagur.

Deux Ponts, or *Zewybrucken*, late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

Deux Ponts, town of Germany, once the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 miles NNW of Strasburg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 28 E lat. 49 15 N.

Devon, county of Lower Canada, south, off the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekir*, province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Armenia, E by Curdistan, S by Irac-Arabi, and W by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

Diarbekir, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek, and the residence of a pacha. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are about 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in Red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is seated on the Tigris, 150 miles NNE of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N.

Dickinson, township of Franklin county, New York. Population in 1820, 495.

Dickinson College. See *Carlisle*, Pennsylvania.

Dickinson, township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2007.

Dickinson's Store, post office, Caroline county, Virginia.

Dickinsonville, post office, Franklin county, Virginia.

Dick's, river of Kentucky; rises in Rockcastle, and Lincoln counties, and flowing NNW, separates Mercer from Garrard counties, falls into Kentucky river, 10 miles NE from Harrodsburg.

Dickson, county of West Tennessee; bounded by Hickman S; Humphreys W; Stewart NW; Montgomery N; Robertson NE, and Davidson and Williamson E; length 36; mean width 30; area 1080. Surface hilly in general; soil generally of but middling quality. Chief town, Charlotte.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,837
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,699
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	-	980

Total population in 1810 - 4,516

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,976
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,885

Total whites	-	-	-	3,861
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	14
Slaves, males	-	-	-	667
do. females	-	-	-	638

Total population in 1820 - 5,190

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,164
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	93
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11

Population to the square mile, 5 nearly.

Die, town of France in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drone, 24 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Diepholt, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, town of France in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. It is

not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Diessenhofen, considerable town of Swisserland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Diest, town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Dietz, town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, and is seated on the Lohm, 16 miles E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Dieuze, town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorrain, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Scille, 22 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Diez, *St.* town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Digby, township of Nova Scotia, on the bay of Annapolis, 18 miles SW from Annapolis.

Dighton, post town and port of entry, Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the right side of Taunton river, 39 miles S from Boston, and 7 miles S from Taunton. Population in 1820, 653.

Digman's Ferry, post office, Pike county, Pennsylvania.

Dignan, town of Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine, and in one of the squares was a statue of Lewis XIV. which has been destroyed since the French revolution. In front of the Palace Royal, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dill. See *Delos*.

Dilla, Mount, remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

Dillenburg, town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 miles NW of Marburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Dillengen, town of Suabia, with a university. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Dilliardsville, post office, Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Dillsberg, post office, York county, Pennsylvania.

Dills-Ferry, post office, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Dimotuc, town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Merizza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Dinant, town of France, now in the department of the North Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

Dinant, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Dinasmondy, town in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

Dinchurch village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is three miles NE of Romney.

Dinckenspil, free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and little council; the former is a mixture of Roman Catholics and Lutherans; but the little one is all Roman Catholics. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Dingelfing, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Iser, 20 miles NE of Landschut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Dingle, seaport of Ireland in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dingwall, royal borough in Ross-shire, seated at the head of the Frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen

yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 57 45 N.

Dinwiddie, county of Virginia; situated on the SW side of Appomattox river, which separates it from Chesterfield county; bounded by Brunswick SW; Nottoway W; Amelia NW; Chesterfield NE; Prince George E, and Sussex and Greenville SE; length 27; mean width 22; area about 600 square miles. Surface uneven, rather than hilly, Soil in many places of first rate quality, and in general good second rate land. Chief town, Petersburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,308
do. do. females	-	-	2,298
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	476
Slaves	-	-	7,442

Total population in 1810 - 13,524

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,639
do. do. females	-	-	2,734

Total whites - - - 5,373

Free persons of colour, males 326

do. do. females, 342

Slaves, males - - - 4,059

do. females - - - 3,692

Total population in 1820 - 13,792

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized 4

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,523

do. in Manufactures - 365

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, 23.

Disappointment, Cape, cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 53 S.

Disappointment, Cape. It is the N point of the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. W C 48, lat. 46 19 N.

Dismal Swamp, marshy tract, on the coast of North Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albermarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

From the general course of the Blackwater and of the Chowan rivers, below their junction, an extensive flat peninsula is formed between Albermarle Sound, Chesapeake bay, and James' river, of about 70 miles in length from north to south, by 50 mean width, east and west, or 3500 square miles. This extensive flat region is occupied by Currituck, Camden Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, and Gates' counties in North

Carolina, and by the Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk and Princess Anne counties in Virginia. It is the central parts which are occupied by the Dismal Swamp, but much of the residue is marshy, yet, by the census of 1820, the ten counties comprise a population of 87,510 inhabitants. The canal already executed between the Albermarle Sound and Nansemond river penetrates this tract.

Diss, town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen cloth, hose and stays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Diui, island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, three miles long, and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 43 N.

Dividing Creek, post office in Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Dividing Creek, small stream of Virginia, flowing into Chesapeake bay, between Northumberland and Lancaster counties.

Division, post town, NE part of Tompkins county, New York.

Dixan, first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta.

Dixfield, post town, Oxford county, Maine, 18 miles NE from Paris. Population in 1820, 595.

Dixhills, post office, Suffolk county, Long Island, New York.

Dixmont, post town. Penobscot county, Maine, 20 miles W from Bangor. Population in 1820, 555.

Dixmude, town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dixon, township of Prebble county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 841.

Dixon's Entrance, west coast of North America, between Queen Charlotte

and Prince of Wales' Islands. Lon. W C 55 W, lat. 54 N.

Dixon's Springs, post office, Smith county, Tennessee.

Dixville, township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 2.

Dixville, post office, Henry county, Virginia.

Dizier, *St.* considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri lé-Francois. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions; and through this whole course of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

Dniester, ancient *Tyras*, more recently *Danaster*, and modern *Dniester*, fine river which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and taking a SE direction visits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

Dobbs, *Cape*, in Hudson's bay. mouth of Wager river. Lon. W C 9 30 W, lat. 65 N.

Dobelin, town of Courland, 20 miles SW of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

Doboy, sound and inlet, receives the main left channel of the Alatomaha.

Dobrzin, town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the Vistula, 14 miles NW of Plocksko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Dobson's Cross-Roads, post office, Stokes county, North Carolina.

Doce Rio, fine river of Minaes Geraes in Brazil, flows by a general course NE by E, about 300 miles, by comparative courses, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 19 30 S.

Dockum, town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Doel, town of Dutch Flanders, on the

river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Doesburg, town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Is-sel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Dofrafield, or *Dofrine*, that chain of mountains which separates Norway from Sweden. It extends about 800 miles N NE, and rises to the elevation in some of its peaks of 7680 feet, above the level of the Ocean.

Dog River, branch of Pascagoula; rises between the latter and Tombigbee river, flows SSW, and falls into Pascagoula, 10 miles above its mouth.

Dog River, rises with the preceding, and flowing SE, falls into Mobile bay, about 10 miles below the town of Mobile.

Dogado, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polesino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the Lagunes of Venice.

Dohrman, SE township, Tuscarowas county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 520.

Dol, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is situated in a morass, 5 miles from the sea, and 21 SE of St Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Dolce-Aqua, town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, 5 miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Dole, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

Doleigno, strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dolegelly, town in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery, and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dollart Bay, large gulf separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

Domazlice, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen; on the rivulet Cadbuz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

Domfront, town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large chft from the summit to the base through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 38 N.

Domingo St. or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the West Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years. They were afterward forced to divide the island with the French, who obtained the W part; and the Spaniards retained the E, the most extensive and fruitful. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791 an insurrection began in the French plantations, and in a short time not less than 100,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattoes. In 1802 the French sent an additional force, and after several encounters the negro chief was induced to accept of apparently favourable terms; but soon after he was perfidiously seized, and sent in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. The other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; the natives again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804 caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti, the ancient name of the island. In 1806 the chiefs begun to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place. This latter chief perished in a war with Boyer, the successor of Petion, in 1820, leaving the latter master of the whole of what was French St. Domingo. In 1821, the Spanish part fell also under the authority of Boyer. St. Domingo has Cuba W; Porto Rico E, and Jamaica SW.

The population of this island in 1789, was from the best authorities, about 660,000 inhabitants, of which nearly

500,000 were black slaves. The French part contained 535,000, of whom 480,000 were slaves; the Spanish part 125,000; 15,000 of whom were slaves. It is probable that the present numbers do not materially differ in extent, though the number of whites have no doubt greatly diminished.

The trade of this island has greatly declined. The value of exports in 1791, exceeded 5,370,000 pounds sterling; 23,832,800 dollars. Coffee amounted to 84,617,328 lbs. Sugar 217,463 casks. Indigo 3,257,610 lbs. Cocoa 1,536,017 lbs. and Cotton 11,317,226 lbs.

Domingo, St. capital of the E part of the island of St. Domingo, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a navigable river, and had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it was in a respectable condition while it continued in the hands of the Spaniards. The city itself is large, well built of stone, and defended by batteries. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

Dominica, one of the Windward Carribbee islands in the West Indies. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is 28 miles long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

Dominica, largest of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

Domitz, town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elbe, 25 miles S of Schwerin.

Dommel, river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Tosa, 20 miles N of Varallo.

Domphaire, town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 miles WNW of Epinal.

Donremy-la-Pucelle, village of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Or-

jeans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neufchateau.

Don, large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkask, into three streams which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choaked up with land, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

Don, river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Erie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Upon both of these rivers is an excellent salmon fishery,

Don, river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donaldson, post office, Rowan county, North Carolina.

Donaldsonville, post town and seat of justice, of the parish of Ascension, Louisiana. It stands on the point formed by the Mississippi, and the efflux of Lafourche river, below the latter; contains 30 or 40 houses, and from 150 to 200 inhabitants, 81 miles above New Orleans.

Donawert, strong town of Germany on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augsburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Doncaster corporate town in the West riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Don, and has a castle now in ruins. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Donegal, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the Ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 43 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish par-

liament. It is in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

Donegal, town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Donegal, populous township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated in the NW corner of the county, about 14 miles NW of the borough of Lancaster. Population in 1820, 3986.

Donegal, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2564.

Donegal, township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 960.

Donegal, township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1879.

Doneschingen, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court-yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, where is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the source of the Danube.

Dongala, or *Dancala*, town of Nubia, with a castle seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Donzy, town of France in the department of Nièvre, and late territory of Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Doonab, or *Doubah* tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, *Loch* lake of Ayrshire, in the SE part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

Doon river of Scotland, which issuing from Loch Doon, runs NW divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

Dorat, town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 56 12 N.

Dorchester, county-town of Dorsetshire.

with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has three churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Dorchester, town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was the see of a bishop 500 years till 1086, when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

Dorchester, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston. It was settled at an early period of the colony in 1630. Population in 1820, 3684.

Dorchester, county of Lower Canada, along both banks of the Chaudiere river, and extending to the St. Lawrence.

Dorchester, township of Norfolk county, Upper Canada, on the river Thames.

Dorchester, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 584.

Dorchester, town of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the left bank of Morris' river, between Port Elizabeth and Leesbridge.

Dorchester, county of Maryland; bounded by Chesapeake bay S, and SW; Choptank river, and Caroline N; Delaware E, and Nanticoke river SE; length 32; mean width 20; area 640 square miles. Surface rather level, in part marshy; soil generally sandy and of second rate quality. Chief town, Cambridge.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	5,194
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,221
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	2,661
Slaves	-	-	-	5,032
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	13,108

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	5,132
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,963
Total whites	-	-	-	10,095
Free persons of colour, males				1,194
do. do. females				1,303
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,698
do. females	-	-	-	2,410
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	17,700

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,153
do. in Manufactures	-	41
do. in Commerce	-	30

Population to the square mile, 29.

Dorchester, post town and seat of justice Colleton district, South Carolina, on the left bank of Ashley river, 18 miles WNW from Charleston.

Dordogne, department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

Dorn, village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles SE of Campden in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

Dornoch, royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Taim. Part of the cathedral serves for a parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W. lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E. lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, county of England, bounded on the S by the English channel, on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E by Hampshire, and on the W by Devonshire, and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from E to W, and 34 broad from S to N, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. This county enjoys a mild pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable ground that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. It is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See *Portland* and *Purbeck*. Population in 1801, 115,319; in 1811, 124,693; and in 1821, 144,499. It extends over 1129 square miles, consequently it has 127 to each square mile.

Dorset, post town of Bennington county, Vermont, about 25 miles N of Bennington. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond. It was detached from the main land in 1421 by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 persons. In 1457, this city was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It was taken by the French in January 1795. It

is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48. E. lat. 51 50 N.

Dortmund, strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Enster, 35 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E. lat. 51 26 N.

Douay, city of France in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It is seated on the river Scarpe in a very pleasant and fertile country. The town is large and populous, and exceedingly well fortified. It is seated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. Lon. 3 10 E. lat. 50 22 N.

Double-bridge, post office, Lunenburg county, Virginia.

Doubs, department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté.

Doubs, river of France, rises in Mount Jura, and flowing first north, then west turns south and joins the Saone at Verdun.

Doie, small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France: and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Sanmur.

Dove, river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak parts, the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton. The Staffordshire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

Dove, cape on the coast of Nova Scotia, NE from Halifax. Lon. W C 13 E. lat. 44 20 N.

Dovedale, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

Dover, seaport of England in the county of Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, who are styled Barons of the cinque parts of which Dover is the chief. It is situated between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756. and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. It is the station of the packet boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E. lat. 51 8 N.

Dover, Kent county, Upper Canada, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Raleigh.

Dover, post town and seat of justice, of Strafford county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Cochocho, 12 miles N by W of

Portsmouth. This town was incorporated in 1633. Population in 1820, 2871.

Dover, township, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 16 miles SW from Boston. Population in 1820, 548.

Dover, post town of Kent county, Delaware, and the seat of a state government; situated on Jones' creek, near its junction with the river Delaware, about 36 miles S of New Castle. This small town is neatly built; the houses being mostly of bricks, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre is a handsome square, on which the state house and public offices are erected. It lies in the lat. of 59 10 N. and lon 75 30 W. Population in 1820, about 600.

Dover, town of York county, Pennsylvania, situated about eight miles westward from York, and containing 1500 inhabitants.

Dover, post town and township, Dutchess county, New York. Population in 1820, 2193.

Dover, township of Monmouth county New Jersey, on Cedar bay creek, 40 miles E from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1916.

Dover, post town, York county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of Conewago creek. Population in 1820, 1816.

Dover, township, Cayahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 308.

Dover, township of Athens county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 592.

Dover, post town, and township Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 718.

Dover, post town, and seat of justice, Stuart county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland river, 35 miles below Clarksville.

Dover-mills, post office, Goochland county, Virginia.

Douero, or *Douro*, river in Spain, which rises in Old Casile, in the mountains of Urbjon. It runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

Douglass, town in Lanerk-hire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same side, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

Douglass, seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Douglass, Cape, lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by cap-

tain Cook in 1778. Its summit forming two very high mountains. Lon. W C 75 30 W. lat. 58 N.

Douglass, post town and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 17 miles S from Worcester. Population in 1820, 1375.

Douglass, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 750.

Douglass, township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 709.

Douglass-mills, post office, Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Dourac, town of Persia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E. lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdan, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E. lat. 48 35 N.

Dowlach, town of Suabia, capital of Baden Dowlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giessen, 12 miles S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 28 E. lat. 49 2 N.

Doulens, or *Dowlens*, town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E. lat. 50 10 N.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malway, on the W by the Gauts, on the S by Visiapor and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles NW of Aurungabad. Near it are the Pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E. lat. 19 55 N.

Down, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth: bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Anmagh, on the NW by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

Down, capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, seven miles W

of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5 49 W. lat. 54 29 N.

Downs, roads on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See *Godwin Sands*.

Downe, township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1749.

Downham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ousa, 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E lat. 52 40 N.

Downingtown, post town, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Brandywine creek, 33 miles W by N from Philadelphia.

Downton, borough in Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London. Lon. 1 36 W. lat. 51 0 N.

Doylestown, post town and township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 26 miles N from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1430.

Doyleville, post office, parish of New Feliciana, in Louisiana.

Dracut, town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of the river Merrimack, about 35 miles NW of Boston. Population in 1820, 1407.

Draguignan, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles NW of Frejus. Lon. 6 35 E. lat. 43 31 N.

Drake, Port Sir Francis, bay W coast of Mexico. Lon. W C 46 W. lat. 38 N.

Drakenstein, district of the colony at the cape of Good Hope, 40 miles from cape town, celebrated for its fine wine.

Drave, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Siria continues its course by Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passes by Esseek, and a little after falls into the Danube.

Drayton, town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It is 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W lat. 52 34 N.

Drentelburg, town of Germany in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E. lat. 51 23 N.

Dresden, city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height;

and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are catholics, and there are about 800 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver-lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind instruments of music. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, and again in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. Dresden is rendered memorable for its neighbourhood being the principal theatre of operations between the allied and French armies during the greater part of the year 1813. The Russian and Prussian troops having entered it in the month of March was obliged to quit it in May after the battle of Lutzen; and Buonaparte afterwards held his head-quarters here for a long time. On the 26th and 27th of August of the same year, the allied army, 200,000 strong, under prince Schwartzenburg, attempted to carry the town by assault; but Buonaparte having arrived from Silesia, with his guards, the night before the attack, repulsed them with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. It was at this time, the celebrated general Moreau, received a mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia. The allies, in consequence of this disaster, immediately commenced their retreat into Bohemia; and the French, being too eager to profit of their success, had sent general Vandamme with about 30,000 men, into the mountains of that country to cut off their retreat. But on their arrival near Culm, they were assailed on all sides; and after a furious conflict, the whole army was nearly destroyed, and the commander with the whole of his staff were made prisoners. Soon after the battle of Leipsic, Dresden surrendered to the allies, with a garrison of about 25,000 men. It is 80 miles NNW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E. lat. 51 6 N

Dresden, post town and township, Lincoln county, Maine, eight miles NW from Wiscasset. Population in 1820, 1338.

Dresden, post town, Ohio, Muskingham county, 15 miles N from Zanesville.

Dreux, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E. lat. 48 44 N.

Driessen, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Bradenburg, with a strong

fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsperg. Lon. 15 43 E. lat. 52 53 N.

Drinward, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the gulf of Venice.

Drino, seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E. lat. 42 48 N.

Drogheda, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W. lat. 51 53 N.

Droitwich, borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday noted for excellent white salt made from the salt springs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles ENE of Worcester, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W. lat. 52 15 N.

Drome, department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Dromore, town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a very ancient town and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 8 E. lat. 54 25 N.

Dromore, township and post town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Susquehannah river, between Pequea and Octorara creeks. Population in 1820, 1500.

Dronero, town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps on the river Maera, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

Dronfield, town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is so resorted to, on account of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W. lat. 53 18 N.

Drontheim, province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardshuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

Drontheim, city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E. lat. 63 25 N.

Drowned Lands, valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on

the N side of the mountains, in Orange county. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Waikill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

Drowned Meadow, post office, Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island.

Drumbate, town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W. lat. 54 10 N.

Drumlanrig, town in Dumfriesshire in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, skreened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W. lat. 55 25 N.

Drummond's Island, in lake Huron, 36 miles E from Mackinaw. Here the British government maintain a garrison, and trading post.

Drummond-town, post town and seat of justice, Accomack county, Virginia, on a small creek discharging into the Atlantic Ocean, 45 miles N from Cape Charles.

Druses, people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies to the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

Dryden, one of the military townships in the state of New York, situated at the SE end of Cayuga lake. Population in 1820, 3951.

Duanesburg, township of New York, in Schenectady county, 25 miles W from Albany. Population in 1820, 3510.

Dublin county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent ten members to the Irish parliament.

Dublin, capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen green, nearly a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for

dissenters of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue.

Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy) the national bank. Trinity college, the hall of justice, the royal exchange, the custom-house, the royal hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, the linen-hall, the barracks, the tolls, or town-house, and Essex-bridge and Sarah-bridge, two of the six bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has two theatres. The Phoenix park, at the W end of the town, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit; and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine, a strong fortification. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about four miles NW of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable.

The harbour is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar: it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three miles below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock; and here the packets receive and land their passengers. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. A grand canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfort. Dublin is seated at the end of a spacious bay seven miles from the Irish Sea, 60 W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 WNW of London. Lon. 6 18 W. lat. 53 21 N.

Dublin, post town, and township of Chesire county, New Hampshire, 34 miles SW from Concord. The township includes the Grand Monadnock mountain. Population in 1820, 1260.

Dublin, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population, in 1820, 632.

Dublin, township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 713.

Dublin, Lower, township of Philadelphia, county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, 10 miles above Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 2640.

Dublin, Upper, township of Montgome-

ry county, Pennsylvania, situated between Abington and Gwinned townships, 15 miles NW of Philadelphia.

Dublin, post town and seat of justice in Laurens county, Georgia, on the right bank of the Oconee, 55 miles below Milledgeville.

Dublin, post town, Franklin county, Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river, 12 miles NW from Columbus. Population in 1820, about 50.

Dubois, Lake of the Woods, lake of British North America, west from Lake La Pluie, or lake Rain. The river La Pluie, flows from the latter to the former. The discharge of the Lake of the Woods is again into lake Winnipic. The NW boundary of the United States on N. lat. 49 intersects the west bank of the Lake of the Woods.

Dubois, county of Indiana, bounded by Perry SE; Spencer S; Warrick SW, Pike W; Davies NW; Owen N; and Orange and Crawford E; length 20; mean width 18; area 378 square miles. Surface generally hilly, and soil varied.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	612
do. do. females	-	-	-	548

Total whites	-	-	-	1,160
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	3
do. do. females,	-	-	-	5

Slaves, males	-	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	-	none

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,168
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	343
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
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Population to the square mile, 3.

Dubose's ferry, post office, Sumpter county, South Carolina.

Duck Creek, sometimes called *Salesbury*, post town and hundred, of Kent, Delaware, 12 miles N by W of Dover, and 28 S of New Castle. Population in 1820, 3951,

Duck river, Tennessee, rises in Franklin county, and pursuing a comparative course of about 150 miles WNW falls into Tennessee river, after having traversed Bedford, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, Dickson and Humphrey counties. It is navigable for boats at high water following the bends about 100 miles.

Duck Island, township, Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 18.

Dudley, town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron wares. There is a church at each end of the longest

street. It is ten miles NW of Birmingham and 120 of London. Lon. 2 0 W. lat. 52 33 N.

Dudley, post town and township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, situated on the line which divides this state from Connecticut, and on the E side of Lockwood river. Population in 1820, 1615.

Duff's Forks, post office, Fayette county, Ohio.

Duerstade. See *Wick-de-Duerstade*.

Duins, or *Doino*, seaport in the duchy of Carniola, eight miles NW of Trieste. Lon. 13 46 E. lat. 45 55 N.

Duisburg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university, seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 50 E. lat. 51 22 N.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, town of Westphalia, on the E side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews.

Duke of York's Island, island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Islands. The ground was covered by land crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. 172 30 W. lat. 8 0 S.

Duke of York's Island, island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May, 1791. Lon. 152 42 E. lat. 4 7 S.

Dukes, county, Massachusetts, comprises Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Nomans island, and the group of Elizabeth islands. The whole surface amounting to about 120 square miles of habitable land. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Edgartown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,489
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,645

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	156
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Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,290
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,543
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,652

Total whites	-	-	-	3,195
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	50
do. do. females	-	-	-	47

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,292
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	281
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	90
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	341
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Population to the square mile, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dulas, village on the NE side of the isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern ashes.

Dulce, river of North America, in Costa Rica, and Veragua, falls into the gulf of Dulce, after separating the two provinces from which it flows.

Dulce, gulf of the Pacific Ocean, into which the river Dulce is discharged. Lon. W C 5 20 W. lat. 9 N.

Dulderstadt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of Gottingen, and 130 NE of Mentz. Lon. 10 14 E. lat. 51 28 N.

Dulmen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 4 W. lat. 51 47 N.

Dulverton, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 164 W by S of London. Lon. 3 40 W. lat. 51 4 N.

Dulwich, village in Surry, five miles S of London.

Dumbarton, borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 30 W. lat. 50 0 N.

Dumbarton, township, Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 1450.

Dumbartonshire, or *Lenox*, runs far N among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Frith and river of Clyde; on the E by Lanerkshire and Sterlingshire; on the NE by Perthshire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn; the other parts being hilly, feed vast flocks of sheep. Population in 1801, 20,710; in 1811, 24,189; and in 1821, 27,313.

Dumblane, village in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

Dumfermline, borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Dumfries, post town and seat of justice in Prince William county, Virginia, on

Quantico creek, 32 miles SSW from Washington, and 23 miles NNE from Fredericksburg.

Dumfries, royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W. lat. 55 12 N.

Dumfries, county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Ayrshire, Lanerkshire, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Solway Frith; and on the W by the counties of Ayr and Kircudbright; extending about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. Eusdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway Frith, after a course of 27 miles. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 miles long and 14 broad. Niddisdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway Frith; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries. Population in 1801, 54,597; in 1811, 62,960, and in 1821, 70,878.

Dummer, township in Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 42.

Dummerston, post town and township, Windham county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, at the mouth of West river. Population 1800.

Dunamond, town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

Dunbar, royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches through which the tide flows: and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Bahol's army by earl Warrene, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W. lat. 57 12 N.

Dunbar, township of Fayette county, in Pennsylvania, on the SW side of Youghiogany river, opposite Connelville. Population in 1820, 1895.

Dunbarton, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated on the

W side of Merrimack river. 35 miles W of Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1450.

Duncansboro', town, Orleans county, Vermont, on lake Memphramagog. Population 150.

Duncannon, fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, six miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W. lat. 54 12 N.

Duncansville, post office, Barnwell district, South Carolina.

Dundalk, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W. lat. 52 16 N.

Dundas, county of Upper Canada; bounded E by Stormont; SE by St. Lawrence river; W by Grenville, and N by Ottawa river.

Dundee, royal borough in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour: and on the quay there are three very convenient and handsome warehouses, built in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high. The population in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24,000. It is seated on the N side of the Frith of Tay 12 miles from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W. lat. 56 30 N.

Duneburg, town of Lavonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E. lat. 56 8 N.

Dungannon, town of Ireland, in the county Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W. lat. 54 48 N.

Dungarvon, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W. lat. 52 6 N.

Dungeness, cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 29 E. lat. 50 52 N.

Dunkard, township of Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Monongahela, in Greene county, and bounded on the S by the line that divides this state from Virginia. Population in 1820, 1472.

Dunkeld, town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the N side of the river Tay, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 36 W. lat. 56 35 N.

Dunkirk, considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English,

but sold to the French, by Charles II. in 1662. Lewis XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom: but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. This place was besieged by the English in 1793, but they were forced to retire with loss. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunkirk, small village and port on lake Erie, Chataque county N. York. The harbour lies in form of a semi-ellips's. It is sheltered to the NW by a point of land, and on the N by a reef of rocks, on which there is only about 2 feet water. It is the only harbor from Buffalo to Erie, on the New York and Pennsylvania shore. From Buffalo 45 miles, and from Canadaway or Fredonia 4 m les.

Dunkirk, post town in King and Queen county, Virginia, 116 miles from Washington.

Dunklân's, post office, Newbury county, South Carolina.

Dun-le-roi, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Dunlop, village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

Dunmow, Great, town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Dunmow, Little, village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

Dunnington, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Dunmose, cape on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

Dunsmurry, post office, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

Dunse, town in Berwickshire; situate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Dunstable, town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even

an article of exportation. It is 34 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Dunstable, post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 miles NW of Boston. Population in 1820, 1142.

Dunstable, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Merrimack river, 25 miles NW of Boston. Population in 1820, 584.

Dunstable, township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 474.

Dunstaffnage, venerable castle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

Dunster, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Dunwich, borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Dunwich Township, Upper Canada, in the county of Suffolk, lies to the west of Southwold, having the river Thames for its north, and lake Erie for its south boundary.

Dupage, lake of Indiana, in the river Des Plaines, 6 miles above its junction with the Kanhakee.

Duplin, county of North Carolina; bounded by New Hanover S; Sampson W; Wayne N; Lenoir and Jones NE, and Onslow E; length 32; mean width 20; area 640 square miles. Surface generally level or moderately hilly, and soil thin and rather sterile.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,784
do. females	-	-	2,634
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	29
Slaves	-	-	2,416
Total population in 1810	-	-	7,863

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,913
do. females	-	-	3,171
Total whites	-	-	6,084
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	32
do. females	-	-	29
Slaves, males	-	-	1,874
do. females	-	-	1,725
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,744

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,270
do. in Manufactures	-	9
do. in Commerce	-	2

Population to the square mile, 15.

Duplin, Old, post office, Duplin county, North Carolina.

Dupreeville, post town in Northampton county, North Carolina; situated between Meherrin and Roanake rivers, 245 miles SSW of Washington.

Duquela, province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

Durampour, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan in the province of Guzarat, 46 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

Durance, river of France, which rises near Briançon, and watering Embrun, Talar, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

Durand, township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 78.

Durango, city of New Spain, province of New Biscay, and capital of the intendancy of the same name; situated 500 miles in a direct line from the city of Mexico, and 900 from Santa Fe. The height of the town is nearly 7,000 feet above the Ocean. Its environs appear to be volcanic. One of the largest masses of native iron ever discovered, exists near the city of Durango; its weight has been calculated to be above 40,000 lbs. avoirdupois. N lat. 24 25 W, lon. W C 26 35. Population 12,000.

Durango, intendancy of Mexico, better known by the name of *New Biscay*, belonging to the Captain Generalship of the Internal provinces, bounded W by Sonora; N by regions yet inhabited by Savages; NE by Texas; SE by a part of San Louis Potosi, and S by Zacatecas and Guadalupe. Area 118,922 square miles; length from north to south, from the mines of Guarissamay 650 miles; mean breadth 180 miles. Population 160,000.

The surface of Durango, is in general mountainous, and for its latitude cold. The soil is in most places dry and arid. Immense barren plains cover this intendancy, over which the Spanish and Indian horsemen roam at large, in never ceasing hostility to each other. No races of men differ more essentially than the Spanish Creole of the Viceroyalty, and the European descendants in the Provinces Internas, and the native Indian of Mexico, and the aborigines on the Rio Grande. Active, bold, brave, and extremely athletic, the inhabitants of the Internal provinces, civilized and Savage, know perhaps less of disease, than any part of the human species

in any age or country. Durango lies on the table land of Anahuac, in most places elevated upwards of 6,500 feet above the Ocean, but declining to the east and west. Its productions are European grain and fruits. Chief towns, Durango, Chihuahua, San Juan del Rio, Nombre de Dios, Pasquiaro, Saltillo, Paras and Sta Rosa de Cosiquiriachi.

Durant's Bay, North Carolina, Albemarle Sound. Lon. W C 0 44 E.

Durazzo, village of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N

Durby, town of French Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Durckheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Duren, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Durham, county of England, called the bishopric of Durham; bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Wes moreland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, seven market towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gauntless, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The soil is various; the south is rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish. Population in 1801, 160,361, in 1811, 177,625, and in 1821, 207,673

Durham, capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a bishop's see. Has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies and calmancoes; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat 54 50 N

Durham, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, between Wickham and Melborne, 60 miles E from Montreal.

Durham, township of Cumberland, Maine, situated on the SW side of Sagadahoc river, about 12 miles above its junction with the river Kennebec. Population in 1820, 1562.

Durham, post town and township, Staf-

ford county, New Hampshire, west from Great Bay, and 12 miles W from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1538.

Darham, post town and township, Middlesex county, Connecticut, 7 miles S from Middletown. Population in 1820, 1196.

Durham, post town and township, Green county, New York, 20 miles NW from Athens. Population in 1820, 2979.

Durham County, Upper Canada; bounded on the east by the county of Northumberland; on the south by lake Ontario until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Missassago Indians; and thence along the said tract, parallel to lake Ontario, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Northumberland.

Durham, northern township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 12 miles S from Easton. Population in 1820, 485.

Dursley, town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Durtal, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

Dusky Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an air of dignity from its palace and great church. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Dutchess, county of New York; bounded E by Connecticut. S by Putnam county in New York; W by Hudson's river, and N by Columbia county, New York; length 35; mean width 24; area 840 square miles. The face of this county is in a peculiar manner diversified. In the valleys of the Housatonic, Fishkill, Wappinger and Jansen, are extensive bodies of first rate land. In the intermediate space between those rich vales, extend fertile tracts of high land little less productive. The banks of the Hudson are steep, rocky and broken, and indeed generally precipitous. On its southern boundary, this county rises into mountains, some of the peaks of which, exceed 1200 feet above the level of tide water. These are the celebrated Highlands, which inflecting first to NE, and thence N, through Dutchess into the SE

angle of Columbia county, separate the sources of the Housatonic, from those of the creeks falling into the Hudson, and gives to the eastern side of Dutchess a bold and mountainous aspect. From the elevated ground from which they flow, and the comparatively deep chasm in which the Hudson is confined, the creeks of Dutchess are eminently calculated for the propulsion of machinery, an advantage to a considerable extent improved by the inhabitants. See *Mateowan*, *Wappingers Creek*, &c. This country is well cultivated and productive in grain, fruits and meadow grasses. Its staples are numerous, and consist of grain, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, butter, cheese, live stock, orchard fruits and garden vegetables. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

The population of Dutchess for 1810, included, also the townships subsequently formed into Putnam county. See *Putnam*.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	25,161
do. do. females	-	-	23,816
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	1,124
Slaves	-	-	1,262

Total population in 1810 - - 51,363

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	22,374
do. do. females	-	-	21,784

Total whites	-	-	44,158
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	764
do. do. females	-	-	921
Slaves, males	-	-	383
do. females	-	-	389

Total population in 1820 - - 46,615

Of these :
 Foreigners not naturalized - 248

Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,306
do. in Manufactures	-	2,826
do. in Commerce	-	319

Population to the square mile, 55.

Dutlingen, town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. It is situated on the Danube over which it has a bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles NW of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Dutotsburg, post town, Northampton county, Pennsylvania; situated on the west bank of the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap and at the foot of the Blue Mountain on the north side, in Smithfield township. It is 22 miles NE by N from Easton.

Duxborough, post town and township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N from Plymouth. Population in 1820, 2403.

Duxbury, township of Washington county, Vermont, on the left side of Onion river, 13 miles below Montpelier. Population 350.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, large river of Russia, which rises in Vologda, and flows NNW into the White Sea, at Archangel.

Dwina, river of Russia, in Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dyberry, township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Lackawaxen Creek. Population in 1820, 1082.

Dyer's Island, in the head of the bay of Quinte, lies to the eastward of Missassaga Island, Upper Canada.

Dysart, borough in Fifeshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

E

Eagle, township of Brown county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2133.

Eagle, creek of Adams, Brown counties, Ohio, falls into Ohio river, 10 miles below Maysville.

Eagle, township Hocking county, Ohio.

Eagle Island, township of Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 8.

Eaglesville, village, township of Manlius, Onondago county, New York.

Eagleville, town of Marengo county, Alabama, on Tombigbee, at the mouth of the Black Warrior.

Eaorwe, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by

Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

Eardly, township of York county, Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

Earl, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles NE from Reading. Population in 1820, 509.

Earl, township of Lancaster county, on Conestogo creek, 12 miles above Lancaster. Population in 1820, 5559.

Earslton, town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Earn, river which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for

above 20 miles through the valley of Strathairn, and joins the Tay below Perth.

Earne, lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island on which stands Inniskilling.

Earthquake Lake; lake in Missouri, said to have been formed by the earthquake in that country in 1812. Most of the accounts published of this phenomenon, were no doubt grossly exaggerated.

Eastbourn, town of Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

East Andover, town of Oxford county, Maine, 30 miles NW from Paris.

East Bay, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinte, Upper Canada, is where the forks of the north channel open, descending south-westerly from Hay bay.

East Bethlehem, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

East Bratford, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on Brandywine creek below East Caln. Population in 1820, 1217.

East Bridgewater, post village, Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

East Caln, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the Brandywine valley between West Whiteland and Sadsbury. Downingtown is in this township. 32 miles from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1162.

East Chester, post town, West Chester county, New York, 20 miles N from New York. Population in 1820, 1021.

East District, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the sources of Perkiomen, Minataway, Little Lehigh and Maiden creeks, 18 miles NE from Reading. Population in 1820, 599.

Easter Island, island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an eruption. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686; it was next visited by Roggeveen in 1722, and again by Captain Cook in 1744. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

Eastern District, of Upper Canada; bounded easterly by the province of Lower Canada; southerly by the river St. Lawrence; northerly by the Ottawa river, and westerly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque river, in Leeds county.

East Fallsfield, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch

of Brandywine, SW from East Caln. Population in 1820, 857.

East Goshen, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on Ridley creek, 7 miles E from Downingtown. Population in 1820, 735

East Greenwich, post town and township Kent county, Rhode Island. Population in 1820, 1519.

East Guilford, post village, New Haven county, Connecticut.

East Haddam, post town and township, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the left bank of Connecticut river, 14 miles below Middletown. Population in 1820, 2572.

Eastham, post town and township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 24 miles NE from Barnstable. Population in 1820, 766.

East Hampton, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 5 miles S from Northampton. Population in 1820, 712.

East Hampton, post town and township, Suffolk county, New York, includes Montauk Point and Gardiner's Island, 112 miles ENE from New York. Clinton Academy located in East Hampton, is a very respectable institution. Population in 1820, 1646.

East Hartford, post town and flourishing township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on Connecticut river opposite Hartford, to which it is conveniently connected by a fine bridge. Population in 1820, 3373.

East Haven, township of Essex county, Vermont, 48 miles N from Montpelier

East Haven, township, New Haven county, Connecticut, 4 miles E from New Haven. Population in 1820, 1237.

East Kingston, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 22 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 443.

East Lake, lies between the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, immediately to the north-east of little Sandy bay, on lake Ontario, Upper Canada.

East Main, part of New Britain, on the peninsula of Labrador; lies along the E shore of James' Bay.

East Main House, one of the British stations for Indian fur trade, stands on a river flowing into James' bay. Lon. W C 1 42 W, lat. 52 15 N

East Manor, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 3303.

East Marlborough, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the sources of Red Clay creek, 9 miles S from Downingtown. Population in 1820, 993.

East Minot, post town, Cumberland county, Maine.

East Nantmill, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the sources of French creek, 35 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1873.

East River, strait of New York, between

Long Island Sound and New York bay. Opposite the central part of New York, or from Fulton street to the main street of Brooklyn, East river is about three quarters of a mile wide. Vessels of any tonnage can pass through this strait. In it, is the principal commercial harbour of the city of New York.

Easton, post town and township, Bristol county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S from Boston. Population in 1820, 1803.

Easton, post town, SE angle of Washington county, New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, 22 miles above Albany. Population in 1820, 3051.

Easton, post town and seat of justice Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 60 miles N from Philadelphia. It is a borough town, situated on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers and Bushkill creek. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and along the cardinal points. The lower part of the town near the Delaware is on an elevated level, but the western extremity rises by a gradual acclivity to a considerable elevation. The adjacent country is bold, broken, and romantic. The soil is highly productive, and being well cultivated, gives a most pleasing aspect to the vicinity of Easton. Farm houses, orchards, fields and meadows, are comingled along the bottoms of the rivers and slopes of the adjacent hills. Bushkill creek is amongst the finest mill streams in the U. States. See *Bushkill*. This stream rises 8 miles N from Nazareth, and has an almost uninterrupted fall to the Delaware. Within the borough of Easton it passes the Chesnut ridge, and by a very winding and precipitous course reaches the Delaware, affording a rapid succession of mill seats.

The following valuable information respecting this interesting place, was communicated to the editor by an intelligent young gentleman, a native of that town. There are within the boundaries of the borough, 3 oil mills, 6 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 3 tan yards and tanneries, 1 brewery, and 31 dry good and hardware stores. A library formed in 1811, containing about 1200 volumes. An academy called the Union Academy, in which the learned languages are taught. Three places of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians; 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for German Lutherans. A court house, erected in 1758. Four fine bridges; one over the Delaware, a most substantial structure, erected at an expense of 80,000 dollars; one a chain bridge, over the Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road, and two over the Bushkill. Two banks; one a branch of that of Pennsylvania, and the other the Easton bank, with a capital of 400,000 dollars. The trade of this town is very considerable, particularly in the arti-

cle of flour, which constitutes the principal staple of Northampton county. Population in 1810, 1657, and in 1820, 2370.

Easton, post town and capital of Talbot county, Maryland, on the left bank of Treadhaven creek, 12 miles above Choptank bay, 50 miles SE from Baltimore. It is the most considerable town of the eastern shore, part of Maryland. Population near 2000.

Eastport, post town and port of entry, Washington county, Maine, at the mouth of Cobscook river, 280 miles NE from Portland. The boundaries of the township, contains Moose island, and several smaller islands. This town has rapidly increased, its shipping in 1816, exceeded 7,370 tons. Population in 1810, 1511, and in 1820, 1937.

East Sudbury, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 962.

Easttown, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 16 miles from the former. Population in 1820, 618.

East Whiteland, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 20 miles from the former. Population in 1820, 818.

East Windsor, post town and township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, 8 miles above Hartford. See *Warehouse Point*. Population in 1820, 3400.

Eaton, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, 84 miles SSE from Trois Rivières, or Three Rivers.

Eaton, post town and township, Strafford county, New Hampshire, N from Ossipee lake, 50 miles NE from Concord. Population in 1820, 1071.

Eaton, post town and township, Madison county, New York, on the head of Chenango river, 30 miles SW from Utica. Population in 1820, 3021.

Eaton, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Susquehanna river on Bowman's creek, opposite Tunkhannock. Population in 1820, 478.

Eaton, post town and township and seat of justice, Preble county, Ohio. The village is seated near a quarter of a mile from Old fort St. Clair, 34 miles W from Dayton, and 50 N from Cincinnati. Population in 1820, 255.

Eaton's Neck Light House, Huntington, Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island. It is situated on a point of land north from Huntington bay, of Long Island Sound 40 miles ENE from New York, and nearly opposite Norwalk in Connecticut.

Eatonton, post town and seat of justice, Putnam county, Georgia, 20 miles NNW from Milledgeville.

Eaton town, village of New Jersey, Monmouth county, 1 mile from Shrewsbury and 12 from Freehold.

Eause, ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 miles SW of Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Ebenezer, chief town of Effingham county, state of Georgia; situated on the SW side of Savannah river, 35 miles NNW of the city of Savannah. It was originally settled by emigrants from Germany.

Ebensburg, post town and seat of justice, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, 70 miles E from Pittsburg, and 4 miles NW from Beulah.

Eberbach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Eberberg, castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, 8 miles SW of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Eberstein, district and castle of Suabia, subject to the margravate of Baden. The castle is the chief place, six miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Eberstein, town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Eberville, town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Ebro, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean.

Ecaterrinenslaf. See *Catharinenslaf*.

Ecclefechan, village in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

Eccleshal, town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Stow, and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is six miles NW of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Echinades, now *Cuzzolari*, small islands on the coast of Epirus.

Echternach, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Ecyá, or *Ezija*, episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

Edam, town of New Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Eddystone, name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the distance of 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and Ocean from all the SW points, so that all the heavy seas from the SW break upon Eddystone with the utmost fury. Three light houses have been erected on these dangerous rocks; the first by Mr. Winstanly, 1696, which on the 27th November, 1703, was destroyed by a storm, and with it perished the ingenious founder. The second was built of wood by Mr. Rudyard, but was burnt in 1755. The third, and the one yet in existence, was constructed in stone by Mr. Smeaton, and finished August 24th, 1759. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eddrville, post town, and capital of Caldwell county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Cumberland river, 40 miles above its mouth.

Eden, town which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith.

Edenton, post town, port of entry, and the capital of Chowan county, N. Carolina; seated near the head of Albemarle Sound, 11 miles N by E of Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 22 E of Windsor, and about the same distance S by W of Hertford. It contains about 1500 inhabitants, and lies in the lat. of 36 65 N.

Edgartown, post town of Duke's county, Massachusetts; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the county, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard; situated in the lat. of 41 25 N. Population in 1820, 374.

Edgecombe, cape of King George's Island, west coast of North America, Lon. W C 58 15 W, lat. 57 02 N.

Edgecombe, post town, and township, Lincoln county, Maine, opposite Wiscasset on Sheepscut river. Population in 1820, 1629.

Edgecombe, county of North Carolina; bounded by Greene S; Wayne SW; Nash NW; Halifax NE; Martin E, and Pitt SE; length 33; mean width 14; and area 460 square miles. Surface level, and soil generally sandy and unproductive. Chief town, Tarborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,534
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,545
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	237

Slaves	-	-	-	-	5,107
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	-	12,423
Population in 1820.					
Free white males	-	-	-	-	3,573
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	3,700
Total whites	-	-	-	-	7,273
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	127
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	131
Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	3,961
do. females	-	-	-	-	1,784
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	-	13,276

Of these ;					
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,973
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	174
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	-	24

Population to the square mile, 29.

Edgefield, district of South Carolina; bounded by Savannah river NW; Abbeville NW; Newberry N; and Lexington, Orange and Barnwell SE; length 46; mean width 40; area 1840 square miles. Surface moderately hilly and soil of second rate quality. Chief town, Edgefield.

Population in 1810					
Free white males	-	-	-	-	7,340
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	7,093
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	151
Slaves	-	-	-	-	8,576
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	-	23,160

Population in 1820.					
Free white males	-	-	-	-	6,425
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	6,439
Total whites	-	-	-	-	12,062
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	26
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	6,439
do. females	-	-	-	-	5,761
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	-	25,119

Of these ;					
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	8,872
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 13.

Edgemont, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on both sides of Providence creek, about 15 miles W of Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 640.

Edgehill, village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

Edgware, town in Middlesex, with a

market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London. Lon. 0 14 W. lat. 51 37 N.

Edikofen, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Prussians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

Edinburgh, metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New towns. The Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyrood-house, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow valleys, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high street which runs between the castle and Holyrood-house, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high. From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. In 1811 the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 103,000. It is supplied with water conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Edinburgh is two miles SSW of Leith (which is its port) and 377 N by W from London. Lon. 3 12 W. lat. 55 58 N.

This city has become deservedly celebrated for the number, extent, and excellence of its literary institutions. The university of Edinburgh was founded in 1582, and now, embraces professorships, on almost every important pursuit of the human intellect. The number of students ordinarily exceeds 2000. To the university is attached a library containing above 50,000 volumes. As a medical school, the reputation of this university occupies a most exalted rank. The other literary charitable, religious and legal institutions are numerous and highly respectable. Of all the great cities of the British empire, Edinburgh is supposed to derive the least comparative emolument from trade, commerce or manufacturers.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, county of Scotland, 27 miles long and from 6 to 16 broad, bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth, E by the shires of Haddington.

Berwick, and Roxburg, S by those of Selkirk, Peebles and Lanerk, and W by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass, also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala. Population in 1801, 122,954; in 1811, 148,607; and in 1821, 191,514.

Edinburgh, township of Saratoga county, New York, 28 miles NNW from Balston Spa. Population in 1820, 1469.

Edinburgh, village of Elbert county, in Georgia, on the right bank of Savannah river, 65 miles above Augusta.

Edinburgh, township of Portage county, Ohio, SW from Ravenna, and along the right bank of Cuyahoga river. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Edinburgh, township, Dearborn county, Indiana.

Edisto, post town in Orange county, South Carolina, 577 miles from Washington.

Edisto, considerable river of South Carolina, which rises in the district of Edgefield, and after meandering in a SE direction, between Barnwell and Orangeburgh, enters Colleton and falls into the ocean by two separate outlets in the lat. of 32 25 N.

Edisto, island of Georgia, formed by the two outlets of Edisto river. It is separated from Wadmelau island, by North Edisto, and is fertile and well cultivated. Staple, cotton.

Edmeston, post town, and township of Otsego county, New York, 20 miles W from Cooperstown. Population in 1820, 1841.

Ednam, village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

Edward, cape of west coast of North America on King George's Island, 40 miles N from Cape Edgecombe. Lon. W C 58 45 W lat 57 40 N.

Edwards, county of Illinois, on Wabash; bounded by White S; Wayne W; Crawford N, and Wabash river SE; length 33; mean width 30; area 990 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Palenrya. Birkbeck's settlement is in the SE part of this county.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,861
do. do. females	-	-	1,561
Total whites	-	-	3,422
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	4
Total population in 1820	-	-	3,444

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	387
Engaged in Agriculture	-	767
do. in Manufactures	-	87
do. in Commerce	-	21

Population to the square mile, 3½.

Edwardsville, township of Greenville county, Upper Canada.

Edwardsville, post town and seat of justice, Madison county, Illinois, on the left bank of Cahokia river, 22 miles NE from St. Louis. A land office, a bank, and one printing office, have been located in this town.

Eel river, small branch of Wabash, enters from the NW, 20 miles nearly S from Fort Wayne.

Efferding, town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 52 E. lat. 48 18 N.

Effingham, village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 miles NE of Guilford, and 17 SW of London.

Effingham, county of Lower Canada, extends from the Ottawa river, opposite Isle Jesus, in a NE direction between York and Leinster counties. It lies NW from Montreal.

Effingham, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, 43 miles NE from Concord. Population in 1820, 1368.

Effingham, county of Georgia, between Savannah, and Great Ogeechee river, and bounded S by Chatham; W by Great Ogeechee river; NW by Scriven; and NE and E by Savannah river; length 26; mean width 18; area about 470 square miles. Surface level and soil sandy. Chief town, Springfield. Staple, cotton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	830
do. do. females	-	-	745
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	1,010

Total population in 1810 - - - 2,586

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	872
do. do. females	-	-	782
Total whites	-	-	1,654
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	9
do. do. females,	-	-	8
Slaves, males	-	-	761
do. females	-	-	586

Total population in 1820 - - - 3,018

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,084
do. in Manufactures	-	none
do. in Commerce	-	18

Population to the square mile, 6.

Egg-Harbour, Great, inlet of Gloucester county, New Jersey, receiving from the NW Great Egg Harbour river. The inlet and river are navigable about 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Egg-Harbour, Little, inlet between Burlington and Monmouth counties, New Jersey. It is navigable 20 miles for 60 ton vessels.

Egg-Harbour, Great, post town, seaport, and port of entry, Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the N side of Great Egg-Harbour Inlet, 60 miles SE from Philadelphia. The township in 1820, contained 1635 inhabitants.

Egg-Harbour, Little, post town, seaport and port of entry, Burlington county, New Jersey, at the mouth of Little Egg-Harbour Inlet. Population in 1820, 1192, in the township.

Egg Island, small island of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the N side of Delaware bay.

Egmont, bay of the island of St. Johns, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly opposite bay Oeite in New Brunswick. Lon. W C 13 E. lat. 46 30 N.

Egmont, island in the gulf of Mexico, on the W coast of Florida 20 miles NW from the mouth of Tampa bay. Lon. W C 6 20 W. lat. 28 N.

Egg, fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

Egham, village in Surry, which has two neat almshouses for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

Eglisau, ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich. Lon. 8 30 E. lat. 47 33 N.

Egra, town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E. lat. 50 9 N.

Egremont, town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and is 14 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W. lat. 54 32 N.

Egremont, township and post town, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic, 18 miles SSW from Lenox. Population in 1820, 865.

Egypt, country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadest: bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest

part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in East India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe visit the harbours of the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandize; and from other parts the natives get elephant's teeth; ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland, to Pez, and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton, cloib, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly; the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat to a European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds, of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat, and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and wo to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest; their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits and all sorts of garden stuff; and in Lower Egypt, are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans,

water fowls of all kinds, and the ibis which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the cerastes, or burned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it; for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has instantly bit and killed them. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years; many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyzes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinths, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest Cambyzes demolished the temples and persecuted the priests. After his death, this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who having conquered Persia, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatria, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs declined, Saladine set up the empire of the Mamloucks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria and Arabia. Egypt was then conquered by Selim, a Turkish emperor, and great numbers of its ancient inhabitants withdrew into the plains. An attempt was then made to deprive the Ottoman Porte of its authority over Egypt by Ali Bey, who having been for some time extremely fortunate, was at last defeated and killed in 1773. Egypt has been since torn by civil wars between the adherents of Ali, and other beys or princes, who rose on his ruins. Alternately expelled from Cairo, they finally agreed to a compromise in 1789. From this period nothing of importance occurs till 1799, when this coun-

try was invaded by the French under Bonaparte; they landed at Alexandria, which surrendered to them after a feeble resistance. They then proceeded to Rosetta and Cairo, which they took without much difficulty. They would probably have subdued the whole country, and finally overturned the Turkish empire, had not their progress been arrested at St. John d'Acre, by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended that inconsiderable place with such invincible courage and skill, that the enemy were compelled after innumerable desperate attacks to abandon the attempt. They were shortly afterwards deserted by their commander, who has returned to France. A treaty was entered into by Sir Sidney Smith, which did not meet the approbation of the British government. The country was subsequently abandoned by French and British, and has since submitted to the nominal authority of the Turks, but is really subject to the Bey, or Pacha.

Egypten, town of Poland in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 10 40 E. lat. 56 2 N.

Elhigen, name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E. lat. 48 15 N, and the latter, in lon. 8 45 E. lat. 45 25 N.

Ehrenbreitstein, very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It is seated on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector.

Eimeo, one of the Society Isles, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by captain Cook, in his last voyage.

Elmbeck, town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 0 E. lat. 51 46 N.

Einsiedeln, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whose distant summits are covered with snow.

Eisleben, town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield, famous as the birth place of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfield. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Eisnach, town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E. lat. 50 59 N.

Etthen, or *Ythan*, river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county in a SE direction, and falls into the British Ocean at Newburgh.

Ekereford, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 30 E. lat. 54 56 N.

Elba, island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble.

Elba, island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and the island of Corsica, and separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. It was known to the Greeks by the name of *Æthalia*, and to the Romans by that of *Illa*. The form of the island is very irregular, the length from E to W is about 14 miles, and the greatest breadth, which is at the W end, is between eight and nine miles; and contains a population of 13,700 souls. The whole island presents numerous mountains, separated by deep valleys, and some plains of considerable extent; the southwest part is the most elevated, and are composed of black and white granite, susceptible of a fine polish. Elba has been renowned for its mines of iron and loadstone, for a period beyond the reach of history. Aristotle speaks of them as opened from time immemorial; it has also quarries of fine marble. On the NE part, is the mountain, or mine of iron ore, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. The tower of *Volterrajo* stands on this mountain, on a shaggy rock. The view from this tower is wonderfully fine every way, as the eye overlooks the whole island, that of Corsica, many scattered islets, the channel of Piombino, and a great range of continent. On the E side of the mountain, stands *Rio*, a village inhabited by miners. Under it breaks out the only rivulet in Elba which does not run above a mile before it falls into the sea; but the water gushes out of the rock in such abundance, that it turns 17 mills in that short course. The soil of Elba is very narrow, with scanty room for cultivation, and few places level enough for corn, producing little more than six months provisions for its inhabitants; but the island is so situated, that it can, in spite of a blockading fleet, be always supplied with provisions, and the garrison with reinforcements. The wine is good, if made with care and properly kept; the fruit of its standard trees are excellent, though not in great plenty; orange and lemon trees thrive very well in the sheltered valleys and narrow plains near the sea. There are several springs of excellent

water in the island; and the climate is much milder than the adjacent continent, for it produces many fruits and plants that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. Among the animals and birds, are wild boars, hedge-hogs, partridges, quails, canary-birds, nightingales, ortolans, &c. It has no rivers; but there are a number of rivulets. This island was held, with Piombino, by the Appiani, as a fief of the empire, till Charles V. thought proper to transfer it to Cosmo I. duke of Florence, that he might rescue it and the adjacent coasts from the Turks and French. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the prince of Piombino, except Porto Ferrajo, and Porto Longone, the former belonging to the duke of Tuscany, and the latter to the king of Naples; but in 1801, the French became possessed of the whole island. In consequence of the late political events in Europe, this island has attracted a considerable degree of interest, on account of Napoleon Buonaparte, emperor of the French, having chosen it for his future residence. By the treaty concluded with him in April, 1814, which was guaranteed by all the powers of Europe, the full sovereignty of the island is vested in him, as his sole property, during the remainder of his life; and to form a separate principality. On the 4th of May following, he landed with his suite, at Porto Ferrajo, (which he left on the 26th of February, 1815, on his last expedition into France) the capital of the island. Lon. 16 15 E. lat. 42 50 N.

Elba, township of Genesec county New York. Population in 1820, 1333.

Elbassano, town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E. lat. 41 34 N.

Elbe, large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Koningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

Elbert, county of Georgia, between Broad and Savannah rivers: bounded NE by Savannah river; SW by Broad river, and N by Franklin county in Georgia; length 38; mean width 16; area 800 square miles. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Elberton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,882
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,650
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	50
Slaves	-	-	-	4,574
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	12,156

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,362
do. do. females	-	-	3,267
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Total whites	-	-	6,629
Slaves, males	-	-	2,604
do. females	-	-	2,555
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Total population in 1820	-	-	11,788

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,954
do. in Manufactures	-	130
do. in Commerce	-	150

Population to the square mile, 13.

Elberston, small town of Effingham county, Georgia, on the Ogeechee, 20 miles W from Ebenezer.

Elberton, post town and seat of justice, in Elbert county, Georgia, 23 miles NW of Petersburg on the Savannah river, and 30 SE of Carnesville.

Elbeuf, town of France, in the department of Power Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 3 E. lat. 49 19 N.

Elbing, strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles SE of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E. lat. 54 9 N.

Elbogen, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E. lat. 50 16 N.

Elbridge, post town, Onondago county, New York, on Skeneateles outlet 60 miles W from Canandaigua.

Elburg, town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E. lat. 52 30 N.

Elcatif, seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E. lat. 26 0 N.

Elche, town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W. lat. 38 7 E.

Eldridge, township of Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 376

Eleanor, Point, northern extremity of Knights island, on the NW coast of North America. Lon. W C 70 W. lat. 60 37 N.

Elephanta, island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about 3 miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which you land you see the figure of an elephant, of

the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling large cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephants was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eleven-point-river, one of the western branches of Black river fork of White river, enters the latter, nearly on the line between Missouri and Arkansas, and between Thomas' fork and Strawberry rivers.

Eleuthes, kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, county-town of Murrayshire, Scotland, pleasantly seated on the river Lossi. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magnificent ruins sufficiently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W. lat. 57 37 N.

Elizabeth, small river of Virginia, rises by several branches in Princes Anne and Norfolk counties, and flowing generally NW, passes Norfolk, and falls into Hampton roads 10 miles below the former place. It admits vessels of 18 feet draught to Norfolk. Its mouth is defended by Craney island fort. The dismal swamp canal, leads from the middle branch of Elizabeth river, nine miles above Norfolk.

Elizabeth, Cape, the NE point at the entrance of Cook's Inlet. Lon. W C 63 30 W. lat. 59 09 N.

Elizabeth City, county of Virginia, between York and James river, bounded by Chesapeake bay E; Hampton-roads S; Warwick W; and York N; length 8; breadth 8; area 64 square miles.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	820
do. do. females	-	-	909
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	75
Slaves	-	-	1,734

Total population in 1810

 3,608

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,175
do. do. females	-	-	901
Total whites	-	-	2,076

Free persons of colour, males	-	41
do. do. females	-	29
Slaves, males	-	819
do. females	-	824
		<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	3,789
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	88
Engaged in Agriculture	-	817
do. in Manufactures	-	18
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile, 59.

Elizabeth City, post town, and seat of justice, Pasquotank county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Pasquotank river, 45 miles S from Norfolk, and 35 NE from Edenton.

Elizabeth Islands, a group on the coast of Massachusetts, stretching SW from Buzzard's bay, between the island of Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth bay. They form part of Dukes county, are 12 or 13 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nasahawenua, Pineguese and Chat-tahunk.

Elizabeth, township of Leeds county, Upper Canada, opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York. Brockville, seat of justice for the county, is in this township.

Elizabeth, post town and seat of justice, Essex county, New York, on Bonquet river, 130 miles N from Albany. Population in 1820, 889.

Elizabethtown, post town and borough, Essex county, New Jersey, on a creek of the same name, which discharges into the Kills, or Sound of Staten Island. There is in this village a bank, an academy, and several places of public worship. Vessels of 300 tons come to Elizabethtown point, two miles distant, and small vessels of 30 tons reach the village. From Newark 6 miles, New York 15 miles. A steam boat plies between Elizabethtown-point and New York. Population in 1820, 3515 in the township.

Elizabethtown, post town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania: seated near the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 miles NW of the borough of Lancaster, containing 1928 inhabitants in 1820.

Elizabethtown, township and post town in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the E side of Monongahela river, about 12 miles above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S by E from Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 4381.

Elizabethtown, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Maryland, (sometimes called Hagerstown) on Antietam creek, 26 miles NW from Fredericktown, and 14 N of Sharpsburg; containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Elizabethtown, post town and seat of justice, Bladen county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 40 miles

above Wilmington, and 55 below Fayetteville.

Elizabethtown, post town and seat of justice, Hardin county, Kentucky, on the head of Nolin creek, branch of Greene river, 45 miles nearly S from Louisville.

Elizabethtown, post town and seat of justice, Carter county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Watauga river, 130 miles above Knoxville.

Elizabethtown, post town, Harrison county, Indiana.

Elizabeth, township in the eastern part of Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 768.

Elizabeth, township in the western part of Lawrence county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 295.

Elizaville, post town, Fleming county, Kentucky.

Elkholm, seaport of Sweden, in Bickingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Elk, small river on the eastern shore of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake bay, near its head, and between North East and Sassafras rivers. It is from this stream that a feeder canal has been projected, and in part executed, to supply the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Elk, river of Western Virginia, rises in Randolph county, and flowing westward for comparative courses about 100 miles falls into the Great Kenhawa at Charleston, after having traversed Randolph and Ken-awa counties.

Elk, river of Tennessee and Alabama, rises on the western slope of Cumberland mountain in Franklin county, Tennessee, and flowing SW by W through Franklin, Lincoln and Giles counties, enters Alabama in Limestone county, over which it meanders, and falls into Tennessee river, at the upper end of the Muscle shoals, in the NE angle of Lauderdale county. Entire comparative course, about 100 miles.

Elk, township, Athens county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 537.

Elkland, township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. On the waters of Loyalsock creek, 20 miles NE from Williamsport.

Elkland, township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, between Cowanesque and crooked creeks, 20 miles SW from Painted Post. Population in 1820, 509.

Elk river, township of Columbiana, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1356.

Elk creek, township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the heads of Conneaut, Elk creek, and Cassewago, 17 miles SW from Erie, and 18 NNW from Meadville. Population in 1820, 288.

Elk Horn, river of Kentucky, branch of Kentucky river, rises in Fayette, and flowing north-west through that county, and also Scott, Woodward and Franklin, falls

into Kentucky river 10 miles below Frankfort.

Elk Horn, township, Montgomery county, Missouri.

Elk Lake, small lake between lake Superior and the lake of the Woods.

Elk Lick, township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1087.

Elk Marsh, post village, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Elk Ridge, town of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, on the right bank of Patapsco river, 8 miles SW from Baltimore.

Elk Run Church, post office, Fauquier county, Virginia, 15 miles W from Dumfries.

Elkton, post town and the capital of Cecil county, Maryland; seated on Elk river, at the head of navigation, at the distance of 10 miles E by N from Charleston, and 45 SW from Philadelphia. It is the intrepot of a considerable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being the general rendezvous of the regular stages that travel between the two cities.

Elkton, post town, Giles county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Elk river, 80 miles SW from Murfrees borough, and 30 NW from Huntsville.

Elkton, post town, Todd county, Kentucky, 20 miles W from Russellville.

Ellerena, episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Ellesmere, town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

Ellichpour, capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city subject to the Nizam of the Decan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Ellicott, township of Chataugue county, New York, lying in the SE part of the county on Casdago creek. Population in 1820, 1462.

Ellicott's Cross Roads, post office, Cumberland county, Kentucky.

Ellicotts, or *Eleven Mile Creek*, SE branch of the Tonnewanto creek; rises in Tennessee and flowing NW into Erie county, falls into the Tonnewanto near the mouth of that stream.

Ellicott's Mills, post office, Baltimore county, Maryland, on Potapsco river, 12 miles nearly due W from Baltimore.

Ellicottsville. See *Seltzerstown*.

Ellington, township of Tolland county, Connecticut, 15 miles NE from Hartford. Population in 1820, 1196.

Elliot, Missionary station of the American board of Foreign Missions, on a branch of the Yazoo, 150 miles NE from Walnut-

Hills. At this place have been erected, since 1818, a village containing about 20 houses, a Lancasterian School established, and other judicious measures adopted to civilize the neighbouring Savages.

Elliot, township of York county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1679.

Elliot's Island, in the Gulf of Florida, between Florida peninsula and the Cat Keys. Lon. W C 3 0 5 W, lat. 25 33 N.

Ellisbury, post town and township, Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Sandy creek. Population in 1820, 3531.

Ellisville, post office, Warren county, North Carolina.

Ellisville, or *Lower Blue Lick*, post village, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on a small branch of Licking river, 50 miles NE by E from Frankfort.

Ellsworth, post town and township, Grafton county, Maine, 12 miles NNW from Plymouth. Population in 1820, 213.

Ellsworth, post town and township, Hancock county, Maine, 24 miles NE from Castine. Population in 1820, 892.

Ellswrth, post village, Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on Oblong creek, branch of Housatonick river, 12 miles W from Litchfield.

Ellsworth, township of Trumbul county, Ohio, adjoining Canfield, and on a branch of Big Beaver. Population in 1820, 508.

Elmadia, or *Mahadia*, town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

Elme, *St.* castle of the isle of Malta; seated on a rock near the city of Valletta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmira, post town, Tioga county, New York. See *Newtown*.

Elmo, *Fort*, fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Colioure.

Elmore, township, Orleans county, Vermont, 17 miles N from Montpelier. Population 160.

Elmsley Township, in the eastern district, Upper Canada, lies to the south, and in the rear of Cumberland.

Elora. See *Dowlatabad*.

Elphin, town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

Elrich, trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

Elsinburg, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsimore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Elsinborough, township of Salem county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 505.

Elsinore, seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l*. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

Elteman, town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Eltham, town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be seen, the ruins of a palace, in which Edward II. often resided, and his son, John of Eltham was born. Its stately hall, still entire is converted into a barn.

Eltor. See *Tor*.

Eltz, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Elvas, strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 58 43 N.

Elvira, township of Illinois, on the waters of Cash river.

Elwangen, town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle, and 25 SW of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Ely, city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract called the isle of Ely. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, township of Buckingham and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada, on the Riviere a la Tortue, 60 miles E from Montreal.

Elyria, township and village in the eas-

tern part of Huron county, Ohio. The township lies on both sides, and the village in the forks of Black river. Population in 1820, 174.

Elysian Fields, post office, Amite county, Mississippi.

Emden, strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Emden, township, Somerset county, Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, 16 miles above Norridgewock. Population in 1820, 664.

Embo, village near Brora, on the E coast of Sutherlandshire.

Emboly, town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, strong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Embs, river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Emden.

Emersonville, post town, Gibson county, Indiana.

Emmanuel, county of Georgia; bounded by Tatnall SE; Montgomery SW; Laurens and Washington W; Jefferson N; Burke NE, and Bullock E; length 40; mean width 20; area 800 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil sandy. Staples cotton and tobacco.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,272
do. do. females	-	-	1,254
Total whites	-	-	2,526
Free persons of colour, males			20
do. do. females			15
Slaves, males	-	-	187
do. females	-	-	180
Total population in 1820	-		2,928

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-		0
Engaged in Agriculture	-		1,011
do. in Manufactures	-		17
do. in Commerce	-		0
Population to the square mile, 3½.			

Emmaus, post town, and one of the settlements of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians, in the township of Salisbury, 5 miles SSW from Allentown or Northampton. Population about 100.

Emessa, town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emmerick, large city of Germany, in the Duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Emmitsburg, post town of Frederick county, Maryland, about 18 miles NW from Taneytown, and about 50 in the same direction from Baltimore.

Emouy, or *Hiamen*, island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is enclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the main land, and is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

Empoli, town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Enckauysen, seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Endeavour Strait, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

Ending, town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

Endkiöping, town of Sweden, in Uppland; situated on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maëlar. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 53 45 N.

Enfield, town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Enfield, township of Grafton county,

New Hampshire, containing in 1820, 1370 inhabitants.

Enfield, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 873.

Enfield, township of Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 6 miles N of East Windsor, and 12 miles NW of Tolland. Population in 1820, 2065.

Enfield, post town, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Engadina, country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

Engelberg, valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Unterwalden. It was formerly subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, who was under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. The romantic scenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, of a very great extent, and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf. See *Tittlisberg*.

Engers, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Enghein, town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Engia, or *Engina*, ancient Aegina, island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

Engia, ancient Saronic gulf of Greece, between Livadia and the Morea. In ancient times it separated Attica and Megara from Argolis.

England, the southern part of the

Island of Great Britain, is bounded on the E by the German Ocean ; on the S by the English channel ; on the W by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea ; on the N by the Cheviot hills, and by the river Tweed. Its extent is computed at 58,335 square miles ; and the population in 1811, amounted to 9,499,400. Its external surface somewhat resembles the form of a triangle, and from the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N point, its length is 345 miles. From that point to the Land's end in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425 ; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland, is 340. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe ; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths ; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract ; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous ; and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties : those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes ; and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with a more beautiful and lasting verdure ; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains.

The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent ; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy ; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds ; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various : in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence ; nor must the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted ; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The English manufactures have been lately estimated at the annual value of 63,000 000*l.* ; and supposed to employ 1,585,000 people ; of which sum the woollen manufacture is

stated to produce about 15,000,000; the leather 10,000,000; the iron, tin, and lead, 10 000,000; and the cotton 9,000,000! The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The army, during the late war, was supposed to exceed 170,000, with 30 000 fencibles, and 80,000 militia. But the great rampart and supreme glory of England consist in her Navy, which in size, strength, and number of ships, far exceeds any thing on record in the history of the world. This, indeed, must be apparent to every one who examines the list of ships and vessels into which the British naval force is divided, according to one of which, at the conclusion of the war, there were 256 ships of the line, 39 of 40 from to 50 guns, 257 frigates, 16 fire-ships, 219 brigs, 33 cutters, 103 schooners or luggers, and making a total of 1113 ships and vessels of war exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade. From this immense fleet, the number of seamen amounts to 120,000, a number which no other country, ancient or modern, could have supplied. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties: these last are subdivided into wapen-takes or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts. Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and

York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire. For the population and other remarkable objects in the topography of England, see the respective counties.

English Harbor, convenient haven of the island of Antigua. Lon. W C 5 33 E, lat. 17 8 N.

English Town, post village, Monmouth county. New Jersey, 18 miles E from Princeton.

English Turn, Detour Des Anglais, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 18 miles below New Orleans.

Eno, river of North Carolina, rises in Orange county, and with Little river and Flat river, forms the Neuse, 17 miles below Hillsborough.

Eno, or *Enos*, town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno with a Greek archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15 E lat. 40 46 N.

Enos, maritime town of European Turkey in Roumelia, 63 miles S from Adrianople.

Enosburg, post town of Franklin county, Vermont, on Missisque river, 36 miles NE from Burlington. Population 700.

Enosburg, township of Vermont, situated in Franklin county, on the SE side of Michiscoui river, between Hungerford and Montgomery.

Ens, town of Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles SE of Linz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Ensisheim, town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, 10 miles SW of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Enskirken, town of Germany in the duchy of Juliers. 15 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Entre-Douero-e-Minho, province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

Eufories, town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the

Tatza, 20 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Epernay, ancient town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Ephesus, ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part, anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajasalouc, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster. It is the principal settlement of a sect, who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia.

Ephial, town in France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 35 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Epingles, *les*, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa river, Upper Canada, above the main or upper forks, between Portage a la Rose, and Portage Paresseux, but nearest to the latter; it is nearly half way from the fork to the lake Nipissing Portage.

Epirus, NW part of Greece. It was anciently bounded W by the Ionian sea; S by the gulf of Ambracia, and E by Thessaly. To the N, in no age has Epirus had a definite limit. By the ancients it was in that quarter confounded with Illyria, and by the moderns with Albania.

Epping, town in Essex, with a market on Friday. Its butter is highly esteemed in London. Epping is seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Epping Forest, fine forest in the SW of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county.

Epping, post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 20 miles W of Portsmouth, and 8 S of Nottingham, with 1120 inhabitants.

Epping, post town, Rockingham county,

New Hampshire, twenty miles W from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1158.

Eppingen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfsatz, 20 miles NE of Phillipsburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Epsom, town in Surrey, that has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 miles SSW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Epsom, township and post town, in New Hampshire, in the county of Rockingham, 34 miles W by N of Portsmouth, and 14 SE of Concord. Population in 1820, 1336.

Epsworth, village of the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, 9 miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birth place of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

Eraklea, ancient Heraclea, town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the Marmora sea, 46 miles W from Constantinople.

Ericho, ancient *Oricum*, harbour of Albania in the gulf of Aulona, now Valona. Lon. London, 19 28 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Erfurt, town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles ESE of Malhausen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Eribol Loch, arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht Loch, large lake in Perthshire, which extends several miles into Inverness-shire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannach.

Erie, large lake of the United States and Upper Canada, extending in form of an oval, SW by W, and NE by E, 280 miles in length. It is about 65 miles wide where broadest. Extreme south part at N lat. 43, extreme S. N lat. 41 20 and reaching from one degree E, to 6 W lon. W C. The area of this lake is about 12,000 square miles. When compared to any of the other four great Ca-

nadian lakes, lake Erie is shallow, seldom exceeding 40 or 50 fathoms. Its shores are in some places low and sandy, and in others rock bound. The mouths of its rivers, Detroit and Niagara excepted are shallow, and not very favourable to commerce. Its position, however, and the fertility and extent of the adjacent regions, superinduces a very extensive trade on this great inland sea. It receives from the NW by the Detroit, the immense volume discharged from the Superior, Huron, and Michigan. From the peninsula of Upper Canada, the Ouse flows into Erie from the NW, from the peninsula of Michigan, it receives the Huron and Raisin rivers; from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Cattaraugus, and Buffalo rivers. The United States, possess at present, it is probable more than 3,000 tons of shipping on this lake. Independent of Detroit and Niagara, Erie has, at seasons of high water, a natural communication with Illinois river. The Great Western Canal of New York, will unite it with the Atlantic Ocean through the Hudson, as will that by Cuyahoga and Muskingum river with the Ohio. The whole forming an unequalled interior chain of commercial connexion.

Erie, Fort, strong fortification in the township of Bertie, Upper Canada; situated on the north shore of lake Erie, and on the west bank of the Niagara river, 27 miles south by east of Niagara Fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the Falls of Niagara. It has a barrack for troops and a block house; a company of soldiers are quartered here for the purpose of transporting the public stores. Lake Erie narrows here into the strait, which carries the waters over the great Falls of Niagara; there is a good harbour here for vessels of any size. Fort Erie frequently suffered from the western gales, which occasion the lakes sometimes to rise very considerably. The new fort is projected on a small height in the rear of the present garrison. N lat. 42 53 17 W, long. 79 from London. W C 2 00 W:

Erie, county of New York; bounded by Cattaraugus county S; by Chatauque county SW; by lake Erie and Niagara river W; by Tonnewanto river or Niagara county N, and by Genessee county E; length 38; mean width 25; area 950 square miles. Surface partly hilly in the eastern and south eastern part; but level towards lake Erie and Niagara river. The soil generally productive in grain,

fruits and pasturage. Staples, flour, whiskey, salted provision and live stock. By the census of 1820, Erie county was included in Niagara, which see.

Erie, NW corner of Pennsylvania; bounded by lake Erie NW; Chatauque county in New York NE; Warren county in Pennsylvania E; Crawford S, and Ashtabula county in Ohio W; length 36; breadth 20; area 720 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally productive. Chief town, Erie.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,947
do. do. females	1,762
All other persons except Indians not taxed	31
Slaves	18
Total population in 1810	3,758

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	4,527
do. do. females	3,942
Total whites	8,469
Free persons of colour, males	48
do. do. females	23
Slaves, males	0
do. females	1
All other persons except Indians not taxed	12
Total population in 1820	8,553

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	15
Engaged in Agriculture	1,484
do. in Manufactures	372
do. in Commerce	23

Population to the square mile, 12 nearly.

Erie, post town, borough, and seat of justice, in Erie county, Pennsylvania. It is the Presquile of the French, but stands on the main land, opposite the peninsula, from which its name is derived. The best part of the village extends in one street from the harbour, on the road towards Pittsburg. The harbour is formed by the main shore, peninsula and a reef of land. Over the latter, without an extraordinary swell of the lake there is only 8 feet water; the depth and anchorage within, are commodious and safe. The trade of this town is considerable and increasing. A turnpike road extends from there to Pittsburg, distant from each other 136 miles. It is 80 miles SSW from Buffalo. It has a number of neat dwelling houses, several stores, a court-house, jail, and printing office. Population in 1820, 635.

Erie, township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on lake Erie, including and

commensurate with the borough of the same name.

Erieville, post village, Madison county, New York.

Erin, township of Indiana, Switzerland county, 12 miles below Vevay, and opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

Eritria, ancient *Erythrae*, town of Nalolia, 36 miles W from Smyrna.

Erisso, town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Mount Sanchio.

Erith, village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Herold at the battle of Hastings.

Ervan, city of Asia, in the province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. It is 105 miles NW of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E. lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a castle seated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E. lat. 51 4 N.

Erlang, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquise of Culembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 5 E. lat. 49 35 N.

Ermeland, country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is surrounded.

Ernee, town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situated on the Mayenne, 13 miles NNW of Laval. Lon. 0 41 W. lat. 48 19 N.

Erbil, ancient Arbela, town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles E from Mosul. Lon. 43 20 E. lat. 36 11 N.

Ernest, township of Lenox and Haddington county, Upper Canada W and adjoining Kingston.

Erbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Francfort. Lon. 9 10 E. lat. 40 36 N.

Erbach, town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E. lat. 48 20 N.

Errol, township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 100 miles N from Concord. Population in 1820, 26.

Erwina, post village, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Erwinsville, post village, Rutherford county, North Carolina.

Erquino, seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is

320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E. lat. 17 30 N.

Erzerum, city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is situated between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all janizaries, are about 12,000 in number: but most of them are tradesmen and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly braziers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting place, for the caravans to the East Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Tribisond. Lon. 40 35 E. lat. 39 56 N.

Erzgeberg, circle of the kingdom of Saxony. It is a mine region containing a population of about 460,000, and besides many of lesser note, the towns of Freyberg, Altenberg, Chemnitz, and Zwickaw.

Escabona, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE of Segovia.

Escalona, town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded with walls. It is situated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

Escambia, bay and river. The Escambia river, rises in Alabama, a few miles north of N lat. 31, and flowing SE 30 or 40 miles enters Florida, and unites with a much larger stream the Conecuh, from the NE, the united waters continue SE 10 miles, gradually expands into a bay of about 10 miles in length by from two to three miles wide. The Escambia bay is an arm of that of Pensacola, which it joins on the NW part of the latter.

Eschelles, town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW of Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E. lat. 40 35 N.

Eschwege, town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, seated on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Escorial, village of Spain, in New Castile seated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. Here Philip II. built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin, since called by pre-eminence, the Palace of the Escorial. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 N. lat. 40 35 N.

Essens, town of E Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 17 14 E. lat. 53 47 N.

Esfarain, town of Persia, in the province of Kerasan, famous for the great number of

writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E. lat. 36 48 N.

Esher, village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles SW of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey.

Esk, river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

Esk, river in Edinburghshire, Scotland, formed by the junction of two streams, called N and S Esk.

Eskimaux, bay on the coast of Labrador. Lon. W C 19 10 E. lat. 51 30 N.

Eskimaux, cape in Hudsons bay, near the mouth of Deer river. Lon. W C 16 20 W. lat. 61 20 N.

Eskimaux, small group of islands, on the coast of Labrador, E from the Mengan settlement, and N from the island of Anticosti. Lon. W C 14 E. lat. 50 10 N.

Esslingen, large imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E. lat. 48 47 N.

Esmeraldas, town of Columbia, in the southern part of Spanish Guiana, on the right bank of Upper Orinoco. Lon. W C 11 20 E. lat. 5 10 N.

Esne, *Asne*, or *Essenay*, large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. Esne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E. lat. 24 46 N.

Esopus, township of Ulster county, New York, on Hudson river, and Esopus creek. Population in 1820, 1513. See *Kingston*.

Esopus, large creek of Ulster county, New York, rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson at Saugerties, 10 miles below Catskill town.

Essek, or *Eszek*, trading town of Slavonia, with a strong castle. It has a wooden bridge over the Drave and the marshes, eight miles in length and 80 feet in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other. It is seated on the river Drave, 100 miles WNW of Belgrade, and 136 S of Buda. Lon. 19 16 E. lat. 45 50 N.

Essen, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Here are seated catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is eight miles E of Duysburg.

Essens, town of Westphalia, in East Friesland, now the German ocean, 20 miles NNE of Emden.

Essequibo, river of Guiana, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lon. W C 19 40 E. lat. 6 45 N.

Essequibo, province of Guiana, along both banks of the Essequibo river.

Essex, county of England, 54 miles long

and 48 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German Ocean, S by Kent, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It contains 1,240,000 acres; is divided into 19 hundreds, and 415 parishes: has 27 market towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 252,473. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The N W part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Great Ouse, and Rodling. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild cows and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town. Population in 1801, 226,437; in 1811, 253,473; and in 1821, 289,424.

Essex, county of Upper Canada, between lakes Erie, and St. Clair, and between Detroit river and Suffolk county.

Essex, county of Vermont, forming the NE angle of that state; bounded by Connecticut river E and SE; by Caledonia and Orleans W; and by Lower Canada N; length 46; mean width 18, area 728 square miles. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Soil on the streams fertile and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Guildhall.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,607
do. do. females	-	-	2,474
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	6

Total population in 1810 - 3,087

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,645
do. do. females	-	-	1,629
Total whites	-	-	3,274
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	3
do. do. females,	-	-	7

Total population in 1820 - 3,284

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	4
Engaged in Agriculture	- 1,016
do. in Manufactures	- 87
do. in Commerce	- 4

Population to the square mile, 4.

Essex, town of Chittenden county, Vermont, 10 miles E from Burlington, on Onion river. Population in 1820, 1000.

Essex, county of Massachusetts, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean NE. E and SE, Middlesex county SW, and Rockingham county in New Hampshire NW; length and breadth about 19 miles each; area 360 square miles. Surface rather rough than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - - 34,539
do. do. females	- - - 36,489
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 860

Total population in 1810 71,888

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - - 35,207
do. do. females	- - - 37,969

Total whites - - - 73,176

Free persons of colour, males - 328

do. do. females - 326

Total population in 1820. - - 73,930

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- 374
Engaged in Agriculture	- 3,615
do. in Manufactures	- 5,355
do. in Commerce	- 2,473

Population to the square mile, 203, including the large towns.

Essex, township of Essex county, Massachusetts, on Chebacco river, eight miles N E from Salem. Population in 1820, 1107.

Essex, county of New York, bounded E by lake Champlain ; S by Warren ; W by Hamilton, and Franklin ; and N by Clinton ; length 45 ; mean width 34 ; area 1530 square miles. Surface hilly, and even mountainous ; with a rocky and sterile soil in general. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - - 4,944
do. do. females	- - - 4,530
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 3

Total population in 1810 - - 9,477

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - - 6,481
do. do. females	- - - 6,199

Total whites - - - 12,780

300

Free persons of colour, males	- 19
do. do. females	- 9
Slaves, males	- - - 3
do. females	- - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 12,811

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- 189
Engaged in Agriculture	- 3,345
do. in Manufactures	- 558
do. in Commerce	- 37

Population to the square mile, 8.

Essex, post town of Essex county, New York, 140 miles N from Albany. Population in 1820, 1225.

Essex, county of New Jersey, on Passaic river, bounded E by Passaic river ; S by Middlesex ; SW by Somerset ; W by Morris, and N by Bergen, or Passaic river ; length 21 ; mean width 12 ; area 252. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Newark.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - - 12,212
do. do. females	- - - 11,883

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 758

Slaves - - - 1,129

Total population in 1810 - 25,984

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - - 14,423
do. do. females	- - - 14,301

Total whites - - - 28,724

Free persons of colour, males 667

do. do. females 725

Slaves, males - - - 344

do. females - - - 315

Total population in 1820, 30,773

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- 433
Engaged in Agriculture	- 2,844
do. in Manufactures	- 3,543
do. in Commerce	- 253

Population to the square mile, 122.

Essex, county of Virginia, bounded NE by Rappahannock river, SE by Middlesex ; SW by King and Queens ; and NW by Caroline. Length 28 ; mean width 10 ; area 280 square miles. Surface moderately hilly ; and soil generally of second rate quality. Chief town, Tappahannock.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - - 1,668
do. do. females	- - - 1,743

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 306

Slaves - - - 5,632

Total population in 1810 - 9,376

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,762
do. do. females	-	-	1,737
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	3,499
Free persons of colour, males			180
do. do. females			184
Slaves, males	-	-	3,112
do. females	-	-	2,934
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,909
<hr/>			
Of these :			
Foreigners not naturalized	-		10
Engaged in Agriculture	-		2,798
do. in Manufactures	-		571
do. in Commerce	-		34
Population to the square mile, 35.			

Essington, Port, sound on the coast of New Cornwall, on the Pacific coast of North America. Lon. W C 53 W. lat. 54 15 N.

Esling, village of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, six English miles below Vienna: rendered remarkable for a battle fought on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809, between the French and Austrian armies.

Estachar, small town of Persia, in Fars, or Farsistan, near the ruins of Persepolis, about 30 miles NNE from Shires. Lat. 30 05 N.

Estramadura, province of Spain, 17 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E New Castile, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

Estramadura, province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estravayer, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neufchatel. Lon 6 56 E. lat. 46 55 N.

Estremos, town of Portugal in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W. lat. 38 44 N.

Esweccen, town of Germany, in the landgraveate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E. lat. 51 11 N.

Etain, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles NE of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E. lat. 49 15 N.

Etampes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E. lat. 48 30 N.

Etaya, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E. lat. 26 43 N.

Ethiopia, name by which a vast region of Africa, has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first included the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland.

Etienne, St. city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribands. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandize is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E. lat. 45 22 N.

Etlingen, ancient town of Suabia, of the margravate of Bader-Dourlach, seated at the confluence of the Wurm, and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E. lat. 48 59 N.

Etna, Mount, volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 62 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 784 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1736,) 1564 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1763 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

Etna, township of Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 194.

Erwin Grant, township of Franklin coun-

ty, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 331.

Etolia, ancient province of Northern Greece, bounded W by Acarnania; S by the Ionian Sea, and gulf of Coriuth; E by the Locri Ozolae; and N by the mountains of Thessaly. It is now southern Albania.

Eton, town of Bucks, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college; founded by Henry VI. and King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W. lat. 50 30 N.

Etowah, river of Georgia, rises in the Appalachian mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Chatahoochee, and flowing SW, joins in Alabama, the Oostenalah, and forms the Coosa.

Etruria, village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

Ettrick, river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the SW, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Ruxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

Evansham, post town and seat of justice, Wythe county, Virginia, on Reed creek, branch of Great Kenhawa, 56 miles SW from Christiansburg.

Evansville, post town, Alabama, in Monroe county.

Eu, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E. lat. 50 3 N.

Evaux, town of France in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche 20 miles from Mount Lacon. Lon. 2 35 E. lat. 46 13 N.

Euclid, post town and township of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, eight miles NE from Cleveland, on the shore of lake Erie. Population in 1820, 809.

Everding, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E. lat. 48 19 N.

Evershot, town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W. lat. 50 52 N.

Evesham, borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a manu-

facture of stockings, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still contains three parish churches. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 W. lat. 52 4 N.

Evesham, township of Burlington county, New Jersey, situated eight miles NE of Haddonfield, and about 16 miles E of Philadelphia.

Eugubio, episcopical town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E. lat. 43 18 N.

Evian, town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E. lat. 46 21 N.

Evoli, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E. lat. 40 46 N.

Evora, fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W. lat. 38 28 N.

Euphemia, seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 50 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Eulingsville, post village, Christian county, Kentucky.

Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources on high mountains covered with snow most part of the year. The plain of Erzerum is enclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbëck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kusistan; it then waters Bussarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

Eure, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

Eure and *Lure*, department of France so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Eureux, ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E. lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E by Asia. From cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia, or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains at present the Christian governments of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia; the two Sicilies, the Popes dominions; and several minor states in Italy; Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Saxony, with other minor states of Germany. Mahometan Europe embraces all Greece, Epirus, or Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia and Bosnia, with part of Croatia, and Herzegowina: or briefly, all the continent and most of the islands of Europe, SE from the Save and Danube rivers.

The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga and

Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyreneces. The prevailing religion is the Christian divided into Greek, Romish and Protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established though not general religion in the Turkish empire.

Eustis, lake of the United States, one of the source of Yellowstone river. Lon. W C 31 30 W lat. 43 N.

Eutaw Springs, small stream of South Carolina, flowing into the Santee river, in the NW part of Charleston district, 60 miles from Charleston. Here September 8, 1781, General Greene defeated the British army, and terminated the revolutionary war in the southern states.

Euxine. See *Black Sea*

Eusratia, *St.* one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1781; but was afterwards taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W lat. 17 29 N

Eutin, town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

Exel, town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles NNE of Dorking, and 13 SSE of London. Lon. 0 15 W. lat. 51 26 N.

Ex, river, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams, leaves that county below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

Exeter, capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, 10 miles N of the British channel. It is large, populous and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about three miles. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles SW of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W. lat. 50 44 N

Exeter, township of Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 582.

Exeter, post town and township of Rock-

ingham county, New Hampshire, on Exeter river, branch of Piscataqua, at the head of tide water, 15 miles SW from Portsmouth, seated at the fall of the Exeter river. The village of Exeter has become the seat of numerous flourishing manufactures, of woollen and cotton cloth, and also ordnance and small arms. Exeter academy is a very respectable institution, originally founded by the hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. in 1781. It is supported by the students, amounting to about 80, and by funds exceeding 80,000 dollars.

Exeter, small but important river of New Hampshire, rising in Rockingham county, and flowing past Exeter into Great Bay.

Exeter, township of Washington county, Rhode Island, 25 miles SW from Providence. Population in 1820, 2581.

Exeter, post town, Otsego county, New York, 10 NW from Cooperstown. Population in 1820, 1430.

Exeter, post town, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river 10 miles above Wilkes-barre. Population in 1820, 820.

Exeter, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania. NE side of Schuylkill river, commencing about three miles below Reading. Population in 1820, 1381.

Exeter town of New Hanover county, North Carolina, on the E fork of Cape Fear river, 36 miles above Wilmington.

Exeter, town of Harrison county, Indiana.

Exilles, strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps, lately in the province of Dauphiny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles W of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

Exmoor, forest in Somersetshire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

Exmouth, village in Devonshire, on the E

side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Exuma, long narrow island in the group of the Bahamas. Lon. W C 1 15 E. lat. 23 25 N

Exuma Sound, extending SE from Elen-thera, to Yuma, and between Guanahanni, and Exuma Keys.

Exuma Keys, long and dangerous reef, composed of rocks, sand banks, and small islets stretching NW from Exuma island towards New Providence.

Eye, borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It is a mean built place, with narrow streets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and spinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 NE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Eye, river, which rises in the NW of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick from which it is distant nine miles. Lon. 1 50 W. lat. 55 51 N.

Eyesdale, small island on the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

Eylau, town of Prussian Poland, about 30 miles nearly S from Koningsberg. Here a sanguinary battle took place on the 8th of February, 1807, between the French and Russians.

Eyndhoven, town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of British-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E. lat. 51 31 N.

Eysoch, river of the bishopric of Brixen which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F

Faaborg, seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E. lat. 55 12 N.

Fabius, post town in Onondago county, New York. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 148 miles W of Albany, and contained in 1820, 2494 inhabitants.

Fabriano, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E. lat. 43 10 N.

Factories, post office, Hamden county, Massachusetts.

Faenza, ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here: and is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles SW of Ravenna.

Fahlun, town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E side of

the town. It is 30 miles NW of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E. lat. 60 34 N.

Fairbluff, post village, North Carolina, in Columbus county.

Fairfax, post town and township, Kennebec county, Maine, 26 miles N from Augusta, Population in 1820, 1204.

Fairfax, post town and township, Franklin county, Vermont, on the river Lamoelle, 20 miles NNE from Burlington.

Fairfax, county of Virginia, on the Potomac, opposite the district of Columbia, bounded by the Potomac river and District of Columbia NE, the Potomac river E; Prince William SW; and Loudon NW; length 25; mean width 18; area 450 square miles; surface broken, and soil in most parts thin and sterile. Chief town, Centreville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,269
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,357
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	543
Slaves	-	-	-	5,942

Total population in 1810 - - 13,111

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,054
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,170

Total whites - - - 6,224

Free persons of colour, males 261

do. do. females 243

Slaves, males - - - 2,353

do. females - - - 2,320

Total population in 1820 - - 11,404

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 61

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,896

do. in Manufactures - 292

do. in Commerce - 44

Population to the square mile, 24.

Fairfax, post town and seat of justice, Culpepper county, Virginia, on Mountain creek, branch of Rappahannock, 38 miles above Fredericksburg, and 75 SW from Washington.

Fairfield, post town and township on the right side of the Kennebec river, in the extreme south part of Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1609.

Fairfield, post town and township, Franklin county, Vermont, on Black river a branch of Missisque river, 26 miles NNE from Burlington. Population in 1820, about 1350.

Fairfield, county of Connecticut, on the SW angle of that state; bounded by New York W; Litchfield N; New Haven NE; and E; and Long Island Sound SE; length 35; mean width 17; area about 600 square miles. The surface of this

county is most delightfully variegated by hill and dale. The soil though not generally very fertile, is yet productive, and well cultivated. The shore along the Sound is very much indented by small creeks, bays and inlets, affording a very convenient navigation. Staples are too numerous for discrimination, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the New York market. Chief towns, Danbury and Fairfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	19,895
do. do. females	-	-	-	19,877

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 1,185

Slaves - - - 83

Total population in 1810, - 40,940

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 20,505

do. do. females - - - 20,852

Total whites - - - 41,357

Free persons of colour, males - 673

do. do. females - - - 677

Slaves, males - - - 10

do. females - - - 17

All other free persons, except Indians not taxed - - - 5

Total population in 1820 - 42,739

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 96

Engaged in Agriculture - 6,149

do. in Manufactures - 2,083

do. in Commerce - 472

Population to the square mile, 71.

Fairfield, post town, township and port of entry, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, of which it is the seat of justice, on Long Island, 54 miles NE from New York. It is a place of considerable commerce. It is also the seat of an academy, and contains the ordinary buildings appertaining to a seat of justice. Population of the township in 1820, 4151. See *Greenfield Hill*, *Saugatuck*, *Black Rock*, and *Mill-river*.

Fairfield, post town and township, Herkimer county, New York, on the east side of West Canada creek, 10 miles N from Herkimer. Population in 1820, 2610.

Fairfield, township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1869.

Fairfield, township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, right bank of French creek, and south from the township of Mead. Population in 1820, 1553.

Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, between Loyalhannon and Conemaugh rivers, and between the Laurel

600 square miles. The surface of this Hill and Chesnut ridge. Population in 1820, 2685.

Fairfield, post town, of Adams county, Pennsylvania, seven miles S W by W from Gettysburg, and at the foot of Jacks mountain.

Fairfield, post village, Rockbridge county, Virginia, 12 miles NE from Lexington.

Fairfield, district of South Carolina; bounded by Broad river SW and W; Chester N; Wateree river NE; Kershaw E; and Rickland S; length 30; mean width 23; area 690 square miles. Surface moderately hilly and soil fertile. Chief town, Winnisborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,149
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,637
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	37
Slaves	-	-	-	4,034

Total population in 1810 - 11,857

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,770
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,608

Total whites - - - 9,378

Free persons of colour, males - 20

do. do. females - 28

Slaves, males - - - 3,822

do. females - - - 3,926

Total population in 1820 - 17,174

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 77

Engaged in Agriculture - 6,265

do. in Manufactures - 227

do. in Commerce - 30

Population to the square mile, 24.

Fairfield, post village, Columbia county, Georgia.

Fairfield, post village, Putnam county, Georgia.

Fairfield, post village, Neson county, Kentucky.

Fairfield, county of Ohio; bounded by Hocking SE; Pickaway SW, Franklin NW; Licking N, and Perry E; length 30; breadth 24; area 540 square miles. The surface of this county is peculiar, it is mostly level hard soil, with abrupt, and comparatively elevated and precipitous piles of rock interspersed. Prairies or barrens existed in the natural state of the country. The soil, though not generally very fertile, is high, dry, and tolerably well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Chief town, Lancaster.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,928
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,398

All other persons except Indians

not taxed	-	-	-	35
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - 11,361

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - 8,691

do. do. females - - 7,920

Total whites - - - 16,611

Free persons of colour, males 9

do. do. females, 13

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 16,633

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 17

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,888

do. in Manufactures - 284

do. in Commerce - 28

Population to the square mile, 32.

Fairfield, township of Jefferson county, Ohio.

Fairfield, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1287.

Fairfield, township in the northern parts of Highland county, Ohio. Population in 1823, 2100.

Fairfield, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 342.

Fairfield, township of Jefferson county, Ohio.

Fairfield, post town, and township of Greene county, Ohio.

Fairfield, township of Butler county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1867.

Fairfield, township of Licking county, Ohio, 4 miles N from Newark.

Fairford, town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated on the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Fairhaven, post town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 18 miles W of Rutland, and 50 N of Bennington, with about 650 inhabitants.

Fairhaven, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Acushnet river opposite Bedford. Population in 1820, 2733.

Fair Isle, island of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada was wrecked in 1588.

Fairlee, post town of Orange county, Vermont, on Connecticut river opposite

Oxford, in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

Fairport, new and flourishing town, on the east bank of Grand river, in Geauga county, Ohio, on the southern shore of lake Erie; and has a tolerable good port, or harbour, for vessels usually navigating the lakes. It is 32 miles NE from Cleveland, and 180 in the same direction from Columbus.

Fair Town, post town, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohanzy creek, 4 miles S from Bridgeton, and 25 SE from Salem.

Fairvale, post village, Washington county, New York.

Fairview, township, in the extreme north part of York county, Pennsylvania, between the Susquehannah river and Yellow Breeches creek. Population in 1820, 1764.

Fairview, post village, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on lake Erie, at the mouth of Walnut creek, 8 miles SW by W from Erie.

Fairview, new town of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling, 25 miles east from Cambridge, and adjoining the east line of the county.

Fairweather, cape of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Gallegos river, on the Atlantic coast. Lon. W C 8 10 E, lat. 51 30 S.

Fairweather, cape of North America, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 60 20 W, lat. 58 50 N.

Fairweather, Mount, high and remarkable isolated mountain, 12 miles N E from Cape Fairweather of North America.

Faisans, island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which can be claimed by neither kingdom. It is situated between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Fakenham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday; situated on a hill, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Falaise, town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth place of William the Conqueror. It has a good

trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucare. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris. Lon 0 2 W, lat 48 35 N.

Falkenberg, seaport of Sweden on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Halmstadt. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

Falkenburg, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Falkingham, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday 18 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London. Lon 0 20 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Falkirk, town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1745 defeated the king's forces. It is 9 miles S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W lat 55 57 N.

Falkland, small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Falkland Islands, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. Lon. W C 17 E lat. 52 S.

Fall Creek, small stream in Tompkins county, New York, remarkable for a fine cascade of 60 feet, perpendicular descent.

Falling Springs, creek of Virginia, in Bath county. It is a branch of Jackson's river, and about 25 miles SW from the Warm Springs, is precipitated on a ledge of rocks of 200 feet perpendicular height.

Falling Waters, post village, Berkeley county, Virginia.

Fallowfield E and W, two townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They are contiguous, on the W branch of the river Brandywine, about 40 miles W of Philadelphia. See *East Fallowfield*, and *West Fallowfield*.

Fallowfield, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Monongahela river on the waters of Pigon creek. Population in 1820, 2020.

Fallowfield, township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the sources of Big Beaver river, 10 miles SW from Meadville. Population in 1820, 742.

Fall River, post town, Bristol county, Massachusetts.

Falls, township of Buck county, in the Great Bend of Delaware river, opposite Bordentown. Population in 1820, 1880.

Falls, township in Muskingum county, immediately wes. from Zanesville, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1112.

Falls, township of Hocking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1001.

Fallsington, village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles SW from Trenton.

Fallstown, post town, North Carolina, Iredell county.

Falmouth, corporate town and seaport in Cornwall; situated where the river Fale runs into the English Channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such excellent shelter in many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is 268 miles WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, seaport town of Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated at the SW end of the peninsula of Barnstable, 18 miles S by W of Sandwich, and 41 S of Plymouth. Population 2370.

Falmouth, post town in Cumberland county, Maine, five miles NW of Portland. Population in 1820, 1673.

Falmouth, town of Stafford county, Virginia; situated on the N side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 miles N of Richmond, and 60 S by W of Washington.

Falmouth, post town and seat of justice, Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the left bank of the south fork of Licking river, 30 miles south from Cincinnati.

False Bay, bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds which begin in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

False Cape, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Lapland, and Mona. Niking is the capital.

Famagosta, town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Famart, town of France, 3 miles S of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

Famine, Port, fortress on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

Fanano, town of Italy, in the Modenese,

25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Fannet, township and post town, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W branch of Conegocheague creek, between Strasburg and the Tuscorora mountain. It contains 1747 inhabitants.

Fano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 8 miles SE of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Fantin, small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

Fareham, town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Farewell, Cape, most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits. Lon. W C 34 48 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Farewell, Cape, promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St. ancient town of France in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, with a castle 10 miles SE of Brairie, and 82 S of Paris. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Farley-Mills, post office, King and Queen's county, Virginia.

Farlysville, post village, Charlotte county, Virginia.

Farmer, post town Seneca county, New-York.

Farmington, post town and township, on Sandy river, in the NW part of Kennebec county, Maine, the village is 33 NW from Augusta. Population in 1820, 1938.

Farmington, post town and township, Stafford county, New Hampshire, on Cochecho river; the village 26 miles NW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1716.

Farmington, river of Massachusetts and Connecticut, rises in Berkshire county of the former, and flowing SE into the latter state, crosses Litchfield and Hartford counties by a very circuitous course, and falls into Connecticut river 4 miles above Hartford.

Farmington, post town and township, Hartford county, Connecticut, 9 miles westward from Hartford. Population in 1820, 3042.

Farmington, post town and township of Ontario county, New York, between Flint creek and the outlet of Canandaigua lake, 8 miles NE from the village of Canandaigua. Population in 1820, 4214.

Farmington, township of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 368.

Farmington, township of Belmont county, Ohio.

Farmville, town on the N side of Appomattox river, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, 20 miles SW from Cumberland, and 72 W by S from Richmond the capital of the state.

Farnham, township of Bedford and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada, on the river a la Fortue, 20 miles SE from Montreal.

Farnham, post village, Richmond county, Virginia.

Farnham, town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in England. It is famous for hops, of which there are many plantations round the town. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 39 WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 16 N.

Farnham, post town in Richmond, Virginia, distant 159 miles S from the city of Washington.

Farn Islands, two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible besides the 17 just mentioned. The largest or House island is about one mile in compass, and has a fort and light-house. It contains about six or seven acres of rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

Faro, seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farrington, town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Farsistan, province of Persia; bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac Agemi, on the W by Kusistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

Fartack, town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Fate, township, Clermont county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1775.

Fattipour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors

of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

Favagnana, small island, 15 miles in compass, on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenburg*, town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, 7 miles E of Maestricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Fauquier, county of Virginia; bounded by Stafford SE; Culpepper SW; Blue Ridge or Frederick NW; Loudon NE, and Prince William E; length 45; mean width 16; area 720 square miles. The face of this county is pleasantly diversified by hill dale and mountain. The soil partakes also of the varied physiognomy, being of almost every variety of texture. Staples grain and tobacco. Chief town, Warrenton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	5,999
do. do. females	-	-	4,985
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	344
Slaves	-	-	10,361
Total population in 1810	-	-	22,689

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	5,762
do. do. females	-	-	5,727
Total whites	-	-	11,429
Free persons of colour	males	-	307
do. do.	females	-	200
Slaves, males	-	-	5,803
do. females	-	-	5,364
Total population in 1820	-	-	23,103

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	50
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	6,772
do. in Manufactures	-	-	524
do. in Commerce	-	-	76
Population to the square mile, 32.			

Fausse Riviere, a lake of Louisiana, in Point Coupee, a bend of the Mississippi river. The banks of the lake are high, dry and arable; one of the most wealthy settlements in the state is on Fausse Riviere.

Fawcettstown, post town, of Ohio river, in Columbiana county, five miles below the Pennsylvania line, and 48 miles by water below Pittsburg.

Fawn, township of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S side of Muddy Creek, and joining the divisional line that separates this state from Maryland. Population in 1820, 803.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an

earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa de Horta.

Fayence, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Biazon, 10 miles W of Grasse. Lon 6 44 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Fayette, post town and township, in Kennebec county, Maine. Population in 1820, 824.

Fayette, township of Seneca county, New York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 8 miles SE from Geneva. Population in 1820, 3698.

Fayette, county of Pennsylvania; bounded SE by Alleghany county in Maryland; S by Preston and Monongalia counties in Virginia; W by Monongahela river, or Greene and Washington counties; N by Westmoreland, and E by Somerset; length 30, breadth 27; area 824 square miles. The surface of this county is generally broken, part mountainous, and every where hilly. The soil upon the streams, and except where rendered otherwise by rocks, productive in grain, fruit and meadow grasses. Staples, flour, whiskey, grain, salted provisions and iron. Chief towns, Brownsville, Bridgeport and Union.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	12,313
do. do. females	-	-	11,753
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	590
Slaves	-	-	58
Total population in 1810	-	-	24,714

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	13,475
do. do. females	-	-	12,910
Total whites	-	-	26,385
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	419
do. do. females	-	-	440
Slaves, males	-	-	14
do. females	-	-	27
Total population in 1820	-	-	27,285

Of these :			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	280
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,485
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,958
do. in Commerce	-	-	93
Population to the square mile, 33.			

Fayette, township in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on Chartier's creek, along the borders of Washington county, 14 miles from Pittsburg, and 15 from Washington. Population in 1820, 2000.

Fayette, county of Kentucky, on the sources of Elkhorn river; bounded by Jessamine SE; Woodford W; Scott NW; Bourbon NE; Clark E, and Madison or Kentucky river S; length 22; mean width 12; area 264 square miles. Surface gene-

rally level, and soil fertile. Chief town, Lexington.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	6,848
do. do. females	-	-	6,650
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	208
Slaves	-	-	7,664

Total population in 1810	-	-	21,370
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	6,939
do. do. females	-	-	6,789

Total whites	-	-	13,728
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	109
do. do. females	-	-	139
Slaves, males	-	-	4,681
do. females	-	-	4,593

Total population in 1820	-	-	23,250
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Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	29
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,458
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,160
do. in Commerce	-	-	169

Population to the square mile, 88.

Fayette, county of Ohio; bounded S by Highland; SW by Clinton, NW by Greene; N by Madison; E by Pickaway; and SE by Ross; length 26; mean width 16; area about 420 square miles. Surface mostly level, and soil tolerably fertile. Chief town, Washington.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	974
do. do. females	-	-	876
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	4
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	1,854
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,250
do. do. females	-	-	3,041

Total whites	-	-	6,291
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	12
do. do. females,	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	none
do. females	-	-	none

Total population in 1820	-	-	6,316
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Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,793
do. in Manufactures	-	-	25
do. in Commerce	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 15.

Fayetteville, post town and seat of justice, Cumberland county, North Carolina, on the

right bank of Cape Fear river, about 60 miles S from Raleigh and 100 NNW from Wilmington, N lat. 35 03. It stands at the head of boat navigation, and is the centre of a very extensive inland trade, in grain, flour, tobacco, some cotton, and naval stores. A branch of the bank of the United States is located in this place.

Fayetteville, post town and seat of justice, Lincoln county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Elk river, 50 miles SW from Murfreesboro.

Faystown, township, Washington Vermont, 17 miles SW from Montpelier.

Fearing, township of Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 811.

Fecamp, ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is 24 miles NE of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Federalburg, village of Caroline and Dorchester counties, Maryland, on Marshy Hope creek, 20 miles E from Easton.

Feeding Hills, post office, Hampden county, Massachusetts, 5 miles W from West Springfield.

Feestown, post village, Clermont county, Ohio.

Feldkirchs, trading town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river Il, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Feliciana. See *New Feliciana*.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of Lipari.

Felix, St. island in the South Pacific Ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86 W, lat. 26 S.

Fellen, town in the Russian government of Riga, seated on a river of the same name, 62 miles SE of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

Felletin, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

Feltri, episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asona, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

Femeren, fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Holstein.

Femme Osage, post town, St. Charles' county, Missouri.

Fenestrelle, town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Fer, *Point Au*, the outer SE limit of Atchafalaya bay. Lon. W C 14 36 W, lat. 29 12 N.

Ferabad, town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferabad, town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoud. It was built by Shah Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Ferdinand, township, Essex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, 15 miles above Lancaster and 60 NE from Montpelier.

Ferdinand, township of St. Louis county, Missouri.

Fere, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino or *Florento*, episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Ferette, town of Alsace, in Germany, 49 miles S of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Ferguson, southern township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the sources of Spring and Penns' creeks. Population in 1820, 1189.

Ferguson's Ferry, post office, Johnson county, Illinois.

Fermanagh, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 58 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent four members to the Irish parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

Fermanagh, township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, having the Shade mountain on the N, and Juniata river on the S. The inhabitants in 1820, 2529.

Fermo, ancient town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernambuco. See *Pernambuco*.

Fernandina, sea port of Amelia Island, East Florida.

Fernando, *Noronha*, island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferrara, city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side; and on the other is encompassed.

Ferrier Point, cape of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 41, lat. 33 42 N.

Ferrisburg, township of Addison county, Vermont, on lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter river, 25 miles S from Burlington.

Feroe Islands, cluster of twenty-two small islands in the Northern Ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eiderdown, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

Ferro, or *Ilhero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. Lon. 17 52 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ferte-Alais, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Ferte-Bernard, town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Huisme, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Faversham, seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels, nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Fez, kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Medi-

terranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet.

Fez, capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and 250 NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Fezzan, kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30 N lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. Mourzook is the capital.

Fiano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

Fianona, town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carnaro, 17 miles N of Pola.

Fiascone, episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ficherulolo, fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Field's Mills, post office, Brunswick county, Virginia.

Fieranzuolo, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Fiezoli, ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Fifeshire, county of Scotland. It is a fine peninsula, enclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E by the British or German ocean; on the S by the Frith of Forth; on the W by the Ochill-hills, Kinross and Perthshire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 miles long from NE to SW, and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The N and S parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for pasture. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town. Population in 1801, 93,743: in 1811, 101,272; and in 1821, 114,556.

Figari, seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

Figeac, town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 53 E, lat. 44 32 N.

Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W. lat. 39 49 N.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando-de-Figueras*, very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 2 46 E. lat. 42 18 N.

Fillech, town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipöl, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19 8 E. lat. 48 24 N.

Final, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese, by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 0 E. lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, town of Italy, in the Modenese. It was besieged and taken by the French in Nov. 1795. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 25 E. lat. 44 26 N.

Fincastle, post town and seat of justice, Bottetourt county, Virginia, situated on the W side of the N. Mountain, containing 765 inhabitants, one brick court house, one presbyterian and one methodist church; 36 miles E from Lexington and 192 W by N from Richmond.

Findhorn, fishing town in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a considerable town and has a good harbour. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W. lat. 57 45 N.

Findhorn, river of Scotland, which has its source in Inverness-shire and crossing Nairnshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, forms the bay of Findhorn, which opens into the Frith of Murray, at the town of the same name.

Finisterre, *Cape*, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it; and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the earth. Lon. 9 17 W. lat. 42 51 N.

Finisterre, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to the English expression, the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, recently one of the five general divisions of Sweden, but at present a province of Russia; bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburgh, on the S by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It is about 200 miles in length, and as many in breadth. It has many lakes, in which are several islands, which are generally rocks or inaccessible mountains. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiefs of Kymme

and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

Finlayville, post village, North Carolina, in Mecklenburg county.

Finley, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1967.

Finmark, part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardsburgs.

Fiorda, ancient Phaselis, city of Asia Minor, on the W coast of the gulf of Satalia, 36 miles S from Adalia.

Florenzo, *St.* seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, seven miles W of Bastia. It surrendered to the English and Corsicans, in 1794, but has since revolted from England. Lon. 9 20 E. lat. 42 35 N.

Fireplace, post village, in Suffolk county, New York, about 40 miles NE of New York.

Fisher-row, village about five miles from Edinburgh. It is seated on the W side of the mouth of the river Esk, and has some elegant villas in its vicinity.

Fishing-creek, township in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, which takes its name from a creek of the same name. It is situated on the N side of the E branch of Susquehannah. The chief town is Berwick. Population in 1820, 502.

Fiskardt, corporate town in Penbrokeshire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaïne, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a spacious bay. It is 16 miles NE of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London. Lon. 4 52 W. lat. 52 4 N.

Fishkill, small river of New York, rises in Oswego and Lewis counties; by a number of creeks, which flow into and unite in Oneida county, and join Wood creek a short distance above the discharge of the latter into Oneida lake.

Fishkill, creek of New York, in Saratoga county, falls into the Hudson opposite Battenkill. It was on this creek, that in October 17th, 1777, that general Burgoyne surrendered his army to general Gates.

Fishkill, small but important creek of New York in Dutchess county, falls into the Hudson opposite Newburgh.

Fishkill, post town and township of New York, in Dutchess county, on Fishkill creek, near its mouth. This is one of the best cultivated, and most thickly populated country places in the United States. Population in 1820, 8203.

Fishkill, mountains, is the continuation of the Highlands above Westpoint, and curving to the NE and N stretches between Dutchess and Putnam counties, and thence through the former towards the SW angle of Massachusetts.

Fisher's-field, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on Sunapee lake, discharging into Sugar river, branch of

Connecticut and the head waters of the Warner river, branch of Contoocook river. It is through this township, that a canal has been contemplated to unite the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Population in 1820, 874.

Fisher's Island, island in the NE mouth of Long Island Sound, nearly opposite Stonington in Connecticut. It is about nine miles by two, and forms part of Southhold, in Suffolk, New York.

Fisher's-store, post office, Clarke county, Alabama.

Fish River, *Great*, considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffaria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses and buffaloes.

Fistella, fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 27 N.

Fitchburg, post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, situated about 40 miles NW of Boston, and 25 N of Worcester. Population in 1820, 1736.

Fitz-William, post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. It is bounded on the S by the line which divides this state from Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1167.

Five Churches, episcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E. lat. 46 5 N.

Fium, capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Copts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures; and it has a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats raisins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW of Cairo. Lon. 39 49 E. lat. 29 2 N.

Fiume, or *St. Veit*, seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle and a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnaro, in the gulf of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E. lat. 45 40 N.

Fagg-Spring, post office, Cumberland county, Kentucky.

Flamborough Head, lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E. lat. 54 9 N.

Flanders, country of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 60 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and Holland, E by Brabant, S by Hainault and Artois, and W by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Denders. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace. It was formerly divided into Dutch, Austrian and French Flanders; the latter was comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France, in 1791. The other two were afterwards annexed to that country, and called the departments of Lys and Scheldt; but on the Bourbons re-ascending the throne of France, they were restored.

Flat Bush, post town and seat of justice, in King's county, Long Island, in the state of New York. It is situated five miles S of the city of New York, and 163 of Albany. It is a fine little village in one street, with an academy and the ordinary county buildings. It was the scene of the first considerable field of action between the American troops under General Washington, and the British under General Howe. Population in 1820, 1027.

Flat-Lands, township of King's county, Long Island, on New York Bay, S from Brooklyn. Population in 1820, 512.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of North America, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W. lat. 48 25 N.

Flavignui, town of Erance, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E. lat. 47 26 N.

Fleche, town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W. lat. 47 39 N.

Fleet, river in Krcudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, skreened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Fleming, county of Kentucky, bounded SW by Licking river or by Bath and Nicholas counties; NW by Mason; NE by Lewis and Green up E by Lawrence; and SE by Pike; length 35; mean width 16; area 560 square miles. Surface rather undulating than hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Flemingsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,360
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,021

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - -	17
Slaves - - - - -	549
Total population in 1810 - - -	8,947
Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - - - -	5,574
do. do. females - - - - -	5,437
Total whites - - - - -	11,011
Free persons of colour, males -	15
do. do. females, - - - - -	16
Slaves, males - - - - -	556
do. females - - - - -	588
Total population in 1820 - - -	12,186
Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	5
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	2,960
do. in Manufactures - - - -	406
do. in Commerce - - - - -	16

Population to the square mile, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Flemings, post office, Wayne county, Indiana.

Flemingsburg, post town and seat of justice, Fleming county, Kentucky, 50 miles NE from Lexington,

Flemington, post town, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on a branch of Rariton river, 25 miles N from Trenton.

Flensburg, town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Fletcher, township of Franklin county, Vermont, between Lamoc river and the head of Black river, branch of Missisque river, 23 miles NE from Burlington.

Fleurus, village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June, 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is 6 miles NE of Charleroy.

Flcury, town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

Flint's Fork, post village, Caldwell county, Kentucky, 8 or 10 miles NE from Princeton.

Flint, town in Flintshire in Wales, which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament ; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard H. was delivered

into the hands of his rival, afterwards Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Flintshire, county of N Wales, 29 miles in length, and 12 where broadest ; bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire ; on the NW by the Irish sea ; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds ; in which are two market towns and 28 parishes. Population in 1801, 39,622 ; in 1811, 46,518, and in 1821, 53,784.

Flint River. See *Appalachicola*.

Flix, town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence ; and near it is a water fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Florence, capital of the duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy. It is surrounded on all sides but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty mountains called the Apennines. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 miles in length ; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste ; and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and a university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 1 5 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florence, township of Oneida county, 18 miles NW from Rome. Population in 1820, 640.

Florence, post town and seat of justice, Lauderdale county, Alabama, at the mouth of Cypress creek, lower extremity of the Muscle shoals in Tennessee, 120 miles SW from Murfreesboro' and 20 W from Huntsville.

Florent, St. town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich Bene-

dictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 47 24 N.

Florentin, St. town of France, in the department of Yonne; situated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Siennese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Florida, country of North America, 600 miles long, and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by the Mississippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter.

	Miles
Florida, taken in its utmost extent	
has a boundary from the mouth of	
St. Mary's river to Cape Sable	450
Upon the Gulf of Mexico, between	
Cape Sable and the mouth of Per-	
dido river	600
Up the Perdido bay and river to N	
lat. 31	40
Along N lat. 31 to Chatahooche	
river	140
Down Chatahooche to the junction	
of that stream, and Flint river	40
Thence to the source of St. Mary's	
river	140
Down St. Mary's river to the mouth	80

Having an entire outline of 1490 miles. Area 54,000 square miles; 34,560,000 acres, between lat. 25 and 31 N. Extending through 6 degrees of latitude, considerable diversity of seasons must be experienced in Florida; but from the uniformity of the general surface, the whole extent exhibits none of those rapid transitions of seasons which can only arise from great inequality of relative elevation. The interior of the country remains but imperfectly known. As far, however, as correct information has been received, the greatest part of this large peninsula, is composed of a very inferior soil, with exceptions found near, and along the streams. The vegetable productions are numerous and important. Amongst the valuable cultivated plants, may be enumerated, cotton, sugar cane, rice, indigo, tobacco, Indian corn, olive tree, peach, orange, lime and fig tree. It remains undetermined, whether or not the coffee plant can be cultivated in Florida.

Florida was discovered in 1512, by John Ponce de Leon, and named Florida, from having been discovered on Palm Sunday, "Pasqua Florida." The first civilized colony in this country, was planted by the French in 1562, under Francis Ribault. The French colony was surprised in 1565, and the colonists murdered by the Spaniards. St. Augustine was soon after founded, and the Spaniards remained undisturbed possessors, until 1666, when St. Augustine was taken and plundered by an English squadron under John Davis. Pensacola was founded by Don Andre de la Riola, in 1699. The country was frequently attacked by the French and English, but continued a Spanish province until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain. In 1783, it was again ceded to Spain. On the 22d February, 1719, by the treaty of Washington, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. This treaty was on the 24th October, 1820, ratified by the Cortes and king of Spain; and on February 22d, 1821, ratified by the Congress of the United States. Florida is now a territory of the U. S. under the first grade of territorial government;

Florida, cape of Florida. Lon. W C 2 40 W, lat. 25 40 N.

Florida, gulf of, channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands.

Florida Stream, strait between Florida and Cuba.

Florida, township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles NNE from Lenox. Population in 1820, 431.

Florida, post town in Orange county, New York, about 60 miles NW of the city of New York, on the post road to Albany.

Florida, post town of Montgomery county, New York, 35 miles NW from Albany. Population in 1820, 2743.

Florissant, post town, St. Louis county, Missouri, on Missouri river opposite St. Charles, 20 miles NW from St. Louis.

Flotz, town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

Flour town, post village, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N from Philadelphia.

Flowerden, village in Northumberland, 5 miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV. was killed together with the flower of his nobility.

Floyd, township of Oneida county, New York, 6 miles NE from Rome. Population in 1820, 1498.

Floyd, extreme eastern county of Kentucky; bounded by Virginia NE and SE; Harlan and Perry SW; Pike NW, and Lawrence N. Surface broken, hilly, and mountainous. Soil varied, but generally of middling quality. Chief town, Preston-

burg. Length 55; mean width 46; area 2530. Pike county has been formed out of the NW part of Floyd. Both were, by the census of 1810, included in one table by the latter name.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,809
do. do. females	-	-	1,561
All other persons except In-			
dians not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	115
Total population in 1810,	-		3,485

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	4,164
do. do. females	-	-	3,703
Total whites	-	-	7,867
Free persons of colour, males			92
do. do. females			51
Slaves, males	-	-	81
do. females	-	-	116
Total population in 1820,	-		8,207

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-		1
Engaged in Agriculture	-		2,960
do. in Manufactures	-		406
do. in Commerce	-		16
Population to the square mile,			34.

Floyd, county of Indiana, opposite Louisville in Kentucky; bounded by the Ohio river SE; Harrison S and SW; Washington NW; Scott N, and Clarke NE. About 20 miles square; area 400 square miles. It is a hilly and generally not very fertile tract. Chief towns, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. This county was formed out of the SW part of Clarke, and the NE of Harrison county.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,431
do. do. females	-	-	1,276
Total whites	-	-	2,707
Free persons of colour, males	-		36
do. do. females	-		33
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-		2,776

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-		41
Engaged in Agriculture	-		570
do. in Manufactures	-		196
do. in Commerce	-		38
Population to the square mile,			7 nearly.

Floyd's, post office, Buckingham county, Virginia.

Flushing, strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a

great foreign trade. It is 4 miles SW of Middleburg. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Flushing, township in Queen's county, New York; situated about 5 miles E of New York. Population in 1820, about 3,000.

Fluvanna, considerable river of Virginia, which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs nearly an E course till it joins the Rivanna near Columbia. The united stream is then called James' river. The name of Fluvanna given to the main fork of James' river is becoming obsolete.

Fluvanna, county of Virginia; situated at the fork of the Rivanna and Fluvanna rivers; bounded SW by James' river; NW by Albemarle; NE by Louisa, and SE by Goochland, and the bend of James' river, above the mouth of the Rivanna; length 23; mean width 18; area 414 square miles. Surface beautifully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered; the soil is not, however, in general very productive. Chief town, Columbia.

Population in 1810			
Free white males	-	-	1,257
do. do. females	-	-	1,319
All other persons except Indians not			
taxed	-	-	57
Slaves	-	-	2,142
Total population in 1810	-		4,775

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,692
do. do. females	-	-	1,683
Total whites	-	-	3,375
Free persons of colour, males			68
do. do. females			55
Slaves, males	-	-	1,715
do. females	-	-	1,491
Total population in 1820	-		6,704

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-		8
Engaged in Agriculture	-		1,980
do. in Manufactures	-		109
do. in Commerce	-		72
Population to the square mile,			16.

Fochabers, town in Banffshire, seated on a plain near the river Spey. It is 48 miles NW of Aberdeen.

Fo-chan, village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is 12 miles from Canton.

Phocia, *Nora*, ancient *Phocæa*, town of Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

Fodgia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

Fodwar, town of Hungary, seated on the

Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.

Fogaras, town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Foglia, river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Fogo. See *Fuego*.

Fohr, island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Foia, ancient town of Natolia on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

Foin, Point Au, in St. Lawrence river, the first above river a la vielle Galette, in Edwardsburg, Upper Canada.

Foix, town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kiên, province of China; bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. They have all commodities in common with the rest of China; but more particularly musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen cloth, calico, iron, and all sorts of utensils wrought to the greatest perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheon Fou. It contains nine cities of the first, and sixty of the third class.

Foligni, episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk-manufactures, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Folkstone, town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is seated on the English Channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Fond du Lac, or *St. Louis*, enters the S W extremity of lake Superior. This river forms one of the most direct channels of inter-communication between lake Superior and Upper Mississippi.

Fondi, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Fon-tsiang-fou, city of China, in the pro-

vince of Chen-si. Its district contains 8 cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles SW of Peking.

Fong-yang-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It is 70 miles NE of Nanking.

Fontainebleau, town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the isle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, where the kings of France used to lodge, when hunting. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Fontaine L'Eveque, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Fontarabia, seaport of Spain, ancient *Ocaso*, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It surrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilbao. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenai, village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Fontenai-le-Comte, town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 50 N.

Fontenoy, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles SW from Tournay.

Fontevault, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 0 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Forbes, Grant, large tract of land in Florida, embracing the delta of the Apalachicola river.

Ford's ferry, post office, Marion county, Mississippi, at the crossing of the Pearl river, about 75 miles N from New Orleans.

Forcalquier, town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Lave, 20 miles NE of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Forchain, strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It was taken by the French in 1796,

who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E. lat. 49 44.

Fordham, township in West Chester county, New York, containing about 200 inhabitants.

Fordingbridge, town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Avon, 20 miles WSW of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W. lat. 50 56 N.

Fordun, small village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

Fordwich, member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

Foreland, South, remarkable point of Upper Canada, projecting into lake Erie, and usually called Point Pelé. It lies opposite to Huron county in the state of Ohio.

Foreland, North, promontory which is the NE point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Nase, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a seamark.

Foreland, South, headland, forming the E point of the Kentish coast, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Laufenburg, Seckingen and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

Foret, Isle au. See *Gage's Island*.

Foresterton, village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 15 miles E from Philadelphia.

Forez, province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and several mines of coal and iron. It is now included with the Lyonois, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

Forfar, borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore that runs from Perth NE to the sea. Its principal manufacture is osnaburgs, it is 20 miles W of Montrose. Lon. 2 54 W. lat. 56 35 N.

Forfarshire, or *Augusshire*, county of Scotland, bounded N by Aberdeen, and

Kincardine; E by the German Ocean; S by the Frith of Tay; and W by Perth; area 977 square miles. Staples grain, fish, and linen. Population in 1801, 99,127; 1811, 107,264; and in 1821, 113,430.

Forges, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E. lat. 49 38 N.

Forli, ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 miles SE of Fagnana, and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. 11 44 E. lat. 44 16 N.

Formosa, island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying between 119 and 122 E lon. and 22 and 25 N lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. Tai-quang is the capital.

Formosa, river of western Africa, falling into the gulf of Benin. According to M. Reichardt, it is the outlet of the Niger.

Forres, town in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet, it is a small well built town pleasantly situated, two miles to the E of the river Findhorn. Forres manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 miles W of Elgin.

Fort Amanda, Allen county, Ohio, 50 miles NE from Greenville.

Fort Anne, post town and township, NW part of Washington county, New York. The village seated near Old Fort Anne, is on Wood creek, at the northern extremity of the Hudson and Champlain canal. Population in 1820, 2911.

Fort Armstrong, military establishment of the United States, on Rock Island in the Mississippi, about two miles above the mouth of Rock river.

Fort Brown, Paulding county, Ohio, 16 miles S from Fort Defiance.

Fort Brown, at the head of Greene Bay, of lake Michigan, and on the left bank of Fox river. Lon. WC 10 30 W. lat. 44 18 N.

Fort Carlos, on a small island in the mouth of the bay of Maracaybo, 20 miles NE from Maracaybo.

Fort Chipewyan, one of the British posts on Athapescow lake, 25 miles NE from the mouth of Elk river. Lon. WC 33 W. lat. 58 N.

Fort Churchill, on the W coast of Hudson's bay at the mouth of Churchills river. Lon. WC 17 45 W. lat. 58 50 N.

Fort Claiborne, post town, Monroe county, Alabama, on the left bank of Alabama river, at the head of Schooner navigation, 60 miles above the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama.

Fort Clarke, on the right bank of Illinois river, by comparative courses about 250 miles above its mouth. Lon. W C 12 15 W. lat. 40 35 N.

Fort Crawford, on the point made by the confluence of the Mississippi and Ouisconsin rivers, and about five miles above their junction, in Prairie du Chien. A fur trade settlement was made at this place by the French when in possession of Canada and about 500 of the descendants of the original colony remain. It is a very important frontier station, and trading establishment. Lon. W C 13 50 W, lat. 43 05 N.

Fort Coulonge, Lower Canada, 170 miles NW by W from Montreal.

Fort Dearborn, United States fort, about half mile from lake Michigan, on the right bank of Chicago river. Lon. W C 10 35 W. lat 41 43 N.

Fort Defiance, post town of Paulding county, Ohio, at the confluence of the Anglaize and Maumee rivers, 16 miles SW from Fort Meigs.

Fort Dummer. See *Hinsdale*.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W lat. 28 4 N.

Fort Edward, (formerly a considerable British fortress) now a post town of Washington county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, 50 miles N from Albany. The New York northern canal enters Hudson river at this place.

Fort Ferree, station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 miles south, or up the river, from fort Stephenson.

Fort Finley, small post on the military route from Urbana to fort Meigs, Ohio, 20 miles N from fort Necessity.

Fort Gadsden, Florida, on the left bank of Chatahooche river, near the point where that stream spreads into several channels. Lon. W C 7 25 W, lat. 33 15 N.

Fort Erie. See *Erie Fort*

Fort George, town, and military post, Lincoln county, Upper Canada, on the left bank of Niagara river, about half a mile above its mouth.

Fort George, Warren county, New York, at the extreme S end of lake George, 60 miles N from Albany.

Fort Gratiot, on the right bank of St. Clair river, near its outlet from lake Huron.

Fort Greenville, military post erected during the early settlement of Ohio. Here was concluded the celebrated Indian treaty in the year 1795, commonly called the treaty of Greenville. A village has since gradually grown up in its vicinity, called by the same name, which is now the seat of justice for Dark county.

Fort Harrison, post town and seat of justice, Vigo county, Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash, 70 miles above Vincennes.

Fort Hawkins, post town, Jones county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Oakmulgee river, 33 miles SW by W from Milledgeville.

Fort Howard. See *Fort Brown*, of Green Bay.

Forth, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lomond hills; and running from E to W receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal 35 miles in length.

Fort Independence, on Castle Island, Boston Harbour.

Fort Jackson, Montgomery county, Alabama, in the fork between Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers.

Fort James, Wayne county, Georgia, on the right bank of Alatomalia river, 10 miles below the junction of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers.

Fort Jefferson, Drake county, Ohio, about six miles S from Greenville.

Fort Jennings, SE angle of Putnam county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Au Glaize river, 32 miles S from Fort Defiance.

Fort Lawrence, on the right bank of Flint river, 31 miles SW from Fort Hawkins, 65 miles W from Milledgeville.

Fort Loramie, NW angle of Shelby county Ohio, 30 miles NW from Greenville. Lon. W C 7 15 W. lat. 40 16 N.

Fort Louis, or *Vauban*, important fortress of France on the Rhine, 18 miles below Strasbourg.

Fort M'Arthur, Hardin county, Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river, 65 miles NNW from Columbus.

Fort Malden, stood on the left bank of Detroit river, half mile above the village of Amherstburg, Upper Canada. The fort has been abandoned since the conclusion of the last war between Great Britain and the United States.

Fort Massac, Pope county, Illinois, on the bank of the Ohio river, 38 miles above its mouth.

Fort Meigs, post town, Wood county, Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee, 80 miles SW from Detroit.

Fort Michell, or *Corweta*, on the right bank of Chatahooche river, where the road passes from Milledgeville, to New Orleans, about 100 miles SW by W from Milledgeville.

Fort Montgomery, Mobile county, Alabama, 12 miles NNE from Fort Stodert.

Fort Moose, at the mouth of Moose ri-

ver, into James' Bay of Hudson's Bay. Lon. W C 3 40 W. lat. 51 30 N.

Fort Pickering, Shelby county, Tennessee at Kickisan Bluff, below the mouth of Wolf river. See *Memphis*.

Fort Recovery, Mercer county, Ohio, on a branch of Wabash river, 23 miles NNW from Greenville.

Fortrose, borough in Ross-shire, situated on the Frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Inverness.

Fort Royal, see port of the south side of Martinico. Lon. W C 16 E. lat. 14 34 N.

Fort St. Clair, Preble county, Ohio, quarter of a mile S from Eaton.

Fort St. David, British establishment in Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, and in the Camatie, 15 miles SSW from Pondicherry. Lon. 79 57 E. lat. 11 46 N.

Fort St. George, at Madrass.

Fort Santa Cruz, citadel of the city of Rio Janeiro, capital of the kingdom of Brazil. It stands upon a lofty mass of Granite rocks, and commands the entrance into the harbour.

Fort St. Jean de Uloa, on a rocky island at the mouth of the harbour of Vera Cruz, Intendancy of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Fort St. Julian, on the point N side of the mouth of the Tagus Portugal.

Fort St. Marks, Florida, on St. Marks river, 20 miles above its mouth.

Fort St. Mary, Allen county, Ohio, on St. Mary's river, 12 miles S from Fort Amanda.

Fort St. Philip, post office, and important military establishment of the United States, on the left bank of the Mississippi, at the Plaquemine bend, 70 miles below New Orleans.

Fort St. Stephens. See *St. Stephens*.

Fort Stanwix. See *Rome*.

Fort Stephenson, Sandusky county, Ohio, 18 miles above its mouth.

Fort Stoddert, post town, and seat of justice, Baldwin county, Alabama: at the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers.

Fort Stother, St. Clair county, Alabama, on the right bank of Coosa river, 20 miles SE from St. Clairsville.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the junction of St. Mary's and Maumee rivers.

Fort Williams, Alabama, on the E side of the Coosa, in the country of the Upper Creeks, about 60 miles above Fort Jackson.

Fortescue, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. W C 3 38 E. lat. 53 40 S.

Fortune, bay in the S coast of Newfoundland, enclosed by Miquelon island, and Point May. Lon. W C 21 40 E. lat. 47 N.

Fossano, strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Sture, 10

miles NE of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E. lat. 44 45 N.

Fossonbrone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles SW of Pesaro, and 12 SE of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E. lat. 43 40 N.

Foster, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 15 miles W from Providence. Population in 1820, 2900.

Foster's ferry, post office, Sussex county, New Jersey.

Fotheringay, town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III. was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

Fotheringay, post village, Montgomery county, Virginia.

Foucault, seigniory, Bedford county, Lower Canada, between Mississque bay, the northern boundary of the United States, and Richelieu river.

Foue, ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetto, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E. lat. 31 12 N.

Fougeres, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Cœnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W. lat. 48 22 N.

Foulkstown, small post town of Columbiana county, Ohio.

Foulsham, town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E. lat. 52 51 N.

Foulweather, cape of the United States, on the Pacific Ocean, NW from Cannaveral bay. Lon. W C 47 30 W. lat. 44 55 N.

Fourche au Cado, branch of Washitau river, entering from the left. It rises between Waschitau proper, and Little Missouri.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See *Waldstetter Sea*.

Four Corners, post village, Lincoln county, Maine.

Four Corners, post village, Oswego county, New York, 14 miles W from Rotterdam.

Four mile branch, post village, Barnwell district, South Carolina.

Fourneaux Island, small island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W. lat. 17 11 S.

Fourness, in Lyonsdale Lancashire, is a tract, between the Kent, Leven, and Duden-Sands which runs N parallel with the W sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland: and on the S runs out into the sea as a promontory.

Fou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in Fokien; one of the most considerable in that pro-

vince, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

Forvey, borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W. lat. 50 19 N.

Forvey, river in Cornwall, which rises in the NE part, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

Fowleness, island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations, till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

Fowler, post town and township, St. Lawrence county, New York. Population in 1820, 605.

Fowler, township of Trumbull county, Ohio, 12 miles NE from Warren. Population in 1820, 125.

Foxborough, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, situated on Wading creek, a branch of Taunton river, about 25 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants are estimated at 1000.

Fox, Cape, Pacific coast of North America. Lat. 54 45 N.

Foxcroft, township of Penobscot county, Maine, between Piscataquis, and Sebect rivers, 40 miles NNW from Bangos. Population in 1820, 211.

Fox Islands. See *Alentian Islands*.

Fox river. This fine and very important stream rises to the NW from Green Bay interlocking with the sources of Oniscousin. Both streams, in the higher part of their course, flow nearly south, upwards of 200 miles; they then approach within one and a half miles of each other, and thence turn; the Oniscousin SW, and Fox river NE. The portage from the Fox to Oniscousin is one of those singular situations, which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operations of human intercourse. The intervening ground is level prairie, over which at time of high flood loaded canoes are easily navigated. Fox river flows by a gentle course as far as the narrows, through a range of highland passing W off lake Michigan. Below this rocky pass it expands into Winnebago lake, from which it again issues by a course nearly N to Green bay, which it enters at Fort Brown. The entire comparative course of Fox river is about 300 miles.

Fraga, town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 46 miles

E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E. lat. 48 46 N.

Framingham, post town and township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, between Sherborn and Marlborough. 20 miles SW of Boston. Population in 1820, 2037.

Framlingham, town in Suffolk with a market on Saturday. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E. lat. 52 25 N.

Frampton, township of Dorchester and Hertford counties, Lower Canada, between Cranbourne, and Tallet, 30 miles SE from Quebec.

France, country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the Ocean than any other part of the country. At the decline of the Roman empire, this country, then called Gaul, was invaded by the Franks, (a people who inhabited the borders of the Rhine) and entirely subdued by them, under the conduct of their leader, or king, Clovis. Their kings were always of the same family, that of Clovis: The kingly government of France continued from Clovis, who established himself at Soissons, in the year 486, till Hugh Capet obtained the crown in 987; and whose descendants are now on the throne. There is no country of Europe more beautiful, or more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholesome, and the change of seasons is less inconvenient than in almost any other. It is not subject to such severe cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the southern parts the winters are indeed sharp, but of short duration. The seasons are more regular than in England. The soil, diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve at once to fertilize the country, and convey merchandise from one extremity of the nation to the other. The industry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, render it one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to spare.

Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper; there are likewise some of silver and gold, but the last are not rich enough to defray the expenses of working. The chief productions of France are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, such as prunes and prunelloes, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives; corn, salt, hemp, flax, silk, resin, oil, soap, cork, kid-skins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are silks, such as lustrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarse and fine lace, paper, china, of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which gave name to the departments in the new geographical division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy under her kings, from the time of Clovis to the death of Lewis XVI. in 1793. It was divided into several military governments or provinces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gascony, Gervaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorraine, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleans, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rousillon, Saintongue, Soissonois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances of the country had induced Louis XVI. to convocate, first an assembly of the notables, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders; the nobility, the clergy, and the commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders when united; and when the states assembled, on the 5th of May, at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct

houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared, that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded. On the 17th the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures; they abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy; rendering them dependent on a public allowance; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. From this situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and it was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. In April 1792, the king went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the king was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Thuilleries

(the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to the Temple, and there kept in close confinement. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the constitution had decreed his person inviolable) condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral, were eager to take part in the war; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. The queen did not long survive her consort: being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, she was executed in the same place, on the 16th of October. Her fate was a prelude to that of the king's sister, who was also beheaded in the same place, on the 10th of May 1794. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former became diseased with swellings, and he died on the 8th of June 1795: the princess was taken the December following to a place, near Basil, on the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies, who had been some time prisoners to the emperor. Various factions successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up of churches, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated open hostility to the christian religion; the convention found it necessary, at last, to conform so far to

the prejudices of the people as to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of religious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers to the benevolence of the people. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation before the conclusion of 1795, were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; and had made such progress in Holland, Spain, Italy and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with Holland. Their commerce, however, was ruined; and their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation: their armies nevertheless fought with ardour, and in 1796, under general Bonaparte, subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the city of Vienna, that the emperor commenced a negotiation for peace. In the mean time, the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; and at the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the emperor of Germany, signed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Austria. In the beginning of 1798, a congress of deputies from the states of Germany met at Rastadt, to negotiate a peace for the empire, with French plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose, which came to no final adjustment: but during its continuance the French obtained possession of Mentz, forced Ebrebreitstein to surrender by a blockade, and sent general Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany formed an alliance with Russia; the Turks declared against France, on account of the invasion of Egypt; and the flames of war, which had been for a time suppressed, burst forth with redoubled fury. The French remonstrated to the emperor of Germany on the march of the Russian troops, and receiving no satisfactory answer, passed the Rhine, under general Jourdan, on March 5, 1799. Hostilities were at the same time commenced by the French troops in the Grison country, where they gained several advantages; but on March 25, the army under Jourdan suffered a complete defeat by the archduke Charles, near Stockach, and was com-

pelled to recross the Rhine. The Russian troops, under general Suwarrow, soon after joined the Austrian army in Italy, of which that general took the command. The success of the allied armies were so rapid and decisive, that by the end of August the French were almost entirely driven out both of Italy and Switzerland. But in the latter a reverse of fortune took place; for the republican armies having been greatly reinforced, general Massena, on Sept. 25, at Zurich, totally defeated the Austro-Russian army, under general Hotze, who was killed: general Suwarrow, who had entered the country from Italy, finding it impossible to join his defeated allies, retreated over the mountains into Germany; and soon afterward the Russian troops were ordered home. The affairs of the republic in Egypt appeared not prosperous, and general Bonaparte, having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory was greatly weakened; and this one man, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, affected another revolution on the 10th of November, by which the directory was abolished, and three consuls appointed to govern the republic. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which the whole of the executive and almost all other power was vested in the first consul, general Bonaparte. In April, 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and for the most part, with loss to the French, till June 14, when Bonaparte, who had recently arrived, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, where, in December, they concluded an armistice with the emperor; and a treaty of peace was signed on the 3d of February, 1801, at Luneville, France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London on the 1st of October, and the treaty was signed at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802; but this treaty held little more than a year, the French deeming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and on the 20th of May, 1804, at the request of the senate, he assumed the title of Emperor of the French, and he was shortly afterward crowned by the pope, who was ordered to repair to

Paris for that purpose. War in Germany was again renewed in 1805, and the grand army of the French, headed by the emperor Napoleon, crossed the Rhine on the 1st of October. His success and rapid progress were such, that after the battle of Austerlitz, on the 2d of December, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg on the 26th of that month. In 1806, many of the princes of Germany entered into an alliance with France, and a treaty, called the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of Napoleon, was signed on the 12th of July at Paris. Towards the latter part of the same year, the king of Prussia took the field against France; but all his measures were marked by precipitation, indecision, and a total want of resource, on any unexpected change of circumstances. Instead of waiting to be joined by the Russian army, who was then on its march to assist him, he ventured on a battle alone with the French, (now strengthened by the forces of the Confederation) at Jena, on the 14th of October, which ended in the total destruction of the Prussian army. The consequence was, Russia was now left single, as it were, in the contest; and after several battles, the French at length succeeded in giving them a total defeat at Friedland, on the 14th of June, 1807, which was decisive; and a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit, on the 9th of July following. In the beginning of 1808, the designs of Napoleon began to develop themselves respecting Spain; and, flushed with the conquest of Prussia, and the brilliant victory which he had gained over Russia at Friedland, he formed the design of seizing the government of Spain, and transferring the crown from the Bourbons to his own family. Having found a pretext for drawing 16,000 of her best troops and sending them out of the country, he marched an army of 80,000 men to depose the king, and place his own brother Joseph on the throne, in which he succeeded. In the following year, however, Austria once more took the field against France. Numerous battles were fought during the months of April and May, with incredible slaughter and various success on each side; but on the 6th of July, after a whole day spent in manoeuvring, a general engagement took place, in which Napoleon out generalled the archduke Charles, and gained a complete victory. This was the famous battle of Wagram, at which the French took 20,000 prisoners. An armistice was

concluded on the 12th of July, and a definite treaty was also signed and ratified in the month of October following. Soon after his return to Paris, Napoleon, by a formal act of separation, repudiated his empress Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, the archduchess of Austria, whom he espoused with great pomp on the 1st of April, 1810. This event appeared to consolidate his power, and to fix his throne on an immovable basis; and except the war in Spain, the continent of Europe was at peace till towards the month of June, 1812, at which time the French emperor once more marched his army to the north-east of Europe, to attack the emperor of Russia's dominions, who had given him some cause of offence. Passing through Poland, he entered the Russian territory; defeated the armies of the latter at Mohilow and Smolensko; and after the dreadful battle of Borodino, entered the city of Moscow on the 14th of September, with an intention of there fixing his winter quarters. But his career was now drawing towards a close. The houses of Moscow being constructed almost entirely of wood, the governor of the town, Rostopchin, formed the desperate resolution of setting the city on fire, which was so completely carried into effect, at the instant the French army had taken possession of it, that they were foiled in their last resource, and compelled to attempt their retreat, at the moment they considered themselves securely entrenched for the winter. In this crisis of his affairs, the first object of the French emperor, was to offer terms of peace to the Russians, which were rejected; he next proposed an armistice, which was also refused; and on the 19th of October, began his retreat from Moscow. But before the arrival of the French army, however, at Smolensko, the frost had so keenly set in, that it was almost impossible to proceed; and their loss, in the course of a few days, was so great in men and horses, that the army was reduced to a mere wreck. On arriving at Smorgonic, a small town near Wilna, on the 5th of December, Napoleon gave the command of the army to Murat, and immediately departed for Paris. It has been supposed that the loss of the French, in this memorable campaign, was not less than 200,000 men. The remainder of the winter was spent by the hostile powers in vigorous preparations for the campaign of 1813; and notwithstanding the almost entire destruction of his army in the calamitous retreat from Moscow, the French emperor was the first to take the field in the spring of the year. Af-

ter the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, however, it was soon seen that Russia, although now strengthened by Prussia, was by no means a match for France, without more powerful assistance. Austria, into whose hands the balance of Europe was thrown, now stepped forth to offer her mediation to the contending powers; but finding all her efforts unavailing, after a fruitless negotiation of six weeks, at length joined the allies on the 11th of August. A number of sanguinary engagements soon after took place between the opposing armies with a variety of success, till the month of October, when Bavaria having declared for the common cause, and the allies had collected all their forces together, they determined to hazard a general battle, which was fought in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, on the 16th and 18th of the same month. The result of this battle was the capture of the French rear-guard on the following morning, and the retreat of the French army across the Rhine. The allied army immediately invaded France; and though the issue of the contest there appeared doubtful for a short time, yet the allies, by a skilful manœuvre, at length succeeded in arriving before the gates of Paris, on the 30th of March, 1814, and which was entered by the confederated sovereigns on the next day. As soon as the sovereigns had entered Paris, they declared their intention was not to make any peace with Buonaparte; but recommended to the French, in the mean time, to form a provisional government; and in a few days after, got the senate to pass a vote declaring the dynasty of Napoleon Buonaparte at an end. In this posture of affairs, Buonaparte, whose sway had extended over all the states of Europe, Great Britain excepted, for years, consented to abdicate the thrones of France and Italy, both in his own right and that of his posterity, and to retire upon a pension of 4,500,000 francs, to the island of Elba. The provisional government, at the suggestion of the allies, now restored the ancient family of the Bourbons, and made a tender of the sovereignty to the eldest brother of Louis XVI. who accepted the offer, and ascended the throne of France, with the title of Louis XVIII. A definitive treaty was soon after signed at Paris by all the powers of Europe, on the 30th of June. Napoleon retired to Elba, where he arrived in May, 1814, and remained until February 26th, 1815, when he again left his retreat, sailed to and entered France. The nation declared for him; the king, royal family, and their adherents fled, and

he was once more acknowledged emperor of the French. Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia collected their armies to restore the Bourbons. Austria subsequently acceded, and after a short but sanguinary contest France sunk under the enormous weight opposed to her armies, and on the 18th of June, 1815, at Waterloo a village of Brabant the last hopes of Napoleon perished. His army was defeated—he returned to Paris; abdicated the throne; threw himself under the protection of Great Britain, and was sent to exile, prison and grave, in the island of St. Helena. Louis XVIII, was restored, and France became a regularly limited monarchy.

The Roman Catholic religion is re-established in France, and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics; the protestant religion is also tolerated. As the ancient order of things is now restored, it is necessary to notice the former geographical state of the country. France was divided into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente, Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loir, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ile and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the) Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres (Two) Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. All the countries which the ambition of the government had annexed to its former territory are restored except that part which now constitutes the departments of Mont Blanc and Vaucluse. The number of departments, therefore, are now 85, all of whom appeared in this work; and the account of the late provinces are still retained. The population of the whole is estimated at 30,000,000.

It is a very remarkable fact, that the population of France has regularly increased

since 1789. In that year the inhabitants were 26,300,000; in 1805, 27,700,000 in 1817, upwards of 29,000,000; and at present, 1822, no doubt exceed 30 000,000. The national debt of France considering the efforts made during and subsequent to her revolution, and the heavy contributions of her enemies, is comparatively small. Her annual expenditure is about 130,000,000 of dollars. The revenue nearly an equal sum, but nominally a fraction higher. The French army has been reduced to 90,000 men; and its navy has sunk to utter insignificance. With all its reverses this nation has gained immensely by the revolution. The croud of useless nobility and governmental priests diminished; its internal industry revived, active and flourishing. The literary institutions are on a most respectable footing. There now exists in the kingdom, 26 universities; 36 royal colleges; 3070 primary schools; upwards of 40 divinity schools; about 1400 boarding schools; and near 22,500 primary schools. In all these seminaries are educated nearly 800,000 pupils. Without distracting foreign colonies without paper money, or false credit; and with a mild and limited government, France is now no doubt the most happy and prosperous nation in Europe.

France, Isle of, or Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the SE shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their sladhtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; the town is large and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E. lat. 20 9 S.

Frances, port of Colombia, in Venezuela, near cape Codera. See *Codera* in the *Addenda*.

Francetown, post town and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, ff-

teen miles NW of Amherst, and about fifty five W of Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1479.

Franche Comte, late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorrain, on the E by Alsace and Swisserland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Bresse. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

Francis, town of St. Genevieve county, Missouri.

Francisco, Rio, large river of Brazil, rises in the Capitania general of Minaes Geraes, lat. 19 S, and flowing a little E of N, nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, to lat. 14 S. It thence gradually curves to NE, E and SE by E falls into the Atlantic at lat. 11 S, after an entire comparative course of upwards of 100 miles.

François, town of Wayne county, Missouri.

François, Cape, fine town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. W C 4 42 E. lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks who conquered France, came from this province, and gave the name to that kingdom.

Franconia, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated on the S side of the NE branch of Perquimomg creek. Population in 1820, 848.

Franconia, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the waters of Ammonoosuck river, 15 miles NE from Haverhill. The township is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its iron ores. There are two companies engaged in the manufacture of iron on a large scale; the New Hampshire Iron Factory Company; and the Haverhill and Franconia company. The former manufacture weekly from 12 to 15 tons of iron and steel, and the latter, though on a smaller scale do extensive business. The whole forming one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the United States.

Franeke, or *Franker*, town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and

university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E. lat. 53 11 N.

Frankendal town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine seven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E. lat. 49 25 N.

Frankenstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NW of London. Lon. 7 55 E. lat. 49 18 N.

Frankford, township of Sussex county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 2008.

Frankford, post village and borough, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, five miles NE from the centre of Philadelphia. The Friends Assylum for the insane, is in this borough. Population in 1820, 1405.

Frankford, chief town of Hampshire county, Virginia, on the W side of the S branch of Potomac river, about four miles NW from Romney, and 45 NW from Winchester.

Frankfort on the Maine, ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Frankfort on the Oder, flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 78 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Frankfort, post town and township, Hancock county, Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. At this place winter navigation terminates, 26 miles N from Castine. Population in 1820, 2129.

Frankfort, township, Herkimer county, New York. Population in 1820, 1685.

Frankfort, post town, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Kentucky river. It is the capital of the state, and contains beside the ordinary buildings necessary for legislative purposes, a county courthouse, penitentiary, an academy, theatre, &c. At seasons of high water steam boats of 300 tons are navigated to this town, and to New Frankfort, a flourishing village opposite. The progressive population of this town is shown by the annexed table.

Population in 1810.		
Free whites, males	-	431
do. do. females	-	255
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	6
Slaves	-	407

Total population in 1810	1,092
Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	497
do. do. females - - -	387
Total whites - - - -	884
Free persons of colour, males -	36
do. do. females -	43
Slaves, males - - - -	311
do. females - - - -	332
All other persons except In-	
dians not taxed - - -	74

Total population in 1820 - 1,679

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	8
Engaged in Agriculture -	22
do. in Manufactures -	100
do. in Commerce -	15

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Frankfort, town of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the great road from Wheeling to Zanesville, 15 miles E from Cambridge.

Franklin, county of Vermont, bounded N by Lower Canada; E by Orleans county, Vermont; S by Chittenden; and W by lake Champlain; length 30; mean width 27; area 810 square miles. The eastern part mountainous, hilly in the central and western sections; soil varied in quality, but on the streams in many places highly fertile. Chief town, St. Albans.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	8,392
do. do. females - - -	8,143
All other persons except Indians	
not taxed - - - -	104
Slaves - - - -	0

Total population in 1810 - 16,639

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	8,799
do. do. females - - -	8,299
Total whites - - - -	17,098
Free persons of colour, males -	48
do. do. females -	46
Slaves, males - - - -	0
do. females - - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - 17,192

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	145
Engaged in Agriculture -	2,085
do. in Manufactures -	471
do. in Commerce -	38

Population to the square mile, 21.

Franklin, county of Massachusetts, on

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both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N by Windham county, in Vermont, and Cheshire county in New Hampshire; E by Worcester county in Massachusetts; S by Hampshire; and W by Buckshire; length 36; mean width 18; area about 650 square miles. Surface highly and elegantly variegated. Connecticut river divides the county into two nearly equal portions, and each of these sections are again divided by the two fine little rivers, Millers to the E and Deerfield to the W. Detached though not very elevated mountains decorate the various parts. The soil especially near the streams is highly productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. Chief town, Greenfield.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	14,366
do. do. females - - -	14,767

Total whites - - -	29,133
Free persons of colour, males	71
do. do. females	58
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - 29,268

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized -	13
Engaged in Agriculture -	5,617
do. in Manufactures -	910
do. in Commerce -	77

Population to the square mile, 45.

Franklin, township, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 10 miles SW from Dedham. Population in 1820, 1630.

Franklin, post town, and township, New London county, Connecticut, on the right side of Shetucket, five miles above Norwich. Population in 1820, 1161.

Franklin, county of New York, bounded by Lower Canada N; by Clinton county in New York E; by Essex SE; by Hamilton S; and by St. Lawrence W; length 60; mean width 27½; area 1665 square miles. Surface mountainous towards the south; in the central and northern parts level, and swampy, interspersed hills and with some spots of good land. Chief town, Malone.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	1,551
do. do. females - - -	1,063
All other persons except Indians	
not taxed - - - -	3
Slaves - - - -	0

Total population in 1810 - 2,617

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	2,361
do. do. females - - -	2,078

Total whites	-	-	-	4,439	Free persons of colour, females	-	-	-	763
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0	Slaves, males	-	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	-	0	do. females	-	-	-	4
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0					
do. females	-	-	-	0	Total population in 1820	-	-	-	31,192

Total population in 1820,	4,439	Of these :	
Of these ;		Foreigners not naturalized	416
Foreigners not naturalized	195	Engaged in Agriculture	4,505
Engaged in Agriculture	1,250	do. in Manufactures	1,597
do. in Manufactures	151	do. in Commerce	234
do. in Commerce	12	Population to the square mile, 42.	
Population to the square mile, 2½.		<i>Franklin. See St. Thomas.</i>	

Franklin, post town, Delaware county, New York, on Oleout creek and Susquehannah river, 15 miles W from Delhi. Population in 1820, 2481.

Franklin, township of Somerset county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 3071.

Franklin, township of Gloucester county, New York. Population in 1820, 1137.

Franklin, township of Bergen county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 2968.

Franklin, county of Pennsylvania, bounded S by Washington county in Maryland; W by Bedford; NW by Huntingdon; N by Mifflin; NE by Perry and Cumberland; and E by Adams; length 30; width 25; area 756 square miles. The surface of this county is highly diversified by mountains, hills and valleys. It is limited by mountains on two sides; on the W and N margin extend the Cove mountain, Tuscarora, and North mountains; and on the SE the South mountain, with the truly fine valley of the Conococheague and Conodogwinet intervening. Those two large creeks form nearly a boundary between the limestone and slate formations; leaving the latter to the NW and the former to the SE. The soil of those great rock formations differ essentially, the limestone, in the present state of agricultural science being much the most productive in the growth of valuable cultivated vegetables. *Franklin* county produces as staples, grain, flour, whiskey, apples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. Its commercial outlet, Baltimore. Chief town, Chambersburg.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	11,393
do. do. females	10,679
All other persons except Indians not taxed	924
Slaves	87

Total population in 1810 - 23,083

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	15,641
do. do. females	14,685

Total whites	30,326
Free persons of colour, males	784

Free persons of colour, females	763
Slaves, males	15
do. females	4

Total population in 1820 - 31,192

Of these :	
Foreigners not naturalized	416
Engaged in Agriculture	4,505
do. in Manufactures	1,597
do. in Commerce	234

Population to the square mile, 42.

Franklin. See St. Thomas.

Franklin post town and seat of justice, Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of French creek and Allegany river, at their junction, about 70 miles N from Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 252.

Franklin, township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, in the forks of Marsh creek, on both sides of the road from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 7 or 8 miles from the former. Population in 1820, 1456.

Franklin, township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the head waters of Bermudian creek branch of Conewago, between the two roads from Little York to Carlisle, 20 miles from the former. Population in 1820, 973.

Franklin, township, in the northern part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, between Little Juniata and Spruce creek, 14 miles NW from Huntingdon. Population in 1820, 870.

Franklin, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, between Youghiogeny river and Redstone creek, and between Washington and Dunbar, commencing 5 miles N from Union town. Population in 1820, 1749.

Franklin, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, extending from the head branch of Poketon's creek, falling into Allegany river to the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, across the head waters of the northern branch of Turtle creek. Marysville near its centre 11 miles NW from Greensburg. Population in 1820, 1757.

Franklin, township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the south fork of Tenmile creek. Waynesburg the seat of justice for the county is in this township. Population in 1820, exclusive of the borough of Waynesburg, 1591.

Franklin, county of Virginia, bounded by Pittsylvania E; part of Henry SE; part of Henry, and Patrick S; the Blue Ridge, or Montgomery W; Bottetourt N, and Bedford NE; length 28; mean width 24; area about 670 square miles. Although bounded on two sides by mountains, this county is rather waving than hilly. Soil generally fertile. Staples.

grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Rocky Mount.	Total population in 1820	-	9,741
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Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,038
do. do. females	-	-	3,928
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	86
Slaves	-	-	2,672

Total population in 1810	-	10,724
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,157
do. do. females	-	-	4,070

Total whites	-	-	8,227
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	77
do. do. females,	-	-	66

Slaves, males	-	-	1,779
do. females	-	-	1,868

Total population in 1820	-	12,017
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,692
do. in Manufactures	-	-	339
do. in Commerce	-	-	23

Population to the square mile, 18.

Franklin, post town, Pendleton county, Virginia, on the middle fork of the south branch of Potomac, 40 miles SW from Moorfields, and 80 miles NW from Staunton.

Franklin, village of Russel county, Virginia, on Cedar creek, branch of Chinch river, 17 miles N from Abingdon.

Franklin county, North Carolina ; bounded SW by Washington ; Granville NW ; Warren NE, and Nash SE ; length 26 ; mean width 20 ; area 540 square miles ; surface moderately hilly ; soil in part fertile, though generally rather unproductive between the streams. It is drained by various branches of Tar river. Chief town, Lewisburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,342
do. do. females	-	-	2,323
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	171
Slaves	-	-	5,330

Total population in 1810	-	10,166
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,411
do. do. females	-	-	2,462

Total whites	-	-	4,873
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	81
do. do. females	-	-	78

Slaves, males	-	-	2,337
do. females	-	-	2,372

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,108
do. in Manufactures	-	-	130
do. in Commerce	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 18.

Franklin, county of Georgia ; bounded by Elbert and Madison E ; Jackson S W ; Habersham NW, and Tugaloo river or South Carolina NE ; length 36 ; mean width 23 ; area about 940 square miles. Surface broken and soil varied. Chief town, Carnesville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,689
do. do. females	-	-	4,454

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	17
Slaves	-	-	1,656

Total population in 1810	-	10,816
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,790
do. do. females	-	-	3,450

Total whites	-	-	7,240
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	12
do. do. females	-	-	14

Slaves, males	-	-	866
do. females	-	-	908

Total population in 1820	-	9,040
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,492
do. in Manufactures	-	-	32
do. in Commerce	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 9½.

Franklin, county of Alabama ; bounded N by Tennessee river ; E by Lawrence ; S by Marion, and W by the territory of the Chickisaws ; length 32 ; mean width 21 ; area 670 square miles, Surface hilly and broken. Soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town, Russell.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,818
do. do. females	-	-	1,490

Total whites	-	-	3,308
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	3

Slaves, males	-	-	843
do. females	-	-	824

Total population in 1820	-	4,988
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,498
do. in Manufactures	-	-	101

Engaged in Commerce - - - 22

Population to the square mile, 7 1-3

Franklin, county of Mississippi; bounded S by Amite; SW by Wilkinson; W by Adams; N by Jefferson, and NE by the New Purchase; length 46; mean width 20; area 920 square miles. Surface hilly, but without stone. Soil on the streams very productive. In the eastern and northern parts of the county the intervals between the water courses, open pine woods. Staple cotton. Chief town, Franklin.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	711
do. do. females	-	-	-	557
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	13
Slaves,	-	-	-	735

Total population in 1810	-	2,016
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,202
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,075
Total whites	-	-	-	2,277
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	-	4
Slaves, males	-	-	-	748
do. females	-	-	-	787

Total population in 1820.	-	3,821
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,365
do. in Manufactures	-	29
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 4.

Franklin, village of Franklin county, Mississippi, 25 miles SE by E from Natchez.

Franklin, post office, on the Teche river in St. Mary's Parish, Attacapas in Louisiana.

Franklin, county of Tennessee; bounded S by Alabama; W by Lincoln; NW by Bedford; NE by Warren, and SE by Marion; length 42; mean width 28; area 600 square miles. Surface mountainous and hilly soil fertile. It is principally watered by the heads of Elk river. Chief town, Winchester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,868
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,352
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	-	709

Total population in 1810,	-	5,930
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,294
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,044
Total whites	-	-	-	12,338
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	35
do. do. females	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,986
do. females	-	-	-	2,181

Total population in 1820	-	16,571
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Population to the square mile, 27 1/2.

Franklin, post town and seat of justice, Williamson county, Tennessee, on Harpeth river, 17 miles S from Nashville.

Franklin, county of Kentucky, bounded by Mercer and Washington S; Shelby SW; Owen N; and Scott and Woodford E; length 40; width 12; area 270 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, soil fertile. Chief town, Frankfort.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,052
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,704
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	56
Slaves	-	-	-	2,201

Total population in 1810	-	8,013
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,818
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,443

Total whites	-	-	-	7,261
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	70
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do. do. females	-	-	-	69
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,809
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do. females	-	-	-	1,741
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	74
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Total population in 1820	-	11,024
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,051
do. in Manufactures	-	193
do. in Commerce	-	24

Population to the square mile, 40.

Franklin, town of Simpson county, Kentucky.

Franklin, county of Ohio, bounded S by Pickaway; W by Madison; N by Delaware, and E by Licking and Fairfield; length 25; mean width 22, area about 520 square miles. Surface generally level, part wet and marshy; but the soil almost uniformly in a high degree fertile. Staples grain and flour. Chief town, Columbus.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,726
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,647

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	43
Total population in 1810	-	5,486
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	5,332
do. do. females	- - -	4,708
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Total whites	- - - -	10,040
Free persons of colour, males		68
do. do. females,		63
Slaves, males	- - - -	none
do. females	- - - -	none
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	120

Total population in 1820 - 10,291

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	24
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,239
do. in Manufactures	-	607
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 20.

Franklin, township, Franklin county, Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river opposite Columbus. Population in 1820, 777.

Franklin, post town and township, Warren county, Ohio. The village is on the left bank of Great Miami, 18 miles above Dayton. Population in 1820, 2099 in the township.

Franklin, township of Ross county, on the road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 340.

Franklin, township of Portage county, Ohio, eight miles below Ravenna on Cuyahoga river. Population in 1820, 348.

Franklin, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 462.

Franklin, township, Coshocton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 345.

Franklin, NW township of Starke county. Population in 1820, 388.

Franklin, township of Columbiana county. Population in 1820, 620.

Franklin, township of Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 713.

Franklin, township of Jackson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 536.

Franklin, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 360.

Franklin, county of Indiana, bounded by the state of Ohio E ; Delaware and Ripley counties S ; Fayette W ; and Wayne N ; length 24 ; mean width 21 ; area about 540 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Brookville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	5,491
do. do. females	- - -	5,207

Total whites	- - - -	10,698
Free persons of colour, males	-	31
do. do. females	-	34
Slaves, males	- - - -	0
do. females	- - - -	0
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Total population in 1820	- -	10,763

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	26
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,403
do. in Manufactures	-	315
do. in Commerce	-	15

Population to the square mile, 20.

Franklin, county of Illinois, bounded by Johnson and Union S ; Jackson and Randolph W ; Jefferson N ; and White and Gallatin E ; length 30 ; width 24 ; area 934 square miles. Surface generally level and soil productive. It is principally drained by the higher waters of Muddy river.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	875
do. do. females	- - -	818

Total whites - - - 1,691

Free persons of colour, males - 32

do. do. females - 33

Slaves, males - - - 4

do. females - - - 3

Total population in 1820 - 1,763

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 441

do. in Manufactures - 0

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, 13.

Franklin, post town, and seat of justice, Howard county, Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri river, 180 miles by land above St. Louis.

Franklin, county of Missouri, bounded N by Missouri river ; E by St. Louis and Jefferson ; S by Washington ; and W by Wayne ; length 33 ; mean width 30 ; area 990 square miles. That part of this county adjacent to the Missouri river rather level and interspersed with prairies. The southern part drained by the Merrimac river, hilly broken and in great part sterile. Much of the soil near the Missouri excellent. Chief town Rogerstown.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	1,190
do. do. females	- - -	980

Total whites - - - 2,170

Free persons of colour, males - 0

Free persons of colour females	0
Slaves, males - - -	111
do. females - - -	98
Total population in 1820	2,379
Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	1
Engaged in Agriculture - -	523
do. in Manufactures - -	3
do. in Commerce - -	7
Population to the square mile, 2 1.3.	

Franklin, post town of Franklin county, Ohio, opposite Columbus.

Frankstown-branch, river of Pennsylvania, the northwest branch of Juniata, rises in Bedford county, and flowing N about 20 miles, enters Huntingdon county, turns E and SE joins Raysown branch, two miles below the borough of Huntingdon, and forms the Juniata.

Frankstown, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Frankstown river, 20 miles SW by W from Huntingdon. Population in 1820, 1297, exclusive of Navoy, Hollidaysburg and Frankstown.

Frankstown, post village, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Frankstown river, and 20 miles nearly W from Huntingdon. Population in 1820, 101.

Frauenfeld, town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and was the place, where since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Fraustadt, town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogau. Lon. 16 3 E. lat. 51 48 N.

Frazersburgh, small town in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, 40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W. lat. 57 35 N.

Fradenburg, town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E. lat. 51 10 N.

Frederica, post village in Kent county, Delaware 12 miles E from Dover, containing 250 inhabitants.

Frederica, post town on St. Simon's island, Glynn county, Georgia; at the mouth of Altamaha river.

Frederick, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Perkiomen, 9 miles NE from Pottstown. Population in 1820, 927.

Frederick, county of Maryland; bounded N by Pennsylvania; E by Baltimore; SE by Anne Arundel and Montgomery; SW by the Potomac river, or Loudon county in Virginia, and by Washington

W; mean width near 24 miles; area 900 square miles. The entire face of this county is broken. The western part mountainous, and the residue diversified by hills, and the whole drained by the various branches of the Monocacy creek. It is one of the most productive and well cultivated valleys in the United States. Staples may be considered every object of agricultural industry, suitable to the climate. Chief town, Fredericktown.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	14,266
do. do. females - - -	13,717
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	783
Slaves - - -	5,671
Total population in 1810	34,437

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	16,312
do. do. females - - -	15,685
Total whites - - -	31,997
Free persons of colour, males	951
do. do. females	817
Slaves, males - - -	3,575
do. females - - -	3,110

Total population in 1820 - - 40,450

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	645
Engaged in Agriculture - -	6,621
do. in Manufactures - -	3,115
do. in Commerce - -	239
Population to the square mile, 45 nearly.	

Frederick, county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the continuation of the Kittatiny Mountain; bounded by Loudon and Fauquier NE; Shenandoah SW; Hampshire NW, and Berkeley and Jefferson NE; length 38; mean width 22; area 736 square miles. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil excellent for grain and orchard fruits. Chief town, Winchester.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	7,868
do. do. females - - -	7,679
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	610
Slaves - - -	6,417
Total population in 1810	22,574

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	8,475
do. do. females - - -	8,082
Total whites - - -	16,557
Free persons of colour, males	505

Free persons of colour, females,	465
Slaves, males - - - -	3,658
do. females - - - -	3,521
Total population in 1820	24,706

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	123
Engaged in Agriculture -	4,149
do. in Manufactures -	1,179
do. in Commerce - -	95

Population to the square mile, 33½.

Frederick Point, Upper Canada, is on the east side of Kingston harbour, and on the west side of Haldimand Cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

Fredericksburg, Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Fredericksburg, post town in Spottsylvania county, Virginia; seated on the S side of the river Rappahannock, 66 miles N from Richmond, and 62 SW from Washington.

This is a very advantageously situated and prosperous commercial port. Vessels of about 140 tons can come up to the foot of the falls. Its staples are grain, flour and tobacco, calculated to exceed an annual average of 4,000,000 of dollars. Its public institutions are, two banks, and an academy. Its resident population about 4,000.

Fredericksburg, post town, Gallatin county, Ohio, on the left bank of Ohio river, 55 miles below Cincinnati.

Fredericksburg, township and post town, Washington county, Indiana. The village is on the right bank of Big Muddy river, 17 miles N from Corydon.

Fredericksburgh Township, county of Lenox, Upper Canada, lies to the west of Ernest town, in the Bay of Quinte.

Frederickshall, or *Frederickstadt*, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys; situated on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. This town is 51 miles SE of Christiana. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Fredericksham, neatly built town of Russia in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the gulf of Finland.

Frederickstadt, town of Denmark, in S Jutland; seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Frederickstein, strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town of Frederickshall, and has never been taken. It was besieged in 1718, by Charles XII. of Sweden, who was killed.

Frederickton, or *St. Aune*, capital of New Brunswick, on St. John's river, at the head of Sloop Navigation, about 90 miles above its mouth.

Fredericktown, post town and seat of justice, Frederick county, Maryland, on Monocacy creek, about 42 miles W of Baltimore, 21 E by N of Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, and 44 from Washington. This is a very thriving town, and contains about 4500 inhabitants.

Fredericktown, post town, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Monongahela river, 2 miles below the mouth of Ten Mile creek, and 8 above Brownsville.

Fredericktown, post town, Knox county, Ohio, 7 miles N from Mount Vernon.

Fredonia, post town, Chataque county, New York, formerly *Canadaway*, 45 miles from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie, on the road between the two latter places, and 4 miles from Dunkirk on lake Erie. It is a flourishing village, with a printing office and several stores.

Freedom, post town, and township, Kennebec county, Maine, 28 miles NE from Augusta. Population in 1820, 788.

Freedom, post town, Baltimore county, Maryland.

Freehold, or Monmouth, post town and seat of justice, Monmouth county, New Jersey, 15 miles SW by W from Shrewsbury; and 25 miles SE by E from Bordentown. It was near his village that general Washington defeated the British army, June 28th, 1778. It is the seat of an academy. Population in 1820, in the township, 5146.

Freehold, Upper, township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, W from Monmouth. Population in 1820, 4541.

Freeman, post town and township, Somerset county, Maine, 40 miles NW from Norridgewock. Population in 1820 517.

Freeport, post town and township, Cumberland county, Maine, 20 miles NE from Portland. Population in 1820, 2184.

Freeport, post town, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Allegany river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 miles below Kittanning, and 26 miles above Pittsburg.

Freeport, post town and township in the SW angle of Harrison county. Population in 1820, 1194.

Freeport, township, Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 1288.

Frehel, cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W. lat. 48 41 N.

Freetown, principal places of the British settlement of Sierra, Leone, on the W coast of Africa.

Freetown, post town and township, Bristol county, Massachusetts, left side of Taunton river, 40 miles S from Boston. Population in 1820, 1863.

Freetown, township, Cortland county, New York. Population in 1820, 663.

Frejus, town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. Here Napoleon landed in 1815, when he returned into France from Elba. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E. lat. 43 26 N.

French-broad, river of North Carolina, and Tennessee, one of the branches of Tennessee river, rises in Buncombe county in the former, and flowing NW, enters the latter in Cocke county, over which it passes, and receives the Nolachucky from the left. It thence turns W, and traversing part of Jefferson, Sevier and Knox counties, joins the Holston, five miles above Knoxville. It is navigable to the mouth of Nolachucky.

French creek, rises in Berks county, and flowing SE enters Chester county, falls into Schuylkill river, 10 miles above Norristown.

French creek, NE township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 277.

French creek, river rises in Chatauge county, New York, and pursuing a comparative course SW 15 miles enters Pennsylvania, in Erie county, and continuing SW 35 miles by comparative courses to Meadville, there receives the Cassawago from the NW, turns to NE 25 miles, and unites with the Allegany river at Franklin. It is navigable as high as the mouth of Boeuf creek five miles S from Waterford.

French creek, township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, along the right side of French creek, and Allegany rivers, above and below Franklin. Population in 1820, 521.

French Mills, now *Fort Covington*, post town and township of Franklin county, New York, on Salmon river, eight miles E from St. Regis.

Frenchman's Bay, bay and a settlement round it, in Lincoln county, Maine. It was so named from a small colony of French established there as early as 1637.

French river. See *François*.

French, river, rises in Worcester, Massachusetts, and joins the Quinebaug in Windham, Connecticut.

Frenchton, post town, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Frenchtown landing, one mile S from Elktion, Cecil county, Maryland.

Frenchtown, Monroe county, Michigan territory, on the left bank of the river

Raisin, 40 miles SSW from Detroit. Here on January 20th 1813, a body of U. S. troops surrendered to the British and their Indian allies, many of whom were afterwards murdered in cold blood.

Frescati, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tuscum villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E. lat. 41 48 N.

Fresnillo, town of Mexico, in the Intendancy of Xacatexas, 30 miles NW from Xacatexas. Lon. W C 24 50 W. lat. 23 22 N.

Freudenstadt, strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 21 E. lat. 48 28 N.

Freukenshal, town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E. lat. 50 3 N.

Freyberg, kingdom of Saxony, the most celebrated mining establishment in Europe, 19 miles WSW from Dresden. It is the capital of the Erzgeberg, and the residence of the mining superintendants throughout the kingdom. Beside many others, this mineral school has been rendered illustrious by having produced Werner the Newton of mineralogy. See *Erzgeberg*.

Freystadt, town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E. lat. 48 32 N.

Freystadt, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Treschen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E. lat. 50 0 N.

Frias, considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W. lat. 42 52 N.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits and pastures.

Friburg, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name; seated on the river San, 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E. lat. 46 48 N.

Friburg, town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It surrendered to the French in June 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisach, and 26 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E. lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenti, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E. lat. 40 59 N.

Friedberg, imperial town of Germany,

in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30 miles W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 41 E. lat. 51 19 N.

Friedberg, name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745.

Friding, town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Fridland, town of Polish Prussia, on the Pregel river, 40 miles SE from Konigsberg. Here on June 14th, 1807, Napoleon defeated the allied army of Russians and Prussians, which led to the treaty of Til-sit.

Fridland, town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E. lat. 52 4 N.

Fridlingen, town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basle. Lon. 7 36 E. lat. 47 40 N.

Friendly Islands, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers; a character reversed by subsequent and more accurate observation. The general appearance of these islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine.

Friendship, township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the E side of Muscongus bay, 30 miles E from Wiscasset. Population in 1820, 587.

Friendship, township of Allegany county, New York, 15 miles SW from Angelica. Population in 1820, 662.

Friendship, post town, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

Friesach, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles SE of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 12 E. lat. 47 12 N.

Friesengen, town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It surrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E. lat. 48 26 N.

Friesland, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the same and Overysse, which, also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German Ocean. It is bounded on the S by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the county of Oldenburg, on the W by the province of Groningen, and on the N by the sea, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Essens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place, in the country; but now belongs also to the king of Prussia, who bought it of the Dutch.

Friesland, West, another name for that part of Holland, called North Holland. The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and West Friesland.

Frinwalt, town of Germany in the margrave of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E. lat. 52 50 N.

Frio, Cape, promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frischah, bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

Fritlar, town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

Friuli, province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf of Triesto, and on the W by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

Frobisher's Straits, little N of Cape Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

Frodlingham, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W. lat. 53 56 N.

Frodsham, town in Cheshire, with a castle at the W end, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the highest in the

county, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 48 W. lat. 53 21 N.

Frog's Point, or *Frog's Neck*, West Chester county, New York, on Long Island Sound, nine miles NE from Harlem Heights.

Frome, or *Froom*, river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the SW part of the county of Dorchester, and proceeding to Wareham empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

Frome, river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

Frome, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. Their chief manufacture is second cloths. It is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W. lat. 51 10 N.

Fronsac, town of France in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 16 W. lat. 45 4 N.

Fronteira, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles NE of Estremos.

Frontera, *San Juan de la*, town of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, about 100 miles N by E from Mendoza. Lon. W C 8 24 E, lat. 31 17 S.

Frontigniac, town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent muscadine wines. It is seated on Lake Maguleone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E. lat. 43 46 N.

Frontenac County, Upper Canada, bounded on the E by the county of Leeds; on the S by lake Ontario; on the W by the township of Ernest, running N 24 degrees W, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River; and thence ascending that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Leeds.

Frontenac, fort See *Kingston*.

Front Royal, post town in Frederick county, Virginia, on the E side of Shenandoah river, near the Blue ridge, 20 miles S from Winchester.

Froward Cape, the extreme southern prolongation of the American continent, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. W C 6 E. lat. 54 03 S.

Froyen, island in the North Sea, about 35 miles in circumference, and situated near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E. lat. 63 46 N.

Frozen, or *Arctic Ocean*. This is a general and very indefinite term for the seas lying N from Europe, Asia, North America and around the North Pole.

Fruitstown, post town of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N from Danville.

Frutigen, beautiful town of Switzerland, situated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

Fryberg, post town of Oxford county, Maine, and the seat of an Academy; lying on the N branch of Saco river, 58 miles N W of Portland. Population in 1820, 1037.

Frying pan Shoals, off Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Fuca, *St. Juan de*, straits of the United States, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, between the Wakash or Quadra and Vancouver's Island and the continent. Its entrance from the ocean is between Cape Flattery and the island of Quadra. Lon. W C 48 W. lat. 48 30 N.

Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 W. lat. 14 54 N.

Fuen-hou-fou, extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-sii. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles SW from Peking.

Fuente-Dueña, town of Spain, in New Castile; seated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 40 14 N.

Fuers, ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 miles SW of Lyons.

Fuessen, town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augsburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Fuidentall, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

Fula, or *Thule*, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultimata Thule of the ancients.

Fulde, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbies of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Fulham, village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London.

Funchal, capital of Madeira; situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

Funen, island of Denmark, 340 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from

Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Furnes, town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E from Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Furruckabad, district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

Furstenburg, principality of Suabia; bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise. It is subdivided between Baden, Wirtemberg and Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen.

Furstenburg, village of the principality of Furstenburg, 14 miles NNW from Schaffhausen.

Furstenfeld, town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 50 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Furstenwald, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Francfort on the

Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Futtypour Sicri, considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Fyal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Fyers, river of Inverness-shire, in Scotland, which descending from the S, flows toward Loch Ness.

Fyne, Loch, inlet of the Atlantic in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length, noted as the resort of the herring shoals, and numerous fishing vessels. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

Fyzabad, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. It is seated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N.

G

Gabaret, town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gelise, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Gabel, town of Bohemia, 45 miles N of Prague.

Gabian, village of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

Gabin, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Gaieta, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Gaillac, town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Gaillon, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiscopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 5 miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

Gaines, post town, Boone county, Kentucky.

Gainsborough, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Gainsborough, township of Lincoln county, Upper Canada.

Gainsborough, post village, Frederick county, Virginia.

Gairloch, large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Ross-shire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fishing of cod, and other white fish is very considerable.

Gaisee, village of Switzerland in Rhodé exterior, which is the protestant division of the county of Appenzel. It is much resorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

Galacz, town of Bulgaria; seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

Galashiels, village in Selkirkshire, seated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Galaso, river of Naples, in Otranto, which

risers in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

Galata, village near Constantinople, or rather a suburb of that city, on the European side of the Bosphorus opposite the Seraglio, on the NE side of the inner harbor. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galicia, country in the SW part of Poland, which extends 320 miles from E to W, and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow.

Galicia, province of Spain; bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, S by Portugal, and E by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, *New*. See *Guadalajara*.

Galistio, town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia.

Gahtsch, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S side of a lake of its name, 56 miles ENE of Kostroma. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Gall, *St.* new canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Constance, between the cantons of Thurgau and Appenzel.

Gall, *St.* or *St. Gallen*, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Gallam, town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal.

Gallapagos, group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator. The largest 65 miles long and 45 miles broad. Lon. W C 12 W.

Gallatin, township of Columbia county, New York. See *Ancram*.

Gallatin, post town and seat of justice, Summer county, Tennessee, 27 miles NE from Nashville.

Gallatin, county of Kentucky; bounded N by Ohio river; E by Grant, SE by Grant and Owen, and SW by Henry. Length 35; mean width 10; area 350 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil where fit for tillage, generally fertile. Chief town, Port William.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,393
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,214
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	-	688
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	3,307

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,023
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,799
Total whites	-	-	-	5,817
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	-	601
do. females	-	-	-	641
Total population in 1820,	-	-	-	7,075

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,873
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	162
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	35

Population to the square mile, 20.

Gallatin, county of Illinois; bounded by Wabash river E and SE; Pope S; Franklin W, and White N; length 36; mean width 33; area 880 square miles. Surface waving, rather than hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Shawanee town.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,609
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,254
Total whites	-	-	-	2,863
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	19
do. do. females	-	-	-	9
Slaves, males	-	-	-	201
do. females	-	-	-	66
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,155

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	19
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	620
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	286
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	29

Population to the square mile, 3½.

Gallatin's River, branch of Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains, between Yellow Stone river and Madison's river, and joins

the Missouri a few miles below the junction of Madison's and Jefferson's rivers. Lat. 45 15 N.

Galle, or *Point de Galle*, seaport on the S coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort and a secure harbour.

Gallia, county of Ohio; bounded by the Ohio river E and SE; Lawrence SW; Jackson NW, and Meigs N; length 36; width 24; area 500 square miles. Surface generally hilly and broken; though much good bottom land spreads along the Ohio river. Soil on the hills sterile. Chief town, Gallipolis.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	2,175
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,991
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 4,181

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,603
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,354

Total whites - - - 6,957

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	85
do. do. females	-	-	-	56

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 7,098

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	116
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,439
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	101
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	36

Population to the square mile, 14.

Gallipoli, strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Hellespont. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW entrance by two castles. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, with no other defence than a sorry square castle, and stands on the strait of the same name, 100 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon 26 59 E, lat 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the S shore of the bay of Tarento, and joined to the main land by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallipolis, post town and seat of justice, Gallia county, Ohio, on an elevated second bottom of Ohio river. Lat. 38 50 N. It is the seat of an Academy. Population of the town and township in 1820, 830.

Gallivant's Ferry, post village, Kingston district, South Carolina.

Gallop, or as they are commonly called *Galloo Islands*; a group of beautiful small islands in the St. Lawrence, Upper Canada. They are about 30 in number, with a very rich soil, and appertain mostly to St. Lawrence county, New York, and lie opposite to Edwardsburgh in Grenville county, Upper Canada. They commence about five miles below Ogdensburgh, and extend down the St. Lawrence 6 or 7 miles.

Gallo, cape of the Morea, the ancient Acritas. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Gallo, island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. W C 2 W, lat. 2 30 N.

Galloway, New, borough in Kircudbrightshire; situated on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kircudbright.

Galloway, Upper, or *West*. See *Wigtonshire*.

Galveston, small post village of Louisiana, on the right bank of Amite river, at the mouth of Iberville, 20 miles NNE from Donaldsonville, and 25 SE from Baton Rouge.

Galveston Bay, bay of Texas in the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Trinity river. Lon. W C 18 W, lat. 29 N.

Galway, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's county; on the SW by Tipperary; on the S by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the W by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E and SE, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent eight members to the Irish parliament.

Galway, seaport of Ireland, capital of Galway county, on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and 100 W of Dublin. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Galway, post town and township of Saratoga county, New York; 12 miles NW from Ballstown, and 33 from Albany. Population in 1820, 2579.

Galway Bay, large bay of Ireland, encircled on the N and E by Galway county, and S by county Clare; to the W it is open to the Atlantic Ocean.

Gambia, great river of Africa, which

running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile. The Gambia was long supposed to be a branch of the Niger; but its source was determined by Mr. Park to be 130 geographical miles W of that river.

Gananoqui, river of Upper Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence, 18 miles below Kingston. There is an excellent harbour, with from 12 to 15 feet water at its mouth.

Gananska, small river of Upper Canada, falls into Lake Ontario nearly opposite to Genesee county in New York. Lon. W C 1 15 W. From its mouth there is a carrying place of about 15 miles to Rice lake on the river Trent.

Gandersheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles SW of Goslar. Lon 18 20 E lat 51 54 N.

Gandia, seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicante. Lon 0 20 E. lat. 39 6 N.

Gandicotta, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated near the river Pelmar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

Ganges, or *Ganja*, town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Tefflis. Lon. 45 50 E lat 41 10 N.

Ganges, large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs on the W side of Mount Kênraiffe, in Thibet. These two streams take their course westward, inclining considerably to the N, for a course of about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 100 miles below the place of its first approach, and, sapping its very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration, almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their god Apis. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its course becomes easterly, through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows

with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to the bay of Bengal, which is about 1350 miles. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

Gangotri, town of Thibet, situated on the Ganges, 138 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E. lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpou, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 225 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Orissa. Lon. 83 57 E. lat. 21 25 N.

Ganjam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E. lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

Gap, ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a bishop's see. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Sisteron. Lon. 6 10 E. lat. 44 33 N.

Garack, island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48 0 E. lat. 28 15 N.

Gard, department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

Garda, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E. lat. 45 36 N.

Gardeleben, town of Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E. lat. 52 41 N.

Garden, bay on the NE side of Newfoundland. Lon. W C 54 30 E. lat. 49 42 N.

Gardiner, post town and township, Kennebec county, Maine, between Cobbese conte, and Kennebec river, opposite Pitts-

town, and six miles below Augusta. Population in 1820, 2053.

Gardiner's Bay, or rather small gulf of Long Island, enclosed between Rocky Point, Plum Island, Gardiners Island, East Hampton, and Sheller Island.

Gardner's Island, at the E end of Long Island, forming part of the township of East Hampton, Suffolk county, New York. It lies nearly in a N and S direction about four miles long exclusive of a long sandy beach.

Gardner's Inlet, New Hanover, Pacific coast of North America. Lon. W C 51 43 W. lat. 53 35 N.

Gardner, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the highland between the sources of the W branch of Nashua river, and those of Millers river, 60 miles NW from Boston. Population in 1820, 911.

Garland, post town and township, Penobscot county, Maine, 28 miles NW from Bangor. Population in 1820, 275.

Garonne, river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, assumes the name with Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garonne, *Upper*, department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Games, township in the southern part of Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1134.

Gamesville, township of Genesee county, New York. Population in 1820, 1088.

Garrards, county of Kentucky, bounded by Rockcastle SE; Lincoln SW; Mercer NW; Kentucky river, or Jessamine N; and Madison NE; length 28; mean width 8; area 220 square miles. Chief town, Lancaster.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	5,592
do. do. females	-	-	3,496
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	2,083
Total population in 1810	-	-	9,186

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,953
do. do. females	-	-	3,948
Total whites	-	-	7,901
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females,	-	-	14
Slaves, males	-	-	1,430

Slaves females - - - 1,488

Total population in 1820 - - - 10,851

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 11
Engaged in Agriculture - 2,085
do. in Manufactures - 73
do. in Commerce - 16

Population to the square mile, 50 nearly.

Garrettsville, post office, Otsego county, New York, on Butternut creek, 75 miles W from Albany.

Garrison, town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 17 43 W. lat. 54 25 N.

Garstang, town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W. lat. 53 56 N.

Gartz, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E. lat. 53 23 N.

Gasconade, river of Missouri, rises in Wayne county, interlocking sources with those of White, St. Francis, and Merrimac, and flowing N enters Missouri about 100 miles above St. Louis.

Gascony, late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the department of Gers.

Gaspe, bay of Lower Canada, SW from Cape Gaspe, the shores are high and rocky.

Gaspe, cape of Lower Canada in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Rosier, and Gaspe bay. Lon. W C 12 30 E. lat. 48 50 N.

Gaspe, district of Lower Canada, on the right side of St. Lawrence bay, bounded N by St. Lawrence; E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S by Chaleur bay and the province of New Brunswick. New Carlisle, principal town.

Gaspe, seigniori, Buckingham county, Lower Canada, 15 miles SW from Quebec, on the left side of Beauvoir river.

Gatehouse, considerable village in Kircudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for sloops, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kircudbright.

Gates, township of Monroe county, New York, N from the mouth of Genesee river. Population in 1820, 2643.

Gates, county of North Carolina, bounded N by Virginia; W by Chowan river; S by Chowan county; SE by Perquimans; and E by Pasquotank; length 23; mean width 12; area 276 square miles. Surface

level, and soil part sandy or swampy. Chief town, Hertford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,568
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,494
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	113
Slaves	-	-	-	2,790

Total population in 1810 - - 5,965

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,998
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,991

Total whites	-	-	-	3,989
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	47
do. do. females	-	-	-	116
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,742
do. females	-	-	-	943

Total population in 1820 - - 6,837

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,636
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	853
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	80

Population to the square mile, 24.

Gatton, borough in Surry, which sends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London. Lon 0 10 W. lat. 51 18 N.

Gavardo, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weise, seven miles W of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E. lat. 44 40 N.

Gaudens, St. town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne eight miles NE of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E. lat. 43 1 N.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Gavi, town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Gawley, river of Virginia, rises in Randolph, and flowing nearly W, separates Greenbrier from Kenhawa counties, enters the right side of Kenhawa, at the great falls.

Gaute or *Indian Appennines*, stupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapti, or Surat river, at unequal distances from the coast ; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40 ; and within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so

elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapti ; but departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river ; and is afterwards lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes or descents toward that river.

Gayhead, W point of Martha's Vineyard.

Gaza, ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small ; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Gearon, or *Jaron*, town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E. lat. 28 15 N.

Geauga, county of Ohio ; bounded NW by Lake Erie ; E by Ashtabula and Trumbull ; by Geauga ; and W by Cuyahoga ; length 28, width 21 ; area 600 square miles ; soil tolerably fertile ; chief town Chardon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,175
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,991
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 4,181

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,244
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,541

Total whites - - - - 7,785

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 7,791

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,855
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	272
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	27

Population to the square mile, 13.

Gebharts, post office, Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Geste, the capital of the province of Gestrrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and

falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

Gegenbach, free imperial city of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzig, 12 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Geldiure, town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislengen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Geismar, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Gelhausen, small imperial town of Wetteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Gemafpe, village of Austria Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Austrians and the French, Nov. 5 1792, in which the Austrians were defeated with great loss.

Gembours, town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Geminiani, St., town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of Vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

Gemningen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philippsburgh. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Gemünd, imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Gemünd, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Gemünd, town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works; seated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Linz.

Genap, town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Genep, or *Gennepe* town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Genessee, river, rises in Potter county Pennsylvania, and flowing NNW enters

Allegany county New York, and continuing that direction 30 miles, turns to NNE 65 miles through Allegany, Livingston and Monroe counties, falls into lake Ontario 30 miles NW from Canandaigua. This stream is navigable for large boats 5 miles to its falls at Rochester. Above the falls it is again navigable at high water to near Angelica, in Allegany county. The Grand Western Canal closes the Genessee at Rochester.

Genessee, county of New York; bounded S by Allegany and Cattaraugus; W by Erie and Niagara; N by lake Ontario; and E by Monroe and Livingston counties. Length 52; width 26; area 1356 square miles. The surface of this country with very partial exceptions is hilly. The soil is very varied in quality; but may in general be considered as productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. The central parts is a kind of table land, from which flow the sources of Buffalo and Tonawanda creeks to the west; and Black, and Allen creek branches of Genessee river to the NE. The Grand Canal traverses the northern part of this county along the Ontario hills. Chief town Batavia.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	6,823
do. do. females	-	-	5,740
All other persons, except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	4
Slaves	-	-	11
Total population in 1810	-	-	12,588

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	30,267
do. do. females	-	-	27,681
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	28

Total whites	-	-	57,976
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	42
do. do. females	-	-	40
Slaves, males	-	-	20
do. females	-	-	15

Total population in 1820	-	-	58,093
Of these;	-	-	-
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	147
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	15,894
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,656
do. in Commerce	-	-	57

Population to the square mile 43.

The foregoing table includes the township of Mount Morris E, and all the other townships of Livingston and Monroe counties west from Genessee river. The two latter counties were formed subsequent to the census of 1820.

Genessee, post town, and township, Livingston county New York, on Genessee river, 30 miles SW by W from Canandaigua. Population 1820, 1598.

Geneva, ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, and a member of the Swiss confederacy, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of the lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republican form of government was established, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chamberry, and 136 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Geneva, Lake of ancient *Leman*, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length: and its breadth in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part.

Geneva, post town, in Seneca township, Ontario county New York, on the NW margin of Seneca lake. In this village is a bank, an academy, and several manufactures; two printing offices, and several places of public worship. The site is uncommonly fine, rising by gentle acclivity from the lake, and affording an elegant prospect of the lake and adjacent country. It is 16 miles E from Canandaigua, and 22 W from Auburn. The population about 2,000.

Geneva, township of Ashtabala county Ohio, on lake Erie. Population, 1820, 315.

Geneva. See *New Geneva*.

Genevieve. See *St. Genevieve*.

Genito, bridge post office, Powhatan county Virginia.

Genevois, duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenback, town of Suabia, 10 miles SE of Strasburgh. Lon 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Gengoux de Royal, St town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Geniz, St. town of France. in the depart-

ment of Aveiron, 24 miles NE of Rhodes. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Genis, town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Genoa, formerly a republic of Italy, now a province of Sardinia; extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from eight to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

Genoa, ancient city of Italy, capital of the province of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side, by a double wall, which in circumference is about six miles. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Genoa, post town and township, Cayuga county New York, on the E side of Cayuga lake, 26 miles S from Auburn. Population 1820, 2,585.

Genoa, post village and township in the south part of Delaware county. Population 1820, 493.

George, Fort, strong and regular fortress in Inverness-shire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

George, Fort. See *Madras*.

George, Lake, lake of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous. The scenery around this beautiful sheet of water is high, bold, and extremely romantic. Its vicinity is a favourite resort in summer of the visitants to Ballston and Saratoga springs. It is about 33 long, and with about a mean width of two miles.

George, lake of Florida, in N lat. 29 N about 25 miles in length and 8 wide. This lake is a mere delatation of St. John's river, and is generally surrounded by low marshy grounds. What land is of a sufficient height for cultivation is generally of the first rate quality. The timber, live oak, cabbage palm, cypress, and pine.

George, St. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

George, St. island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the

communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George del mina, *St.* best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

George's, *St.* small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George's, *St.* largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

George's, *St.* island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. W C 7 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

George's Key, *St.* small island of North America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Cassina. By a convention in 1786, the English Log-wood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

Georgetown, post village, and township, Lincoln county Maine, on the left side of Kennebec river at its mouth. Population 1820, 1,165.

Georgetown, post village, and township of Madison county New York. Population 1820, 824.

Georgetown, post town, and seat of justice Sussex county Delaware, on the dividing ground between the heads of Indian and Nanticoke rivers, 40 miles S from Dover.

Georgetown, post town and port of entry, District of Columbia, 3 miles W from the Capitol. The site of Georgetown is an acclivity rising by a bold sweep from Potomac river, and Rock creek. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college, which possesses two large buildings a well chosen library of 7000 volumes, and about 150 students. This town is the mart of considerable commercial business; its progressive population is shown by the following table.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,678
do do. females	1,557
All other persons except Indians not taxed	551
Slaves,	1,162
Total population in 1810	4,948

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	2,475
do. do. females	2,465
Total whites	4,940
Free persons of colour, males	375
do. do. females	519

Slaves, males	-	-	-	710
do. females	-	-	-	816

Total population in 1820. - - 7,560

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	43
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	19
do. in Manufactures	-	-	225
do. in Commerce	-	-	23

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Georgetown, town of Kent county, on the left side of Sassafras river, 65 miles SW from Philadelphia.

Georgetown, district of South Carolina; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S E; by Santee river or Charleston SW; by Williamsburg NW, and by Marion and Horry NE. Length 36; mean width 25; area 900 square miles. Surface generally level, and in part sandy or swampy. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Georgetown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	899
do. do. females	-	-	-	811
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	102
Slaves	-	-	-	13,867

Total population in 1810 - - 15,679

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	945
do. do. females	-	-	885

Total whites	-	-	-	1,830
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	116
do. do. females	-	-	-	111
Slaves, males	-	-	-	7,851
do. females	-	-	-	7,695

Total population in 1820 - 17,603

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	9,522
do. in Manufactures	-	-	3
do. in Commerce	-	-	52

Population to the square mile, 19½.

Georgetown, post town, sea port, and seat of justice, Georgetown district, South Carolina, on the point between Sampit Creek and Black river, near the head of Winyan bay, 60 miles NE from Charleston. Lat. 33 21 N. The population about 2000. It is well situated for a port of trade, the bar at the mouth of Pedee admitting vessels of 11 feet draft, and having the extensive country watered by the Great Pedee and its branches in the rear. It contains several places of public worship, a bank, and the ordinary buildings necessary for legal purposes.

Georgetown, village of Warren county, Georgia, on the left side of Ogeechee river, 60 miles from Savannah and 35 above Louisville.

Georgetown, post village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

Georgetown, post town and seat of justice, Scott county, Kentucky, on the left bank of North Elkhorn creek, 15 miles E from Frankfort. It contains a court house, bank, printing office, and several places of public worship.

Georgetown, post village, Harrison county Ohio, 6 miles SE from Cadiz.

Georgetown, post town, Dearborn county Indiana.

Georgetown, called by the Dutch *Stabroek*, town of South America, in Demarara, on the right bank of Demarara river. Lon. WC 19 E, lat. 6 40 N. Population 9000.

Georgetown Cross Roads, post office, Kent county, Maryland, 3 miles S from Georgetown.

Georgia, country of Asia, called by the Persians *Gurdistan*, and by the Turks *Gurtshi*. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Daghestan and Schirvan, S by Armenia and W by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasia. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion. The principal mountains are the Caucasus, separating it from Circassia.

Georgia, one of the United States; bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean; S by Florida; W by Alabama; N by Tennessee, and NE by South Carolina. Length 380 miles; mean width 150; area

within a small fraction of 58,000 square miles, equal to 37,120,000 acres. Lying between lat. 30 22, and 35 N.

Of all the states of the United States, Georgia presents the greatest diversity of climate, and of vegetable production, indigenous and exotic. Its mountainous northern extremity, rises into elevation favourable to the cereal gramina, whilst its southern extremity on the branches of Appalachicola, St. Mary's and Alata-mahah, have a climate sufficiently mild to permit the growth, and even profitable culture of the sugar cane, orange, olive, date and lemon tree. Between those extremes, every valuable vegetable substance produced in the United States, can be brought to perfection. From the much higher temperature of the seasons on the Atlantic coast, than those in the basin of the Mississippi, tender tropical vegetables are cultivated upwards of two degrees of latitude farther north in the former than in the latter region. Sweet oranges are cultivated in Beaufort district, South Carolina. Lat 32 20 N. This fruit ceases in Louisiana, at about lat. 30 10 N. Oranges are cultivated along the entire sea board of Georgia, as is the sugar cane. Cotton may, however, be considered as the staple commodity of the state.

Georgia is naturally divided into three zones, presenting very distinct and appropriate features. First, the almost flat, and in many places inundated border; the sand hill tract, between the sea border and the falls of the rivers; and lastly, the hilly and mountainous section above the falls. The first is marked by some very productive islands, but generally, by a marshy, or sterile pine wood soil, reaching 80 or 90 miles inland. The second, or sand hill tract, interspersed with much very valuable river alluvion. The third, the most extensive, most fertile, and much the most salubrious part of the state, reaches from the interior of the middle zone to the utmost limits of the state. On the latter, is cultivated in full perfection, all the grains of the U. S. rice excepted, and an indefinite variety of orchard and garden fruits, and other vegetables. Taken as a whole, this state produces, grain, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c.

The interests of education have received their share of attention in Georgia. A university has been planned and partially established, consisting of Franklin college, already in operation at Athens, and of an academy intended to be located in each county. The latter part of the design remains necessarily

incomplete, though several academical establishments have been actually formed. Free schools were projected in 1817, and 200,000 dollars appropriated by the legislature to carry the enlightened project into effect.

The state is judicially divided into four districts, southern, eastern, middle and western. Similar to other states of the United States, the legislature of Georgia, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; but elections are more than ordinarily frequent. The members of both houses are chosen annually by the respective counties. The governor is chosen biennially by the legislature.

In point of commercial imports, Georgia from the value of her products, holds a high rank; in 1817, her exports amounted to near nine millions of dollars.

For local purposes, Georgia is subdivided into the following counties.

Inhabitants in 1820.

Appling	-	-	-	1,264
Baldwin	-	-	-	7,734
Bryan	-	-	-	3,021
Bullock	-	-	-	2,573
Burke	-	-	-	11,577
Camden	-	-	-	4,342
Chatham	-	-	-	14,737
Clark	-	-	-	8,767
Columbia	-	-	-	12,695
Early	-	-	-	768
Effingham	-	-	-	3,018
Elbert	-	-	-	11,788
Emmanuel	-	-	-	2,928
Franklin	-	-	-	9,040
Glynn	-	-	-	3,418
Greene	-	-	-	13,589
Gwinnett	-	-	-	4,589
Habersham	-	-	-	3,145
Hall	-	-	-	5,086
Hancock	-	-	-	12,734
Irwin	-	-	-	411
Jackson	-	-	-	8,335
Jasper	-	-	-	14,614
Jefferson	-	-	-	7,056
Jones	-	-	-	16,560
Laurens	-	-	-	5,436
Liberty	-	-	-	6,695
Lincoln	-	-	-	6,458
M Intosh	-	-	-	5,129
Madison	-	-	-	3,735
Montgomery	-	-	-	1,862
Morgan	-	-	-	13,520
Oglethorpe	-	-	-	14,046
Pulaski	-	-	-	5,283
Putnam	-	-	-	15,475
Rabun	-	-	-	524
Richmond	-	-	-	8,608
Scriven	-	-	-	3,941
Tatnal	-	-	-	2,644
Telfair	-	-	-	2,104

Twiggs	-	-	-	10,640
Walton	-	-	-	4,192
Warren	-	-	-	10,630
Washington	-	-	-	10,627
Wayne	-	-	-	1,010
Wilkes	-	-	-	17,607
Wilkinson	-	-	-	6,992
				<hr/>
				340,989

This population was composed of whites 189,570; free people of colour 1763; and slaves 149,656. The productive part classed.

Persons engaged in Agriculture	97,231
Do. do. Manufactures	3,427
Do. do. Commerce	1,989

Georgia, gulf of the United States, on the Pacific coast, between the continent and Quadra and Vancouver's island. It extends from Johnson's Straits to the straits of John de Fuca.

Georgia, post town of Franklin county, Vermont; situated on the E side of lake Champlain, about 5 miles N of Milton, containing 1800 inhabitants.

Georgia, Southern, island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W, lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

Gepping, imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Gera, town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Geraw, town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Gerberoy, town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Gerbes, Gerbi, or Zerbi, island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbevillers, town of France, in the

department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Agen, five miles from Luneville.

Gergenti, town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Gerisau, village of Swisserland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schweitz.

Germain, St. town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Germain's St. borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Germain Laval, St. town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

German, township of Chenango county, New York, 18 miles W from Norwich. Population in 1820, 2675.

German, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on Brown's river, 6 miles W from Union. Population in 1820, 2379.

German, township of Clarke county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 897.

German, township of Montgomery county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2079.

German, western township of Dark county Ohio.

German, township of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri.

German Coast, district of Louisiana, on both banks of the Mississippi river, above the parish of Orleans. See *St. Bernard*.

German Flats, post town and township of Herkimer county, New York, on the

level point between Mohawk river and West Canada creek. The township is named from the extensive alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk. Population in 1820, 2665.

Germantown, township of Columbia county, New York, on Hudson river, 12 miles below Hudson. Population in 1820, 891.

Germantown, post town, of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, commencing six miles, and extending along the Reading road to Chesnut hill, 10 miles north from Philadelphia. In this fine village is located Mount Airy college, a respectable literary institution. In this village on October 4th, 1777, a battle was fought between the American and British armies. Population in 1820, 4311.

Germantown, post town, Hyde county, North Carolina, on the N side of Pamlico Sound, 30 miles SE by E from Washington.

Germantown, post town, Sokes county, North Carolina, on Dan river, 100 miles NW from Raleigh.

Germantown, town nearly on the line between Bracken and Mason counties, Kentucky, 33 miles SE from Cincinnati.

German, township and post town, Montgomery county, Ohio, 13 miles SW from Dayton. Population in 1820, 2079.

German Ocean, that expanse of water bounded by Germany and France S; by the British Islands W; a part of the northern Atlantic E; and by Norway, Jutland, and a part of Germany E. See *North Sea*.

Germany, country of Europe, 650 miles in length, and 600 in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, N by the Baltic sea and Denmark, W by the Netherlands and France, and S by Switzerland and Italy; area 220,000 square miles. It contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and lately there was a number of imperial towns, which were so many little republics; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive but executive. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III. crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the east, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lo-

thario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1549, and another in 1692; these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, re-united to it in the person of Francis I., father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the above-mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II., enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned the title and office. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV., the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on

whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumed the title of Augustus, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority, resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitely, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinists; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. Germany was divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia are not comprised in the ten circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and thirty-eight bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order: the archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. No country has undergone such a variety of changes for the last 20 years as Germany. This account must be considered as what Germany was previous to the year 1806; after which time, in consequence of the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, the emperor Francis II., resigned his office as emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution. And therefore, that confederation may now be considered as abolished. By the confederation of 1815, Germany was new modelled, and now stand as follows. A permanent diet is formed, and holds its sessions at Frankfort on the

Maine. The states which are entitled to representation in that body are the following.

	Population.
Austrian Germany - - -	9,482,000
Prussian Germany - - -	7,923,000
Bavaria - - -	3,560,000
Wirttemberg - - -	1,395,000
Hanover - - -	1,305,000
Saxony - - -	1,200,000
Baden, grand duchy - - -	1,000,000
Hesse Damstadt - - -	620,000
Hesse Cassel - - -	520,000
Holstein, and Lunenburg - -	360,000
Luxanburg - - -	214,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin - -	358,000
Brunswick - - -	210,000
Nassau - - -	303,000
	<hr/> 28,450,000 <hr/>

The 6 largest have 4 votes in the general diet; Baden, Hesse Damstadt, Hesse Cassel, Holstein, and Lunenburg; and Brunswick, have each 3, and the residue two votes.

The following have each one vote, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenberg, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Kothen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Hohenzollern-Heckengen, Lichtenstein, Hohe zollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Reuss-Gretz, Reuss Lobenstein, Hesse Homberg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lippe-Detmold; and the four free towns of Lubeck, Frankfort on the Maine, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Taken collectively these minor states have a population of 1,621,000; which added to 28,450,000, yields 30,071,000 as the entire population of Germany.

Many features of the ancient constitution has been revived. In ordinary concerns, the smaller states are divided into six classes, each class having one vote. The larger states have also, each one vote in the discussion of questions of general import; or in the passage of fundamental laws, the diet is resolved into a general assembly and each state votes in its single capacity as we have noticed. The military contingent more nominal than real, is fixed in peace to 120,000 and in war, to upwards of 300,000. The respective revenues of the German states is also in most instances too uncertain and capricious to admit exact specification. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is no where so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is most-extensively encouraged; every man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number; thousands of suppositions and disputations are annually pub-

lished, with which they overstock the fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic; for no man can be a graduate in the universities who has not published one disputation at least. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. Vienna is the principal city.

Germany, southeast township of Adams county Pennsylvania, on the heads of the Monocacy, and Conewago creeks. Population 1820, 1272.

Germany, village of shade township, Somerset county Pennsylvania, on the head waters of Shade creek, 20 miles NE from Somerset.

Gemersheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated near the Rhine, 5 miles W from Philipsburgh. This is one of the cities of Germany appropriated as a barrier fortress, and 266,400 dollars voted by the diet for the augmentation of its works.

Gerry, township of Chataque county New York. Population 1820, 947.

Gerry, township of Worcester county, state of Massachusetts. See *Phillipston*.

Gers, department of France, in which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac.

Gertrudenburg, kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant; situated at the E extremity of the Biesboch lakes which are formed by the Maese, and make a good harbour. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Gerumenhi, ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

Gestrike, or *Gestricia*, province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helzinga, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia.

Gettysburg, post town and seat of justice, in Adams' county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles SW of Yorktown, the capital of the county, and 115 westward of Philadelphia; between Rock and Marsh creek, branches of Monocacy, on a fine elevated site, with a fertile well cultivated surrounding country.

Gevaudan, territory of Languedoc, in France, bounded on the N by Auvergne on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

Gever, or *Gower*. See *Gaar*, *St*.

Gex, town of France, in the department of Aine and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude,

between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheese; and is 10 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Gezira, town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigr's, 70 miles NW of Mousul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Ghanah, or *Ghinnah*, town of the empire of Cashna, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Cashna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Ghants. See *Gants*.

Ghent, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run through the city. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sasivan Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Ghent, post town, Gallatin county, Kentucky, opposite Vevay, 65 miles by water, below Cincinnati.

Ghergong, city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on the Dego, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Gheriah, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

Ghilan, province of Persia, on the SW side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. Resht is the capital.

Ghilan, *St.* town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Ghizni, town of Hindoostan Proper, formerly the capital of an extensive empire of the same name. It is termed *the second Medina*, owing to the great number of illustrious persons interred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

Gibraltar, town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called *Calpe*, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were

called the pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke; and has ever since continued in the hands of the English. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N from Ceuta, and 45 SE from Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

Gien, town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orlannois, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Gienzo, town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

Gierace, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 13 N.

Gieson, town of Germany, in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken the same year by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Giga, small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

Giglio, small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1 N.

Giles, county of Virginia; bounded SW by Tazewell; NW by Cabell, and Kenhawa; NE by Kenhawa river, or by Greenbriar and Monroe; and SE by Montgomery; length 75; mean width 50; area 1900 square miles; surface extremely broken; soil generally sterile. Chief town, Parisburg.

Population in 1810:

Free white males	-	-	-	1,739
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,739
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	25
Slaves	-	-	-	242

Total population in 1810 - - 3,745

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,150
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,024

Total whites	-	-	-	4,174
Free persons of colour, males				23
do. do. females				19
Slaves, males	-	-	-	146
do. females	-	-	-	160
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,522

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-		4
Engaged in Agriculture	-		1,222
do. in Manufactures	-		20
do. in Commerce	-		2

Population to the square mile, 2.

Giles, county of West Tennessee; bounded by Alabama S; Lawrence W; Murray N; and Lincoln E; length 30; mean width 20; area 600 square miles. It is chiefly situated in the valley of Richland branch of Elk river. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Staple cotton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,030
do. do. females	-	-	1,783
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	7,33

Total population in 1810 - 4,546

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,735
do. do. females	-	-	4,537

Total whites - - - 9,272

Free persons of colour, males			16
do. do. females,			9

Slaves, males	-	-	1,625
do. females	-	-	1,636

Total population in 1820 - 12,558

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-		10
Engaged in Agriculture	-		3,288
do. in Manufactures	-		189
do. in Commerce	-		19

Population to the square mile, 21, nearly.

Gill, township of Franklin county Massachusetts, W off Connecticut river. Population, 800.

Gilesbies', store, post office, Blount county Tennessee.

Gilmanton, post village, and township, Strafford county, New Hampshire, 18 miles NE from Concord. The village is alternately with Rochester the seat of justice for the county. Population 1820, 3527.

Gilmanton, Lower, village of Gilmanton township, Stafford county New Hampshire.

Gilolo, large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine

spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but much rice, the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130 0 E.

Gilsun, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 48 miles SW by W from Concord. Population 1820, 601.

Gingen, free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 48 39 N.

Gingee, large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years to no purpose. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

Giodda, or *Giddah*, seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 21 30 N.

Giovannazzo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Gierst, large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Gironde, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne.

Gironna, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Giron, St. town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Cousreans, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Lisier. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Girvan, village in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

Gisborough, town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Gisborn, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Gisors, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Givet, fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese,

21 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

Givira, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghierra.

Gnila, strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Keresblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giuliana, town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 SSW of Palermo

Giustandel, large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near lake Ochrida, sixty miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Glaciers, name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first occupying the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives the Valley of Ice, but which Mr. Coxe distinguishes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers.

Glamorganshire, county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Population, 1801, 71,525; in 1811, 85,067, and in 1821, 101,737.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday: It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

Glarus, canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grisons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

Glanus, large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Glasgow, large and populous city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. From its extent, beauty, regularity, and modern improvements, it is undoubtedly the second if not the first city in North Britain. The university, instituted in 1450, is constantly increasing in reputation. At present it consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 professors, of which one is for law, four for theology, five for the study of medi-

cine and subjects connected therewith, and the others for the faculty of arts. It has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, author of the translation of Euclid, and has received an important addition, by a collection of rare books and manuscripts, in every department of science, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr. William Hunter, who has also left his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow. Besides the anatomical preparations, the museum, for which an elegant building has been erected, contains the collection of shells, corals, insects, and fossils, made by the late Dr. Fothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the most complete of the kind in Europe. The observatory is well fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and its numerous manufactures, particularly of muslin, cotton, calico, coarse woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, the refining of sugar, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. Glasgow was originally one parish, but is now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. The population of Glasgow, with its suburbs and dependencies, amounted in 1811, to 108,000. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges. The river is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Glasgow is 44 miles W of Edinburgh, and 60 SW of Perth. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 55 50 N.

Glasgow, post town, and seat of justice, Barren county, Kentucky, about 125 miles NE from Nashville, in Tennessee, and 150 miles SW from Lexington.

Glasborough, village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 20 miles nearly E from Philadelphia.

Glastonbury, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 6 miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Glastonbury, post town of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the E side of Connecticut river, about 5 miles SE of the city of Hartford. Population in 1820, 3114.

Glastonbury, township of Bennic; ton

county, Vermont, 9 miles NE from Bennington.

Glatz, county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

Glatz, city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslaw, and 82 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Glencoe, Vale of, valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II. to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

Glencroy, Vale of, wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Lomond, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

Glengary County, Upper Canada, bounded on the east by the line that divides Upper from Lower Canada; on the south by the river St. Lawrence; and on the west by the township of Cornwall, running north 24 degrees west,

until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending the said river until it meets the divisional line aforesaid.

Glenluce, town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

Glenns, post village, Gloucester county, Virginia.

Glenns Falls, Hudson river, at Glenville. The river is here precipitated over a ledge of rocks, in a cataract, descending 28 feet in about 3 perches.

Glenshee, Spital of, noted pass of the Grampian mountains in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Glenville, post village of New York, in Washington county. The village stands at Glenns Falls, on the left bank of the river, over which a fine bridge has been erected.

Glockner, one of the peaks of the mountains of Saltzburg, it rises on the confines of Saltzburg, Tyrol and Carinthia, to the height of 12,760 feet. Lat. 47 4 N, lon. 12 51 E.

Glogaw, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles NW of Breslaw, and 115 NE of Prague. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Glomme, longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in South Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fredericstadt. It receives the river Worme which issues from Lake Mioss. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadt.

Gloucester, city in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs and custom house, but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Gloucester, county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire

and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, 1 city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes. Population in 1801, 250 809; in 1811, 286,514; and in 1821, 335,843.

Gloucester Bay, Upper Canada, is the eastern extremity of lake Huron.

Gloucester Fort, or *Point au Pins*, Upper Canada, the first point on the north shore in the narrows leading from lake Superior towards the falls of St. Mary.

Gloucester Township, Upper Canada, in the county of Dundas, is the seventh township in ascending the Ottawa river; it lies eastward also of and adjoining the river Rideau.

Gloucester, maritime and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated near Cape Ann, 14 miles NE of Beverly, and about 18 from Salem, and Marblehead. Population in 1820, 6384.

The village has one of the most extensive fishing ports in the U. S. Thatcher's island with two Light houses, forms a part of the township.

Gloucester, township of Providence county, Rhode-Island; situated in the NW corner of the state, having Massachusetts on the N, and Connecticut on the W. Population in 1820, 2504.

Gloucester, small town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the E bank of the river Delaware, four miles below Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 2059.

Gloucester, county of New Jersey; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Cape May, Cumberland and Salem counties SE; Delaware river NW, and by Huntingdon NE, length 40; breadth 20; area 800 square miles. Surface level, and though the soil is sandy, tolerably productive. Chief towns, Woodbury, Gloucester and Camden.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	9,605
do. do. females	9,179
All other persons except Indians not taxed	886
Slaves	74

Total population in 1810	19,744
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males	11,351
do. do. females	10,617
All other persons except Indians not taxed	18

Total whites	21,968
Free persons of colour, males	552
do. do. females	512
Slaves, males	19
do. females	21

Total population in 1820	23,090
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	100
Engaged in Agriculture	3,017
do. in Manufactures	1,079
do. in Commerce	249

Population to the square mile, 28½.

Gloucester, county of Virginia; bounded E by Mock Jack bay; SE and SW by York river, NW by King and Queen, and NE by Middlesex and Mathews; length 20; mean width 16; area 320 square miles. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Gloucester.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	2,059
do. do. females	2,124
All other persons except Indians not taxed	446
Slaves	5,798

Total population in 1810	10,427
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,964
do. do. females	2,044
Total whites	4,008
Free persons of colour, males	214
do. do. females	248
Slaves, males	2,649
do. females	2,559

Total population in 1820	9,678
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Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	9
Engaged in Agriculture	3,050
do. in Manufactures	292
do. in Commerce	18

Population to the square mile, 30.

Gloucester, town of Gloucester county, Virginia, on York river, nearly opposite York town.

Gloucester Factory, establishment of the Hudson's bay Company, on a branch of Albany river. Lon. W C 10 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Glover, township of Orleans county, Vermont, 35 miles NNE from Montpelier. Population 400.

Gloydsborough, post office, Hampshire county, Virginia.

Gluckstadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Glynn, county of Georgia, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE: Camden county, or Little St. Illa river SW; Wayne NW; and Alatomahah river or McIntosh county, NE; length 20; width 20; area 400 square miles. Surface level and part

marshy; staples cotton and sugar. Chief town, Brunswick.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	314
do. do. females	-	-	250
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	8
Slaves	-	-	2,845
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Total population in 1810	-	-	3,417
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	348
do. do. females	-	-	295
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Total whites	-	-	643
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	8
Slaves, males	-	-	1,417
do. females	-	-	1,343
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Total population in 1820	-	-	3,418

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	176
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Gnedenhutten, post town of Tuskarawa county, state of Ohio; a Moravian settlement, planted with the pious view of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians, 50 miles from Zanesville.

Gnesna, city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroi during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslaw, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E. lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, considerable city of the Hither India with a harbour to the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Deccan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the convenience of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. It is 292 miles S by E. of Bombay. Lon. 73 45 E. lat. 15 28 N.

Goar, St. or Gower, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately under the stupendous rock of Rheinfels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblentz.

Goat Island, in the state of Rhode Island near the entrance of the harbour of Newport. It is fortified with a fort and citadel.

Goat Island, island, in Niagara river, forming a part of Erie county, New York, it overhangs the falls and divides the water of Niagara river into two unequal portions.

Goave, Petit, or Hispaniola, town of St. Domingo, in the Gonave channel, 20 miles WSW from Leogane. Lon. W C 4 25 E. lat. 18 25 N

Gobcein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Phillipsburg. Lon. 8 56 E. lat. 49 6 N.

Gobin, St. See *Fere*.

Gocn, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E. lat. 51 39 N.

Gociano, town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurse, 25 miles E of Algher.

Godalming, town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 54 of London. Lon. 0 34 W. lat. 51 13 N.

Godavery, or *Gonga Godowry*, river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it runs to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, besides many smaller rivers separates into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, such as Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narsapour.

Godmanchester, large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland, and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they give additional security to the Downs.

Goes, or Ter Goes, strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Island of South Beveland. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E. lat. 51 33 N.

Godefroi, fief of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river between Roquettaillade, and Becancour, three miles above Three Rivers.

Goffstown, post town and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. The village is at Amoskeag falls, 15 miles below Concord. Population in 1820, 2173.

Gogra, or *Soorjew River*, large river which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33 17 N. and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gohud, territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mah-rattas. Gwalior is the capital.

Goiatz, one of the Capitamas of Brazil, chiefly between the rivers Araquaya and Tocantinas, bounded E by Maranham, Bahia and Minas Geraes; S by Saint Pauls, W by Mattogrosso; and NW and N by Grand Para. Chi town, Villa Boa.

Golconda, country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the Lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hyderabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

Golconda, celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication.

Golconda, post town and seat of justice, Pope county, Illinois, on the Ohio river, 31 miles above the mouth of Tennessee, and 50 miles below the mouth of Wabash river.

Goldengrove, post office, Greenville district, South Carolina.

Goldberg, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E. lat. 51 3 N.

Gold Coast, maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, eight miles E of Acraw.

Golden Island, barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W. lat. 9 0 N.

Goldingen, town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E. lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsborough, post town of Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Freuchman's bay, about 50 miles from Castine. Population in 1820, 560.

Goleita, island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E. lat. 37 10 N.

Golnaw, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ihna, 18 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E. lat. 53 46 N.

Gombroon, considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. It is seated in a bay at the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E. lat. 27 28 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, between Ferro and Teneriffe. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W. lat. 28 6 N.

Gonave, island, near that of Hispaniola; having St. Marks Channel NE and Gonave Channel SW. It is about 35 miles long and 10 wide, with a town and harbour of the same name.

Gondur, metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E. lat. 12 34 N.

Gondgama, or *Gondlacomma*, river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michael. Lon. 5 37 E. lat. 48 30 N.

Gondreville, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E. lat. 48 40 N.

Gonesse, town of France in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus; and is seated on the Crould, 10 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E. lat. 48 58 N.

Gonga, town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Galipoli. Lon. 37 31 E. lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombucton on the N. supposed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M. d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W. lat. 13 20 N.

Goochland, county of Virginia, bounded by James river or Powhatan and Cumberland county S and SW; Fluvanna NW; Louisa and Hanover NE, and Henrico SE; length 28; mean width 12; area 336 square miles. Surface moderately hilly,

and soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Hadensville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,060
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,170
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	509
Slaves	-	-	-	5,464

Total population in 1810 - 10,203

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,889
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,907

Total whites - - - 3,796

Free persons of colour, males - 317

do. do. females - 368

Slaves, males - - - 2,919

do. females - - - 2,607

Total population in 1820 - 10,007

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 3,201

do. in Manufactures - 296

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, 30.

Goochland, courthouse and post office, Goochland county, 30 miles W by N from Richmond.

Goodwomans river, falls into Missouri from the left, 190 miles above the mouth of the latter.

Good Hope. See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Goodwin Sands. See *Godwin Sands*.

Goodwinsville, post village, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Goompty, river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Gooty, or *Gutti*, strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E. lat 15 15 N.

Gorcum, town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Waal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E. lat. 51 51 N.

Gordon's Ferry, post office, Hickman county, Tennessee.

Gordonsville, post village, Orange county, Virginia, at the foot of the South Mountain, 45 miles SW by W from Frederickburg.

Gore, township of the land of the state, Penobscot county, Maine. Population in 1820, 37.

Gorze, small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W. lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 29 E. lat. 51 44 N.

Gores Island, barren and uninhabited island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity is in lon. 172 50 W. lat. 60 30 N.

Gorgona, small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E. lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W. lat. 3 20 S.

Gorgontua, remarkable high rock on the north shore of lake Superior, lying at a small distance, and southerly of the point which forms Michipicoten Bay, to the southward and eastward; the rock is hollow, with an opening into it.

Gorham, township and post village, Cumberland county, Maine. Population in 1820, 2795. The village is nine miles NW from Portland.

Gorham, township and post village of Ontario county, New York. Population in 1820, 3991. The village is 10 miles W from Geneva.

Goritz, capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E. lat. 46 20 N.

Gorlitz, strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E. lat. 51 10 N.

Gorze, town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

Gosfield, township of Essex county, Upper Canada, on lake Erie, west from Mersea.

Goshen, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 30 miles W from Concord. Population in 1820, 687.

Goshen, township of Addison county Vermont, 33 miles SW from Montpelier. Population, 100.

Goshen, township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 7 miles W from Litchfield, and 38 NW of the city from Hartford. Population 1820, 1586.

Goshen, township and post village of

Hamshire county, Massachusetts, situated between Worthington and Conway, about 90 miles westward from Boston. Population in 1820, 632.

Goshen, post town and township, Orange county, New York, famous for excellent cheese, distant 60 miles NW from the city of New York, and 112 S of Albany. Population in 1820, 3,441. The county courts are held alternately at the village of Goshen, and at Newberg.

Goshen, *West*, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles E from Downingtown, on some of the creeks of Brandywine, and the heads of Chester creeks. Population in 1820, 1,309, including the borough of West-Chester. Chief town West-Chester.

Goshen, post village Loudon county Virginia, on the road from Washington to Winchester, 35 miles from Washington.

Goshen, post town Lincoln County Georgia, about 40 miles above Augusta.

Goshen, township of Tuscarawas county Ohio, in which stands New Philadelphia, seat of justice for the county. Population in 1820, 604, including New Philadelphia.

Goshen, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 492.

Goshen, township of Belmont county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1416.

Goshen, township of Champaign county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 911.

Goshen, township of Clemont county, Ohio, 18 miles NW from Williamsburg. Population in 1820, 755.

Goshen, township of St. Clair county, Illinois. Population 2,000.

Goshen Hill, post office, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Goslar, ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Cose. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Gosport, fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the Harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It is 78 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 E.

Gostynen, or **Gostavin**, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava. 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Gotha, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Gotha, river of Sweden which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

Gothard, *St.* one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and 22 miles S of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetian Alps; for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reuss, and Rhine, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or **Gothenborg**, city of Sweden, capital of West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Catagat. It is 180 miles SW of Orebro. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Sweden Proper, E and S by the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Goths, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Oeland.

Gothland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles from N to S, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gothland, *East*, province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E, and lake Wetter on the W, 80 miles long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, iron-mines, and quarries of stone and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

Gothland, *West*, province of Sweden in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 30 miles long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to East Gothland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

Gottesburg, town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 miles SW of Schweidnitz.

Gottengen, city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II. of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. The university of Gottengen is amongst the most respectable literary institutions that has ever been formed. Regular professorships are established on every subject which constitute education of the most enlightened of mankind. The number of students rarely falls short of 1000, sent from every part of Europe. The library exceeds 200,000 volumes. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Lein, 58

miles S of Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Gottingen, province of Hanover, including the city of Gottingen, and the principalities of Grubenhagen, Hohenstein, and Elbingeroda, with the bailiwicks of Plesse, and Gleichen.

Gottorp, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein. Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Gotisberg, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

Gouda, or *Turgow*, strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Issel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Goudhurst, town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Maidstone, and 44 SE of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Governolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Minchib, 12 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Goura, or *Gura*, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenia. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 51 1 N.

Gordon, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, 18 miles NW of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

Goupe, *Riviere du*, stream of Lower Canada, falling into the north side of St. Lawrence 45 miles below Quebec.

Gouverneur, township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Oswegatchie river. The village stands on the road from Ogdensburg to Watertown, about 35 miles from each.

Gournay, town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 Miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

Gourock, town in Renfresshire, on a bay of the Frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighbourhood, lately shut up.

Gower, peninsular extremity of Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

Gower, or *Gever*. See *Goar*, *St.*

Gowran, borough and post town of Ire-

land, in the county of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Gowrie, *Carse of*, a fertile tract of country in Perthshire, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

Gozzie, or *Gozes*, island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 12 miles from Fort Selino.

Gozzo, fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

Graaf Reynet, Eastern District of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; extending from Stellenboch.

Grabow, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Graceham, post village, Frederick county, Maryland.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Graciosa, rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lancereta. It is three miles long, and two broad.

Gradista, town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Grudiska, strong town of Germany in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lisonzo, 15 miles SE of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Grado, town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venitian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Grafton, village in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

Grafton, county of New Hampshire; bounded by Connecticut river, or Vermont NW and N; Coos NE; Strafford SE; and Hillsborough and Cheshire S; length 55; mean width 28; area 1540 square miles. Surface broken, hilly and part mountainous. Soil where arable, productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town Haverhill.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	14,293
do. do. females	-	-	-	14,105
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	64

Total population in 1810 - - 28,462

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	16,448
do. do. females	-	-	-	16,524

Total whites	-	-	-	32,942
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	25
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	32,989

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	34
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	8,653
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,097
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	118

Population to the square mile, 21.

Grafton, post town and township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 20 miles SE from Dartmouth college, and 29 NW from Salisbury. Population in 1094.

Grafton, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 45 miles SW from Boston. Population in 1820, 1154.

Grafton, post town and township, Windham county, Vermont, 22 miles S from Windsor. Population in 1820, 1500.

Grafton, township of Rensselaer county New York, 12 miles E from Troy. Population in 1820, 1611.

Graham's Store, post office, Albemarle county Virginia.

Granger, county of Tennessee between Clinch and Holston rivers; bounded by Jefferson SE; Knox SW; Claiborne NW; and Hawkins NE; length 30; mean width 12; area 360 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil sterile, except along the margin of the streams. Chief town Rutledge.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,894
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,784
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	182
Slaves	-	-	-	537

Total population in 1810, 6,397

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,407
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,394

Total whites	-	-	-	6,801
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	94
do. do. females	-	-	-	104
Slaves, males	-	-	-	334
do. females	-	-	-	317

Total population in 1820 7,650

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,977
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	135
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 21.

Grammont, town of France, in the department of Upper Viene and late province of Limosin. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges. Lon 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

Grampian Hills, chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, whence Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampond, borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Valles, 40 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat 50 22 N.

Gran, town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Austrians, in 1683. It is seated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Granada, province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good. This province has the highest mountain in Europe SW from Mount Blanc; the Muley Hassan rising to 11,250 feet.

Granada, city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts. In one part is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, the Athambra, with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Granada, island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines; situated in lon. W C 5 40 E, and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port called Lewis, is on the W side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious.

Granada, town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic

Ocean. It is 54 miles SE of Leon. Lon. W C 8 46, W lat. 12 5 N

Granada, New, extensive country in South America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It now forms part of the republic of Columbia, and contains the departments of Boyacca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena. See *Colombia*.

New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing. The capital is Santa Fe-de-Bogota.

Granby, township of Bedford and Richelieu counties, Lower Canada, on the river a la Tortue, 45 miles ESE from Montreal.

Granby, township of Essex county, Vermont. The village on the head of Moose river, on the road from Guildhall to Brownington, 50 miles NE from Montpelier.

Granby, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated about 85 miles W of Boston. Population in 1820, 1066.

Granby, township and post village, Hartford county, Connecticut; joining the state of Massachusetts, in the north, and bounded in the west, by the Poppotomuck mountain. The village is situated about 20 miles NW from Hartford. Population in 1820, 3012.

Granby, township of Oswego county, New York, on Oswego river. Population in 1820, 555.

Granby, post town, Lexington, district of South Carolina, on the right bank of Congaree river, about 2 miles below Columbia. Granby is at the head of navigation; a bridge has been there erected over the Congaree.

Grand Anse, or *Jeremie*, seaport of Hayti, or Hispaniola, on the SW peninsula. Lon. W C 2 55 E, lat 18 15 N.

Grand Caillou, island on the coast of Louisiana, near the southern extremity of the Cape, between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche rivers.

Grand Gosier, low and small island, a little west of north from the mouth of the Mississippi, lying between Breton island and the south end of the Chandeleurs. Lat. 29 31 N, lon. W C 12 15 W.

Grand Isle, NW county of Vermont, formed by the peninsula of Alburg, and S and N Hero, with several smaller islands in lake Champlain. Area about

90 square miles; Chief town; North-hero.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,798
do. do. females	-	-	1,633
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	14
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 3,445

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,841
do. do. females	-	-	1,677

Total whites - - - 3,518

Free persons of colour, males - 4

do. do. females - 5

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 3,527

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	337
do. in Manufactures	-	-	80
do. in Commerce	-	-	8
Population to the square mile, 39.			

Grand Isle, island in Niagara river, and in Erie county, New York, about 6 miles long and 5 miles wide where broadest, and contains about 11,000 acres. Surface rising by a gentle acclivity, and soil generally good. It is yet in great part uninhabited, and the property of the state.

Grand Manan, island of Washington county, Maine, opposite to Passamaquoddy bay. Lon. W C 10 17 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Grande-Pre, town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Grand Pre, seigniory St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, on lake St. Peter, 18 miles W from Three rivers. It extends from the lake between the seigniories of Riviere du Loup, and Grosbois or Machiche.

Grandon. See *Fairport*.

Grand River, of Ohio, rises in Trumbull county, and flowing about 10 miles nearly north, enters Ashtabula county, and continuing north about 20 miles, turns nearly at right angles and enters Geauga county, in which it falls into lake Erie at Fairport, after an entire comparative course of 50 miles. See *Painsville* and *Fairport*.

Grand River, or *Nipigon River*, Upper Canada, falls into lake Superior

from the N, a little E, opposite Keweena point.

Grand. See *Ottawa River*.

Grand Traverse, group of islands in lake Michigan, opposite to the mouth of Green bay.

Grand View, NE township of Washington county, Ohio, so called from an extensive view upon the Ohio river, 30 miles above Marietta. Population in 1820, 351.

Grandville, post village, Monongalia county, Virginia, on Duncard's creek, 12 miles NW from Morgantown.

Grand, Rio, fine river of Brazil in Minas Geraes, flows NE, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat 15 25 S, after an entire comparative course of 350 miles.

Grange, La, cape of Hispaniola, on the N side, NE from the mouth of Yaqui de St. Jago river. Lon. W C 5 25 E, lat. 19 54 N.

Granger, county of E Tennessee. See *Granger*.

Granger, township on lake Erie, and on the west side of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 7 miles west from Cleveland. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Granger, township of Medina county, Ohio, immediately east from the township of Medina. Population in 1820, 217.

Granic, or *Granicus*, small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampfac. It is now the Ousoola. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, obtained his first victory over the Persians.

Granitza, town of European Turkey, near the gulf of Corinth, between Livadia and Tebes.

Grant, county of Kentucky, bounded by Owen S; Gallatin W; Boone N; and Pendleton E; length 20; mean width 13; area 260 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	853
do. do. females	-	-	-	813
Total whites	-	-	-	1,666
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	69
do. females	-	-	-	68
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,805

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 1

Engaged in Agriculture - - 358

do in Manufactures - - 22

Engaged in Commerce - - 0

Population to the square mile, 7,

Granson, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon 6 30 E. lat. 46 50 N.

Grantham, borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon, 0 36 W. lat. 52 59 N.

Grantham, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on the left bank of St. Francis river, 25 miles S from Three Rivers.

Grantslick, post office, Campbell county, Kentucky.

Grantsville, post village, Green county, Georgia.

Grantham, township in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, lies west of Newark, and fronting lake Ontario.

Granville, seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W. lat. 48 50 N.

Granville, township of Anapolis county, Nova Scotia, near the mouth of Anapolis river.

Granville, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada, on the S side of St. Lawrence, 80 miles NE from Quebec.

Granville and *Lachenaye*, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada on the S side of St. Lawrence bay, 90 miles below Quebec.

Granville, township of Hamden county, Massachusetts, 14 miles W of Springfield. Population in 1820, 1643.

Granville, township of Washington county, New York; on the line which divides this state from Vermont, and 60 miles NNE of Albany. Population in 1820, 3727.

Granville, flourishing post town and township of Licking county, Ohio, in the middle fork of Licking river, 32 miles W from Zanesville, 26 NE from Lancaster, and 26 E by N from Columbus. Population in 1820, 1472. Lon. 5 35 W. lat. 40 5 N.

Granville-mills, post office, Charlescity, county, Virginia.

Granville, county of North Carolina, bounded N by Virginia; E by Warren and Franklin counties; S by Wake and W by Orange and Person; length 30; mean width 23; area 690 square miles. Surface hilly, though not very broken, and soil generally productive. Chief town, Oxford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	3,746
do. do. females	- - -	3,617
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	467
Slaves	- - -	7,746

Total population in 1810 - 15,576

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	4,296
do. do. females	- - -	4,328

Total whites - - - 8,624

Free persons of colour, males 309
do. do. females, 212

Slaves, males - - - 4,659
do. females - - - 4,412

Total population in 1820 - 18,216

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,552
do. in Manufactures	-	332
do. in Commerce	-	26

Population to the square mile, 24 nearly.

Grasse, town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E. lat. 43 39 N.

Grasse, town of France in the department of Ande and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

Grasse, Baye de, on the north shore of lake Ontario, lies to the eastward of Point aux Cheveaux.

Grasse, river of St. Lawrence county, New York, rises in the SE part of the county, and curving to the W, N and NE, falls into St. Lawrence river, between St. Regis, and Long Sant rapids, after a comparative course of about 100 miles. This stream and the Oswegatchie, are united by a natural canal, 15 miles SE from Ogdensburgh.

Grasty's-store, post office, Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

Grateley, village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

Gratz, town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and communicates with the river by means of a deep well. It is seated on the Muehr, miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E. lat. 47 4 N.

Graudenz, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 52 E. lat. 53 36 N.

Grave, strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E. lat. 51 47 N.

Grave Creek, post town of Ohio county, Virginia, 12 miles below Wheeling. This town derives its name from a large creek, which rises near Washington in Pennsylvania, and flowing W falls into Ohio river. The town stands on an elevated alluvial bottom, remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal antiquities.

Gravelines, strong seaport of France, now in the department of the North, lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the Aa, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E. lat. 50 59 N.

Gravel Point, on lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, lies between St. Peters Bay and Point Traverse, Upper Canada.

Gravenac, town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 33 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E. lat. 48 22 N.

Graven Machren, town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, taken in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg, who burnt it.

Gravesande, town of Holland, the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. It is seven miles W of Delft.

Gravesend, town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is 22 miles SE of London. Lon. 0 27 E. lat. 51 25 N.

Graves Island, in the SE part of lake Simcoe, Upper Canada.

Gravina, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles SW of Bari.

Gravois, Pointe au, is the W point of the little Detroit, on the N coast of lake Superior.

Gravois, Riviere au, in the Missassagaland, on the north shore of lake Ontario, runs into that lake, between Burlington bay and the river Credit.

Graullet, town of France in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

Gray, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E. lat. 47 28 N.

Gray, post village, and township of Cum-

berland county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1479.

Grayson, county of Virginia, bounded S W by North Carolina; NW by Washington and Wythe; NE by Montgomery and SE by Patrick; length 70; mean width 13; area about 900 square miles. Surface broken and mountainous; soil generally sterile. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,338
do. do. females	-	-	2,303
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	30
Slaves	-	-	270

Total population in 1810 - 4,941

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,678
do. do. females	-	-	2,492

Total whites - 5,170

Free persons of colour, males - 50

do. do. females - 33

Slaves, males - 173

do. females - 172

Total population in 1820 - 5,598

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 863

do. in Manufactures - 11

do. in Commerce - 6

Population to the square mile, 6.

Grayson, county of Kentucky, between Green river and Rough creek, bounded S by Warren; SW by Butler; W by Ohio, N by Breckenridge; NE by Hardin and E by Hart; length 36; mean width 16½; area 600 square miles. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Litchfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - 1,159

do. do. females - 1,039

All other persons except Indians not taxed - 0

Slaves - 103

Total population in 1810 - 2,301

Population in 1820.

Free white males - 1,927

do. do. females - 1,909

Total whites - 3,836

Free persons of colour, males - 19

do. do. females - 16

Slaves, males - 96

do. females - 88

Total population in 1820 - 4,055

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 1

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,179

do. in Manufactures - 0

do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile, 6½.

Gray's Thurrock, town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E. lat. 51 26 N.

Great Barrington, post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 23 miles W of Springfield on the river Connecticut. Population in 1820, 1908.

Great Bay, extensive sheet of water, between Stafford and Rockingham counties, New Hampshire, five miles above Portsmouth. It unites with Piscataqua river, and receives Oyster, Lamprey and Exeter rivers.

Great Dismal, extensive morass in the state of North Carolina, containing upwards of 350,000 acres, in the middle of which is a small lake, about 40 miles in circuit. From this lake a canal has been cut, communicating with Scuppernong river.

Great Bridge, post office, Norfolk county, Virginia.

Great Cape, on the north side, where lake Superior descends into the narrows of the fall St. Mary.

Great Crossings, post office, Scott county, Kentucky, on Great Elkhorn creek.

Great Mills, post office, St. Mary's county.

Grebna, town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 50 N by E from Ioanina, in Epirus.

Greece, country of Europe, included in the empire of the Ottoman Turks. The boundaries of this truly interesting country, as well as the etymology of the name, are equally uncertain. The common opinion of the Greeks themselves, derive their national appellation from Graicus, son of Thessalus. Many sources have been sought for the origin of this people, probability is in favour of the supposition, that the mass of the people originated from Gothic, or Scythian colonies, but, that their civilization, arts, and sciences, were drawn from the cultivated nations of western Asia, and NE Africa. The word Περσες, signifies a stork, or bird of passage, and is peculiarly applicable, to either a nomadic or commercial people, and given with the warm and happy felicity of Greek nomenclature. They prided themselves also, on the title of Autochthones; children of the earth. Gradually civilized, and quitting the nomadic state rather by tribes than nationally, new provincial names arose, and in the lapse of successive ages, the primitive names were lost, in those of Hellenians, Ionians, Dorans, &c.

We understand commonly by the name of Greece, the country generally so known, and which forms the SW part of European Turkey. Though I have already observed that this country was peopled by colonies, advancing from the north, I have only, in the present article, included under the name of Greece, divisions admitted by the ancients themselves; but the Greek nation, not only inhabited that part of Europe, they also extended colonies into the south of Italy, to which they gave the name of Magna Græcia; into Sicily, in which they founded many large and populous cities; on the coast of Africa, west from Egypt, and particularly into Asia Minor.

The following synopsis will suffice for Greece proper, and for the principal towns of each section.

Greece was divided into three great portions, by the hand of nature; these sections were, peninsular Greece, or the Peloponnesus, now Morea; Continental Greece, and Insular Greece.

Peloponnesus was subdivided into the provinces of Argolis, in which were the rivers Inachus and Erasinus, and the cities of Argos, Mycenæ and Epidauris. Læconia, with the Eurotas river, and the cities of Sparta, Amyclæ, Gythium, and Taenarum. Messenia, with the Pamisus river, and the cities of Stenyclarus and Colonides. Elis, with the Alpheus, Anigis, and Selleis, and the cities of Olympia, Pisa, and Elis. Achaia, watered by the Melas and Crathis rivers, and having the cities of Dyme, Patrae and Aegium. Sicyonia, with the river Asopus, and the cities of Sicyon and Phlius. Corinthus, with the cities of Corinth, Lechaëum and Cenchræ. The last subdivision of the Peloponnesus, was that of Arcadia in the centre, containing the Alpheus, Erymanthus and Aoranius rivers, and the cities of Megalapolis, Mantinaea, Tegea, Orchomenus and Phigalia.

Next followed Greece proper, or continental Greece, subdivided, advancing from south to north; into Attica, with the cities of Athens, Eleusis and Marathon. Megaris, with the cities of Megara and Nysæa. Bœotia, with the lake Copais and river Asopus, and the cities of Thebes, Orchomenus, Cheronea, Tanagra, Eleuterae and Thespiæ. Phocis, with the river Cephissus, and the cities of Delphi, Elatia, Crysæ and Anticyra. Doris, with the city of Cythium. Locris Ozolæ, with the cities of Amphissa, and Naupactus. Locris Epicnemidii, with the city of Cnemides. Locri Opuntii, with the city of Opus. Aetolia, with the rivers Achelous and Evenus, and the cities of Thermui, Calydon and Chalcis. Acarnania, with the cities of Argos, Amphilocheium, Stratus and Actium. Thessalia, with the rivers Peneus, Onches-

tus and Sperchius and the cities of Larissa, Pharsalus, Pheræ and Demetrias. Epirus, with the rivers Acheron and Avas, and the cities of Buthrotum and Nicopolis. Illyria, with the cities of Epidamnia and Apollonia. Macedonia, with the rivers Erigon, Axius, Strymon and Haliacmon, and the cities of Pella, Edessa, Thessalonica and Olynthus.

Insular Greece was subdivided into the East, South and West sections. That of the East, contained the islands of Thera. Naxia, Paros, Delos, Myconus, Tenos, Andros, Eeos, Eubœa, Scyros, Thasos, and some smaller groups. That of the south contained Crete, and Cythera. In the west were Corcyra, Leucadia, Cephallenia, Dulichium and Zacynthus.

In this exposition of the states of Greece Macedonia is included; but it may be observed that it was only after the reign of Philip II. and his son Alexander II.; or Alexander the Great, that the Greeks commenced to regard Macedonia, as a part of Greece. Before that period the people inhabiting the country called Græcia and also Hellas, regarded the Macedonians, as well as the Thracians as barbarians. Similar observations might indeed be extended to Thessaly, Etolia, Acamania, Epirus and Illyria. These countries were slowly and with the advance of arts, science and political power, admitted into the list of Grecian states. Taken in *extenso*, Greece was bounded south by the Mediterranean sea; west by the Ionian, and part of the Adriatic sea; north by the mountains of Illyria, Macedonia and Thrace, and east by Thrace and the Aegean sea. It extended from lat. 35 to 43 N. or about 560 English miles; and from east to west 250 miles wide where broadest. Its area about 40,000 square miles.

Greece is formed by a peninsula bearing a strong resemblance to that of Italy, the Peloponnesus representing Sicily. Nearly parallel to the two opposite coasts extends a range of mountains with lateral ridges, branching towards each sea. The main chain gradually declines in elevation from north to south. In the northern part of Greece, the ridges of Pindus and Parnassus rise to from 7 to 8000 feet, whilst the mountains of Bœotia and Attica do not exceed from 500 to 1000 feet. Parallel to the main chain another rises near the head of the gulf of Salonica or the ancient Sinus Thermaicus, and by the local names of Ossa, and Pelion, and Oeta, and Othrys, extends through Thessaly to the ancient gulf of Artimisium, and is continued through the islands of Eubœa, Andros, Tenos, Myconus, &c. The latter chain is in reality a ramification of the main central chain which it leaves between the sources of the Haliacmon and Peneus rivers, and first

stretching eastward toward the Thermaic gulf, thence turns SE as already described.

Along the northern frontier of Macedonia ranges Mount Orbelus, a part of the great chain of Mount Haemus. From Mount Orbelus, between the sources of the Axios and Strymon rivers extends an humble but distinct ridge of which Mount Athos in the Cealcidice, was the utmost southeastern termination. The countries of Acarnania, Etolia and Epirus are also extremely mountainous.

The Peloponnesus, now Morea, possesses its appropriate mountain ridges, of which the principal are Mount Cyllene in the west, and Taygetus near the south extremity. The whole peninsula is, however, excessively mountainous. The central table land of Arcadia, rising to an elevation which gives it a climate of considerable severity in winter, but a most salubrious and delicious atmosphere in spring, summer and autumn. In brief all Greece may be viewed as a region rough, but highly conducive to the full development of the human frame and mental faculties.

A country so indented, cannot be supposed abundant in rivers, but though comparatively small, and of limited length of course, many of the rivers of Greece are fine mountain streams, and some drain valleys rich with every gift of nature. Advancing from north to south we find in Macedonia, the three beautiful basins of the Strymon, Axios and Haliacmon. In Thessaly spreads the basin of the Peneus, now Salypria, celebrated in all ages, as one of the most inviting spots on earth. The gorge through Mount Ossa made by the Peneus in its escape to the Aegean sea, is the famous vale of Tempe. The Cephissus river of Boetia is remarkable as having no outlet to any sea.

Though not very generally fertile, the soil of Greece is more productive than could be expected from a country so broken by mountains. It is more celebrated for fruits than grain. The plains and valleys of Greece, produces however, in sufficient abundance, wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet and other cerealia. Its fruits are abundant and delicious; the principal species are, figs, grapes, apples, &c.

In many places, extensive orchards of the white mulberry tree are cultivated, to feed the silk worm. The modern name of the Peloponnesus the Morea, is derived from *Morus*, the Latin name of the mulberry tree.

Honey is also amongst the most valuable productions of Greece. That of Attica, has been from time immemorial celebrated for its peculiar excellence. Cotton and tobacco, in modern times, have been introduced and are now generally cultivated.

In brief Greece, wants only freedom and

release from the deteriorating and murderous despotism of the Turks; and national union to again resume her rank amongst the most respectable nations of the world. Considerable advance has been made during the last 70 years, in rousing the Greeks to a recollection of what was once their ancestors, and an anticipation of what they may themselves be, if restored to self government. Literature has made, if we estimate the many impediments opposed to its advance, astonishing progress of late. Great attention is paid to the ancient and modern languages of Greece. The former, distinguished by the title of Hellenic, and the latter, by that of Romaic, and differing about as much as Latin and Italian.

Increasing intelligence, and reading of their own classic authors, have led to a result which was inevitable, a resistance against their ancient and ferocious oppressors. That resistance is now in operation, and lost must that heart be, which is not with its every feeling, arrayed on the side of the Greeks.

Green, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of the road from Shippensburg to Chambersburg. Population in 1820, 2010.

Green, county of Kentucky; bounded by Clinton and Warren S; Montgomery W; Clark N; Madison NE, and Fayette E; length 24; breadth 18; and area 400 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Xenia.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,039
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,795
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	36
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 5,870

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,366
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,102
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	8

Total whites - - - 10,476

Free persons of colour, males - 25

do. do. females, 28

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 10,529

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 52

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,094

do. in Manufactures - 365

do. in Commerce - 6

Population to the square mile, 26.

Green, township of Adams county, Ohio.

Population in 1820, 678.

Green, township of Clark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 658.

Green, township of Clinton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 917.

Green, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 772

Green, township of Fayette county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 905

Green, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 700.

Green, township in Harrison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2978.

Green, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 621.

Green, township of Ross county, Ohio, on the east side of Sciota river. Population in 1820, 1531.

Green, township of Sciota county, Ohio, on Ohio river: Population in 1820, 582.

Green, post village and township of Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 503.

Green, township of Trumbull county, Ohio, 18 miles NE from Warren. Population in 1820, 125

Green, township of Wayne county, Ohio, six miles NE from Wooster. Population in 1820, 412.

Green Bank, south from the island of Newfoundland, about 150 miles long and 50 wide, lying in form of an ellipsis. Lon. W C from 20 10 to 24 40 E. lat. 45 30 to 46 50 N.

Green Bay, formerly *Bay Puau*, large bay of lake Michigan, or more correctly the estuary of Fox river. Its form is that of a triangle, extending about 90 miles from lake Michigan, gradually narrowing, from 20 miles to the confined stream of Fox river. The mouth of Green bay is closed by a group of islands. See *Grand-traverse*. Vessels of 200 tons can navigate this bay and enter some distance into Fox river.

Green Bay, settlement. This region was colonised by the French when in possession of Canada, about 1700. The majority of the present settlers are descendants of the original settlers. See *Brown county, Michigan*.

Green-briar, river of Virginia, which rises in Pendleton county, Virginia, and flowing SW by S through Pendleton, Bath, Nicholas and Monroe counties, falls into the Great Kenhawa, after a comparative course of 100 miles.

Green-briar, county of Virginia, bounded by Nicholas E; Monroe SE; Kenhawa river or Giles SW; Kenhawa NW; and Randolph NE; length 50; mean width 24; area 1200 square miles. Surface hilly and mountainous generally, with a soil mostly rocky or stony and barren. Chief town, Lewisburg.

Population in 1810
Free white males - - - 2,714
do. do. females - - - 2,576

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - - 30
Slaves - - - - - 594

Total population in 1810 - - 5,814

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - 3,228
do. do. females - - - 2,935

Total whites - - - - 6,163

Free persons of colour, males 50

do. do. females 42

Slaves, males - - - - 413

do. females - - - - 372

Total population in 1820 - - 7,040

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 12

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,899

do. in Manufactures - - 161

do. in Commerce - - 17

Population to the square mile, 6.

Greenbush, post village and township, opposite the city of Albany, and in Rensselaer county, New York. Population in 1820, 2764.

Green Castle, post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles S of Chambersburg, and the same distance N of Hagerstown, Maryland, with about 1300 inhabitants.

Greencastle, post town Fairfield county, Ohio, 10 miles NW from New Lancaster, and 11 SE from Columbus.

Greene, post village and township of Kennebec county, Maine, 24 miles SW from Augusta. Population in 1820, 1890.

Greene, county of New York, bounded E by Hudson river; S by Ulster; W by Delaware; NW by Schoharie, and N by Albany; length 32; mean width 20; area 640 square miles. The surface of this county is in a peculiar manner diversified. Its central parts are occupied by the highest elevations of the Kaatsbergs, rising to near 4000 feet, and are the highest peaks of the Appalachian or Allegany range SW from Hudson river. Around these Alpine summits, are many valleys of the first rate land, highly productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. It is indeed one of the most interesting countries in the United States, for the richness and variety of its scenery and its mineral and vegetable productions. Chief town, Athens.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 9,547

do. do. females - - - 9,251

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 371

Slaves - - - - 367

Total population in 1810, - 19,536

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	11,283
do. do. females	-	-	10,942
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Total whites	-	-	22,225
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	311
do do. females	-	-	326
Slaves, males	-	-	62
do. females	-	-	72
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Total population in 1820,	-	-	22,996

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	81
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,627
do. in Manufactures	-	-	996
do. in Commerce	-	-	155

Population to the square mile, 36.

Greene, post town, Chenango county, New York, 12 miles SW from Norwich. Population in 1820, 2590.

Greene, SW county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Virginia S and W; by Washington, Pennsylvania N; and by the Monongahela river E; length 32; breadth 12; area 600 square miles. Surface generally hilly, with a good soil on the streams and some part of the highlands. Chief town, Waynesboro.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	6,282
do. do. females	-	-	6,180
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	72
Slaves	-	-	10
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Total population in 1810 12,544

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	7,784
do. do. females	-	-	7,509
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	15,293
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	127
do. do. females	-	-	127
Slaves, males	-	-	4
do. females	-	-	3
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Total population in 1820 15,554

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,248
do. in Manufactures	-	-	715
do. in Commerce	-	-	64

Population to the square mile, 26.

Greene, township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Whitely creek. Population in 1820, 1801.

Greene, township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the S side of Ohio river. Population in 1820, 1194.

Greene, county of Georgia, bounded by Oconee river SW; Clarke and Oglethorpe N; Wilkes E; and Hancock SE; length

28; mean width 15; area 420 square miles. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Greensborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,322
do. do. females	-	-	3,076
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	45
Slaves	-	-	5,236
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Total population in 1810 11,679

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,415
do. do. females	-	-	3,184
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Total whites 6,599

Free persons of colour, males 25

do. do. females 28

Slaves, males 3,497

do. females 3,440

Total population in 1820 13,589

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,309
do. in Manufactures	-	-	146
do. in Commerce	-	-	26

Population to the square mile, 30.

Greene, county of Alabama, at the mouth of the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior river; bounded by the Tombigbee river W; Pickins and Tuscaloosa N; Perry E, and Dallas and Marengo S; length 35; mean width 20; area 700 square miles. Surface in general hilly. Soil upon the streams highly fertile, but in the intermediate space sterile. Chief town, Erie.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,543
do. do. females	-	-	1,318
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Total whites 2,861

Free persons of colour, males 1

do. do. females 1

Slaves, males 834

do. females 857

Total population in 1820 4,554

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	496
do. in Manufactures	-	-	33
do. in Commerce	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 23

Greene, county of North Carolina; bounded by Lenoir S; Wayne W; Edgecomb N; Pitt NE, and Craven SE; length 20; mean width 14; area 280 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,412
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Free white females	-	-	-	1,558
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	55
Slaves	-	-	-	1,842
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	4,867

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,122
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,172

Total whites	-	-	-	2,294
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	47
do. do. females	-	-	-	18
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,113
do. females	-	-	-	1,061

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,533
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,569
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	36
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11

Population to the square mile, 16.

Greene, county of Mississippi; bounded by Alabama E; by Jackson S; Perry W, and Wayne N; length 36; mean width 30; area 1080 square miles. Surface uneven, rather than hilly. Soil, except in a few places along the streams sterile, and timbered, with fine staple cotton.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	545
do. do. females	-	-	-	518

Total whites	-	-	-	1,063
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	200
do. females	-	-	-	180

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,445
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	428
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 1½.

Greene, county of East Tennessee; bounded by North Carolina SE; Cocke S W; Jefferson W; Hawkins N, and Washington E; length 32; mean width 22; area about 700 square miles. Surface greatly diversified by mountain, hill and dale. The Nolichucky river winding through the central parts of the county, affords much good land. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,608
do do. females	-	-	-	4,438
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	12
Slaves,	-	-	-	655

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,713
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	5,230
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,235

Total whites	-	-	-	10,465
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	20
Slaves, males	-	-	-	415
do. females	-	-	-	418

Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	11,328
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	16
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,577
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	321
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	14

Population to the square mile, 16.

Green, county of Kentucky; bounded by Adair SE; Barren SW; Hart W; Hardin NW, and Washington N; length 34; mean width 12; area about 400 square miles. Surface generally rather level, and being drained by Green river and its numerous branches, possesses a great proportion of good land. Chief town, Greensburg.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,720
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,545

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	61
Slaves	-	-	-	1,401

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,735
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,662
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,021

Total whites	-	-	-	8,683
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,533
do. females	-	-	-	1,708

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,943
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Of these :				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,827
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	181
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	19

Population to the square mile, 19½.

Greenfield, township, and post village, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the west bank of Connecticut river, 20 miles above Northampton. The village is the seat of justice for the county, and is a prosperous commercial depot. Population of the township in 1820, 1361

Greenfield, post village, and township of Saratoga county, New York, 10 miles N from Balston Spa. Population in 1820, 3024.

Greenfield, northern township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, principally on the head waters of the Frankstown branch of Juniata. Population in 1820, 1141.

Greenfield, township of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Greenfield, western township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 326.

Greenfield, post village, on the eastern part of Highland county, 22 miles W from Chillicothe.

Greenfield Hill, post village, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 6 miles west from Bridgeport.

Green Garden, post office, Sumner county, Tennessee.

Green Hill, post village, Campbell county, Virginia.

Greenland, general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 76 46 and 80 30 of N latitude, and between 9 and 20 of E longitude. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Greenland; supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barrentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See *Spitzbergen*.

Greenland, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the south side of Great bay. Population in 1820, 634.

Greenland, hitherto considered as a part of the continent of America, has been determined by the researches of Captain Parry, to be separated from that country by a strait, or rather an intricacy of straits and islands.

Greenlaw, county-town of Berwickshire, seated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 43 N.

Green Mountains, ridge extending from the Highlands, in New York, through Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, into Lower Canada. In Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a branch leaves the Green Mountains, and stretching south through Connecticut, terminates at New Haven.

The Green Mountains vary in height from 300 to 4000 feet, with some elevated, though highly fertile valleys. Vermont derives its name from this range, the word meaning literally Green Mountain.

Green Point, in the bay of Quinte, is the north point in Sophiasburgh, and lays opposite to John's island, Upper Canada.

Greenock, considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a basin four miles wide. It is 20 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 29 W. lat. 55 54 N.

Green River, river of Kentucky, rises in Lincoln county, and flowing by a generally western course, through Casey, Adair, Green, Hart, Warren, Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Hopkins, Davis and Henderson counties, falls into Ohio river, after a comparative length of about 230 miles.

Greensborough, post town, Orleans county, Vermont, on the head of La Moelle river, 30 miles NNE from Montpelier.

Greensboro', post town in Caronne county, Maryland, situated on the branch of Choptank river, eight miles N of Denton, and 10 miles E of Centreville.

Greensborough, post village, Guilford county, North Carolina.

Greensboro', town in Green county, Georgia, 38 miles W by S of Washington, and 67 NW of Louisville. Here is a post office.

Greensburgh, township of West Chester county, New York, on Hudson river, 30 miles above New York. Population 1820, 2064.

Greensburg, post town and the capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 31 miles E by S of Pittsburg, and 264 W of Philadelphia; it has a court house, jail, and about 800 inhabitants. Population in 1820, 770.

Greensburg, small post village in Green county, Pennsylvania, on Whitclay creek, 18 miles S from Brownsville.

Greensburg, post town in Green county, Kentucky, situated on the N side of Green river, about 56 miles SW of Springfield.

Greensted, village in Essex, one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church, the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire though built before the conquest.

Green valley, post village, Bath county, Virginia, on Cowpasture river, 12 miles N E from the Warm Springs.

Greenville, township of York county, Lower Canada, on the N side of Ottawa river, 50 miles W from Montreal.

Greenville, post village, and township of Green county, New York, on Catskill creek, 16 miles above Catskill.

Greenville, county of Virginia, bounded

by North Carolina S; Brunswick W; Dim-
viddie NW; Sussex NE, and Southamp on
E, length 22; mean width 14; area about
300 square miles. Generally level, and
soil of middling quality. Chief town,
Hickford.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,135
do. do. females	-	-	1,119
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	4,599

Total population in 1810 - 6,853

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,015
do. do. females	-	-	1,041

Total whites - 2,056

Free persons of colour, males - 141

do. do. females - 149

Slaves, males - 2,320

do. females - 2,192

Total population in 1820 - 6,858

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 4

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,225

do. in Manufactures - 66

do. in Commerce - 3

Population to the square mile 23 nearly.

Greenville, post town of Muhlenburg
county, Kentucky, on the W side of Green
river. 14 miles SW of Harford.

Greenville, post town in Pitt county,
North Carolina, on the S bank of Pampli-
co river, 23 miles above Washington, on
the same stream.

Greenville, post town in Green county,
Tennessee, 60 miles E from Knoxville.

Greenville, post town in Greenville dis-
trict, South Carolina, situated on the W
side of the head of Reedy river, 100 miles
above Columbia.

Greenville, county, Upper Canada, bound-
ed on the E by the county of Dundas; on
the S by the river St. Lawrence, and on the
W by the township of Elizabeth Town,
running N 24 degrees W, until it inter-
sects the Ottawa or Grand River; thence
it descends that river, until it meets the
northwesternmost boundary of the county
of Dundas. The county of Greenville com-
prehends all the islands near to it in the
river St. Lawrence. It sends one repre-
sentative to provincial parliament.

Greenville, township, Somerset county,
Pennsylvania, on the head branches of
Castlemans river, branch of Youghiogany
river. Population in 1820, 394.

Greenville, post town and seat of justice,
Pitt county, North Carolina, on the left

branch of Tar river, 23 miles above Wash-
ington

Greenville, district, South Carolina,
bounded by North Carolina NW; Spar-
tansburg E; Laurens SE; and Pendleton
SW; length 47; mean width 15; area
about 700 square miles. Surface moun-
tainous or hilly, soil of the bottom lands
fertile. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	5,458
do. do. females	-	-	5,281

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - 41

Slaves - 2,353

Total population in 1810 - 13,133

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,898
do. do. females	-	-	5,119

Total whites - 11,017

Free persons of colour, males 52
do. do. females 38

Slaves, males - 1,712

do. females - 1,711

Total population in 1820 - 14,530

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 161

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,618

do. in Manufactures - 355

do. in Commerce - 27

Population to the square mile 20 nearly.

Greenville, village of Darlington district,
South Carolina, on Black river, 80 miles
NE by E from Columbia.

Greenville, post town and seat of justice,
Jefferson county, Mississippi, on Coles
creek, 21 miles NE from Natchez.

Greenville, post town and seat of justice
for Dark county, Ohio. It contains 1154
inhabitants. It is noted as being the place
where general Wayne made his treaty with
the Indians, in 1795. It is 46 miles W
from Urbana, 86 westerly from Columbus,
and 80 northwardly from Cincinnati. Lon.
73° 30' W. lat. 44° 2' N.

Greenville Creek, tributary of the SW
branch of Miami river, running E past old
fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth
and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendi-
cular fall of 15 feet.

Greenup, NE county of Kentucky, bound-
ed N by Ohio, and E by Big Sandy river;
S by Lawrence; W by Fleming, and NW
by Lewis; length 43; mean width 14;
area about 590 square miles. These limits
include what is now Greenup county, since
1820, the southern part has been erected
into Lawrence county, containing 720
square miles; of course when the last cen-
sus was taken the former county extend-
ed over 1310 square miles. Surface hilly,

broken and soil generally of indifferent quality. Chief town, Greenupsburg

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,039
do. do. females	-	-	833
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	11
Slaves	-	-	484

Total population in 1810 - - 2,369

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,959
do. do. females	-	-	1,771

Total whites - - - 3,730

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	334
do. females	-	-	232

Total population in 1820 - 4,311

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	847
do. in Manufactures	-	-	169
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Population to the square mile 3 1-3 including Lawrence and Greenup counties.

Greenupsburg, post town and seat of justice, Greenup county, Kentucky, on Ohio river above the mouth of little Sandy river.

Greenwich, town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world ; the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. The observatory was built by Charles II. on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, five miles E of London.

Greenwich, post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island sound, about half way between New York and New Haven ; the township contained in 1820, 3790.

Greenwich, post village and township, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles from Northampton. Population in 1820, 778.

Greenwich, East, post village and township, Kent county, Rhode Island. The village is the seat of justice for the county, and situated on Nassanket bay, 15 miles S from

Providence. It contains a respectable academy. Population in 1820, 1519.

Greenwich, West, township Kent county, Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet river. Population in 1820, 1927.

Greenwich, post town and township, Washington county, New York. The village is on the Hudson at the mouth of Batterkill, 37 miles above Albany. Population of the township in 1820, 3197.

Greenwich Village, in the northern part of the city of New York.

Greenwich, village and township, in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohansy creek, about 20 miles SE of Salem, and 10 SW of Bridgetown. Population in 1820, 890.

Greenwich, township of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 2699.

Greenwich, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Maiden creek, 8 miles E of Hamburg, and 18 NE of Reading. Population in 1820, 1337.

Greenwich, post village, Charleston district, South Carolina.

Greenwood, township, Oxford county, Maine, 5 miles NW from Paris. Population in 1820, 509

Greenwood, township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of Susquehannah, and on the N of Juniata ; being an angle formed by the two rivers. Population in 1820, 1800.

Greenwood, NE township of Perry county, Pennsylvania, between the Susquehannah and Juniata. Population in 1820, 1660.

Gregory, Cape, of the United States, on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 43 23 N.

Gregstown, post town, Somerset county, New Jersey, on Millstone river, 6 miles NE from Princeton.

Grenada, New. See *Colombia*, and *New Granada*.

Grenada, island in the W. Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. It is 20 miles long and 13 broad, finely wooded and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June, 1796. St. George is the capital.

Grenada, city of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragura, on which it is seated, 60 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 36 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Grenade, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Upper Garonne, 17 miles NW of Toulouse.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, group of small islands between Grenada and St. Vincent.

Grenoble, city of France, capital of the department of Isere, and a bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Grenville, point of the United States, on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 47 50 N.

Grenville's Canal, channel on the Pacific coast of North America. Lat. 56 30 N.

Griersburg, post village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles NNW from Beaver.

Griffenhagen, town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder opposite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Grimbergen, town of Austrian Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Grimm, town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, seated on the Muldaw, 10 miles SE of Leipsick. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Grimmen, town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

Grimperg, town in the electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Grimby Great, seaport and borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is 35 miles NE from Lincoln.

Grimby, township of Lincoln county, Upper Canada, on lake Ontario, W from Niagara.

Grindstone Ford, post town of Claiborne county, Mississippi, or Bayou Pierre.

Grinstead, East, borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. The assizes are sometimes held here, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N of Lewes and 29 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Gripswald, strong town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles SE of Stralsund, and 55 NW of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the House of God; and that of the Ten Jurisdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman

law prevails, modified by the municipal customs.

Grigwold, township of New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames river, east side, 8 miles below Norwich. Population in 1820, 1869.

Grodno, pretty large city of Lithuania, and capital of the government of Grodno, in Russian Poland, and next to Wilna, the best in that duchy. It is situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. Grodno is 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Grondines, seigniory, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, on the left side of St. Lawrence river, 45 miles above Quebec.

Groll, town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

Groningen, populous city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; at 10 miles distance from the sea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Groningen, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the E by East Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overysse. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommerlands the other.

Grosbois, or *Yamachiche*, seigniory, St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, on the north side of lake St. Peters, 14 miles W from Three rivers.

Gros Isle, island of the territory of Michigan, in Detroit river, near its discharge into lake Erie.

Grossa, island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

Grossetto, town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situated near the sea, 30 miles SW of Siena. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Groton, post village and township, Grafton county, New Hampshire, 15 miles NE from Dartmouth college. Population in 1820, 688.

Groton, township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 18 miles E from Montpelier. Population 500.

Groton, post town and township, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles NW of Boston. Population in 1820, 1897.

Groton, township of New London county, Connecticut, on the E side of the river Thames, nearly opposite to New London. Population in 1820, 4664.

Groton, township of Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Grotskaw, town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N

Grotskaw, town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Grovehill, post village, Warren county, North Carolina.

Groveland, post village, and township of Livingston county, New York, on Genesee river, 30 miles SW from Canandaigua. Population in 1820, 1273.

Grovepoint, N point at the discharge of Sassafras river into Chesapeake bay, Cecil county, Maryland.

Groyne, river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

Grubenhagen, town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gruckfeldt, town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

Grunberg, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

Grunberg, town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grunde, town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Gruningen, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Gruningen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Gruyeres, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the baliiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Guacockingo, town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

Guadalaviar, ancient *Durias*, river of Spain, rises in the province of Aragon, and flowing south, by comparative course 80 miles, turns SE about 100 miles, and falls into the Mediterranean, below the city of Valencia.

Guadalaxura, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Henares, 30 miles N E from Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

Guadaxara, province of Spain, bounded

SW by Toledo and SE by Cuenca. It is drained by various branches of the Tagus.

Guadalaxara, intendancy of the empire of Mexico, bounded SW and W by the Pacific Ocean; N by Sonora and Durango; NE by Xacatecas, E by Guanajuato, and SE by Valladolid; length from N to S 320, and breadth from E to W 250 miles; area 74,280 square miles. Population in 1803, 630,000; at present 1822, probably 850,000. Between lat. 18 and 23 40 N.

The intendancy of Guadalaxara, is crossed from SE to NW, by the Rio de Santiago, a considerable stream, which communicates with lake Chapala, and will, no doubt, in the advance of population, wealth, and civilization, become an important channel of inland commerce from Salamanca, and Zelaya, to San Blas.

All the eastern part of this province is the table land, and western declivity of the Cordilleras, of Anahuac. The maritime regions, especially those which stretch towards the great bay of Bayona, are covered with forests, and abound in excellent wood for ship building. But in this latter country, the air is excessively heated, and unhealthy. The high interior, and eastern part is temperate and salubrious. The difference in elevation from the Pacific coast to the confines of Guanajuato, and Valladolid exceeds 6000 feet. The Volcano of Colima, rises in an isolated ridge to upwards of 10,000 feet. It is only, however, occasionally covered with snow. Colima is the most western active Volcano, known in America. Lon. W C 26 W, lat. 18 05 N.

The staples of this intendancy, are maize, wheat, cotton, cochineal, and the precious metals. In 1802, the value of its agricultural produce amounted to 2,599,000 dollars, and that of its manufactures to 3,302,200 dollars. The province contains two cities, six large and 322 small villages. The principal mines, are, those of Bolanos, Asientes de Ibara, Hostiotipaquillo, Copala and Guichichilla.

Guadalaxara, capital of the intendancy of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Santiago. Lon. W C 25 50 W. lat. 21 10 N. It is the seat of the intendant and of the Audiencia. Population about 20,000.

Guadaloupe, handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W. lat. 39 12 N.

Gaudaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon 62 0 W. and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea,

which is not above two leagues, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The French settled in this island, in 1632, in whose possession it still remains. Baseterre is the capital.

Guadalupe, river of the empire of Mexico, in Texas, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 200 miles. Its mouth 180 miles W from that of the Sabine.

Guadalquivir, river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz, at the town of San Lucar, after a comparative course of 350 miles. It is the fifth in size, and the most navigable river of the Spanish peninsula. The basin of the Guadalquivir, is also the most fertile region in Spain. The cities of Audujar, Cordova and Seville are up in its banks.

Guadarama, town of Spain in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W. lat. 41 45 N.

Guadiana, river of Spain, which having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz between Ayamonte and Castro Mariu, 85 miles NW from Cadiz, after an entire comparative course of 400 miles.

Gaudix, town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W. lat. 37 4 N.

Guilas, or *Huilas*, province of Peru, N from Caxatambo. Central lat. 9 S. nearly due south from W C.

Guaria, La, city of Colombia, in Caracas. It is the port of the city of Caracas, is well fortified. The harbour is good and much frequented; seven miles N from Caracas. Lon. W C 9 58 E. lat. 10 48 N.

Gualior, celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in possession of the Mahrattas. Lon. 78 14 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Gualaga, river of Peru, heads with the Caxamarca, flows a little E of N between the Caxamarca and Grand Para, and falls into the Tunguragua, after a comparative course of 400 miles, from lat. 8 20 to 4 50 S.

Gualdo, town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Guam, chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in

building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Guamanga, town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for sweetmeats, and near it are mines of gold, silver, leadstone and quicksilver. It is 200 miles SE from Lima. Lon. W C 2 45 E. lat. 13 20 S.

Guanhani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. W C 1 30 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Guanapu, small river of the province of Grand Para, falls into the estuary of the Amazon from the S.

Guanare, town of Colombia, in Venezuela, near the borders of Varinas, on Guanare river. Lon. W C 7 50 E, lat. 8 25 N. It is 200 miles SW from Caracas, and 60 NE from Truxillo.

Guanaxuato, intendancy of the empire of Mexico, bounded by Guadalupe W; Zacatecas and San Louis, capital Potosi N; Mexico E; Valladolid S; length and breadth nearly equal, each about 80 miles. Area about 6900 square miles. Population in 1803, 517,300. It now, 1822, no doubt contains upwards of 700,000.

This fine though small and elevated province, is entirely on the table land of Anahuac, and is the most populous region of Spanish America. The mountain of Llanitos in Guanaxuato rises to 9,235 feet above the level of the sea, and the whole province lies above, it is probable 5000 feet.

The mine of Valenciana, near the city of Guanaxuato, is the most productive ever yet discovered, exceeding those near Potosi. The products of the province are, however, considerable in objects of agricultural and manufacturing industry. Guanaxuato, contains five cities; Guanaxuato, Salamanca, Celaya or Silao, Leon and San Miguel Grande.

Guanaxuato, capital of the preceding intendancy, stands 170 miles NW from the city of Mexico. Lon. W C 23 50 W. lat. 21 N. This city was begun by the Spaniards in 1554; it was raised to the rank of Villa in 1619, and to that of Ciudad, in 1741. Population of the city and adjoining mines, 70,000. The principal mines are Marsil; Santa Anna, Santa Rosa, Valenciana, Rayas and Mellado. The ground on which Guanaxuato is built, is above the level of the sea 6836 feet; Valenciana at the mouth of the new pit, 7586 feet; and Rayas at the mouth of the main gallery, 7075 feet.

Guanacavelica, city of Peru, remarkable for its abundant mines of quicksilver; 140

miles SE from Lima. Lon. W C 2 51 E, lat. 12 56 S.

Guanchaco, town of Peru on the Pacific Ocean. It is the port of Truxillo. Lon. W C 1 58 W, lat. 8 5 S.

Guanta, province of Peru, on the branches of the Apurimac, lying N from Guamanga, central latitude 13 south.

Guardafui, cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel, Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

Guardarville, seigniory, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, on the N side of St. Lawrence, five miles above Quebec.

Guardia, or *Guarda*, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a state ly cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guardia-Alferez, town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, seven miles N W of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Guarico, cape of Cuba, on its NE coast. Lon. W C 2 38 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Guarochiri, town of Peru. Lon. W C 0 42 E, lat. 11 55 S. It stands 60 miles NE from Lima.

Guasco, or *Huasco*, town and seaport of Chili. Lon. W C 0 52 E, lat. 28 29 S.

Guarma, seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10 10 S.

Guastalla, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. It is noted for a battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Guatemala, *New*, capital of the captain generalship and province of Guatemala, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situated 25 miles S from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7th, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. *New Guatemala* is 650 miles SE from Mexico. Lon. W C 14 10 W, lat. 14 28 N.

Guatemala, captain generalship in North America, bounded by the Pacific Ocean S W; Mexico NW; Yucatan, bay of Honduras and Caribbean sea NE; and by Vera-duras in Colombia SE. Length from NW to SE 1000 miles. The settled parts are chiefly along the Pacific Ocean, and average about 100 miles in width. The whole captain generalship is subdivided into the provinces of Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The country is excessively mountainous, and Volcanoes are numerous; of which about 20 are active. The soil is in general ex-

uberantly fertile. Staples, grain, wax, honey, cochineal, cotton, wool and particularly the finest indigo made in America. Population about 2,000,000.

Guatemala, NW province of the captain generalship of the same name, lies along the Pacific Ocean, extending from the intendancy of Oaxaca in Mexico, to the province of Nicaragua, and having Chiapa and Vera Paz NE. It is about 400 miles long and 50 mean width.

Guachinango, town of Mexico, in Puebla, 91 miles SE from Mexico.

Guaquil province of Colombia, in New Grenada, lying along the Pacific Ocean, on the Guaquil river and north side of the gulf of the same name. Population about 90 000. Staples, cacas, cotton, tobacco, salt, wax, rice, and honey.

Guaquil, city of Colombia, and capital of the province of the same name, on the west side of Guaquil river. It possesses an excellent port. Ship timber abounds in the vicinity, from which many vessels have been built. It is 150 miles SSW from Quito. Lon. W C 2 50 W, lat. 2 11 S.

Guaquil River, rises in the province of Quito, flows south 150 miles, and falls into Guaquil bay, below the city of the same name. It is an uncommonly large stream for its length.

Guaquil, bay or gulf, extending from Cape St. Helena, to Ponta de Picos, upwards of 100 miles, and extending inland in form of a triangle, receiving at its head Guaquil river. The gulf is chequered by numerous islands, one of which Puna is of considerable size.

Guara, town and sea port of Peru, province of Chancey. Lon. W C 1 W, lat. 11 6 S.

Guasacualco, river of Mexico, is a short but important stream, falling into the gulf of Mexico, at its extreme southern extension. It rises in Oaxaca, interlocking sources with those of the Chimalapa. This is one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt, as suitable to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. From the mouths of these two rivers is a distance of about 120 miles.

Guaviari, river of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, rises in the Andes, and flowing SE by E 500 miles, falls into the Orinoco. Lon. W C 9 E, lat. 4 N.

Guaxaca. See *Oaxaca*.

Guben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Gubio, or *Eugubio*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see,

32 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Guelderland, or *Gueldres*, territory of the Netherlands, which was overrun by the French in 1794

Gueldres, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Velno. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Guerande, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W of Paris. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Gueret, town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Guernsey, island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

Guernsey, county of Ohio, bounded on the north by Tuscarawas, east by Belmont, south by Morgan, and west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties. It is nearly 26 miles square, and contains 470 square miles. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality; although there are several tracts of excellent land along Well's creek; which stream, and its branches, compose the principal waters. Chief town, Cambridge.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,616
do. do. females	-	-	1,428
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	7
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - 3,051

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,766
do. do. females	-	-	4,474
Total whites	-	-	9,240
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	30
do. do. females,	-	-	22
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 9,292

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	56
Engaged in Agriculture	-	391
do in Manufactures	-	85
do. in Commerce	-	18

Population to the square mile, 19.

Gueta town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guiana, large country of South America, is bounded on the E and N by the Atlantic Ocean, on all other sides its limits are rather indefinite. The term is indeed used vulgarly for the country between Venezuela and Brazil. The British, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese nations, all have settlements in Guiana. British Guiana, reaches from the Essequibo to the Corantyn rivers. Dutch Guiana, from the Corantyn to the Maroui. French Guiana, from the Maroui to the Aruary. Portuguese Guiana, from the Aruary to the Amazon. Spanish Guiana, is now included in Venezuela. The settlements of the civilized nations are confined to the coast, or to the banks of some of the larger rivers, at a very limited distance inland. Dutch Guiana, is more particularly known by the name of Surinam, and that appertaining to France as Cayenne. The principal British settlements, are, Essequibo and Demerara. The population of the European colonies, amount to about 200,000; of which, those of Spain have 30,000; British 70,000; Dutch 80,000; French 20,000. The body of the inhabitants are negro slaves, the whites in all the settlements, not being computed above 20,000. The sea coast of Guiana, is one vast plain of unequalled fertility. Staples, sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Guienne, ancient province of France, now parcelled out into the departments of Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Dordogne, Lot and Aveyrou.

Guiaquil, commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river Guiaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous, and is 140 miles N by E of Paita. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2 11 S. See *Guaquil*.

Guira seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 10 35 N.

Guilderland, post village and township, Albany county. New York, WNW from Albany. Population in 1820, 2270.

Guilford, borough and capital of Surrey, on the Wey, with a market on Saturday. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well built town,

with two churches, and governed by a mayor. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 30 SW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat 51 15 N.

Guildhall, post village and seat of justice, Essex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river opposite Lancaster. Population in 1820, 600

Guilford, township, Somerset county, Maine, 40 miles NE from Norridgewock. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Guilford, township of Windham county, Vermont, 50 miles S from Windsor. Population 2000.

Guilford, post town and township in New Haven county, Connecticut, 18 miles E by S of New Haven, on Long Island Sound. Population 1820, 4131.

Guilford, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, including the borough of Chambersburg. Population 1820, 2439

Guilford, courthouse, and post office, Guilford county, North Carolina, 48 miles NW from Hillsborough; the scene of a hard fought battle between the Americans under gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 15th, 1781.

Guilford, township in the southern part of Medina county, Ohio. Population 1820, 72.

Guilford, county of North Carolina, bounded by Randolph S; Rowan and Stokes W; Rockingham N; and Orange E. Length 26; width 25; area 650 square miles. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Martinsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,547
do. do females	-	-	-	5,303
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	103
Slaves	-	-	-	1,467
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	11,420

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,562
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,130
Total whites	-	-	-	12,692
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	116
do. do. females	-	-	-	92
Slaves, males	-	-	-	873
do. females	-	-	-	738
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,511

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,621
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	105
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 22.

Guillaia, St. town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the ri-

ver Haisne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Guillandiere, fief, Surry county, Lower Canada, on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 16 miles below Montreal.

Guillaume. Bonhomme. seigniery, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, on Jacques Cartier, river, and in the rear of Demaure, or St. Augustin, 12 miles NW from Quebec.

Guillestree, town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrum. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Guimaraens, considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Guinea, large region of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies in the Torrid Zone, between 14 W and 28 E lon. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast (which includes Whidah, Dahomy and Ardrah) Beniu, Biafara, Majombo, Gabon and Anziko. Lower Guinea is commonly called *Congo*. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. There are many little states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon this coast.

Guinea, New, or *Paqua*, island of the South Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour strait. It is next in size to New Holland, extending SE from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E lon. a length of more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from Mexico to explore the Spice Islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain: but the whole appears covered with luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller

islands, particularly Arroo. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

Guineamp, town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

Guipuscoa, NE division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

Guise, small town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quentin, and 95 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Guito, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Gull Islands, two small islands, at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound, and between Plum and Fishers islands. On Little Gull island, there is a light house.

Gumbinnen, government of East or Polish Prussia, E from Koningsberg. Population 350,000.

Gumbinnen, town of East Prussia, and capital of the government of Gumbinnen, 80 miles E from Koningsberg.

Gum Springs, post village of Orange county, Virginia, on the south side of Rapid Anne river, 40 miles above Fredericksburg.

Gumurginia, town of Rumania, on the road from Salonica to Constantinople, and 200 miles W from the latter.

Gunpowder, river of Maryland, which rises in York county, Pennsylvania, and running in a SE direction through Baltimore county, falls into Chesapeake bay, opposite Poole island.

Gunpowder, post office, crossing of Gunpowder river, Baltimore county, Maryland, 16 miles NE from Baltimore.

Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending along the sea-coast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and ports. It was subject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the English.

Guntzberg, town of Suabia, in the margrave of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Gunzenhausen, town of Franconia, five miles from Weissemberg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Pruss.a.

Gurk, town of Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Gustavus, township, Trumbull county, Ohio. Population 1820, 371,

Gustrow, city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside. It is 35 miles N E of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N.

Gutta, town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 miles E by S of Presburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Gutskow, town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Guyandot, Big, river of Virginia, rises in Giles and Tazewell counties; and flowing NW between the branches of Big Sandy and Great Kenhawa, enters Cabell county, turns N and falls into Ohio river, after an entire comparative course of 100 miles.

Guyandot, Little, creek of Virginia between Big Guyandot and Great Kenhawa, forms part of the boundary between Cabell and Mason counties.

Guyandot, creek of Lawrence county, Ohio enters Ohio river, nearly opposite to Big Guyandot.

Guyandot, post office Cabell county, Virginia.

Guzlehisar, ancient Magnesia, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Sarabat, ancient Hermus river, about 70 miles NE from Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 37 45 N.

Guzerat, peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The West part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest as well as the finest part is subject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East: but in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected

nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

Gwinnet, county of Georgia, bounded SW by the country of the Lower Creeks; W by the Chatahoocche river; N by Chatahoocche river; NE by Hall and Walton counties; and SE by Newton and Henry. Length 35; mean width 28; area 980 square miles. Chief town, Lawrenceville.

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	2,071
do. do. females	1,979
Total whites	4,050
Free persons of colour, males	0
do. do. females	1

Slaves, males	239
do. females	299
Total population in 1820	4,589

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	0
Engaged in Agriculture	1,136
do. in Manufactures	13
do. in Commerce	11

Population to the square mile, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Gwynedd, town-ship of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania on the heads of the Towamensing and Wissahiccon creeks, 18 miles NNW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1221.

H

Haag, or *Hag*, town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N

Habersham, NE county of Georgia, bounded by North Carolina N; South Carolina NE; Franklin and Jackson SE; Hali S, and Rabun W; length 60; mean width 20; area 1200 square miles. Surface generally hilly and part mountainous.

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,494
do. do. females	1,374
Total whites	2,868
Free persons of colour, males	0
do. do. females,	0
Slaves, males	146
do. females	131
Total population in 1820	3,145

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	0
Engaged in Agriculture	719
do. in Manufactures	36
do. in Commerce	1

Population to the square mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hacha, small river of Colombia, in Santa Marta.

Hacha, town of Colombia, in Santa Marta, on the Caribbean sea, at the mouth of Hacha river. Lon. W C 4 8 E, lat 11 31 N.

Hacketstown, post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, twelve miles E from the river Delaware, and 22 W from Morristown.

Hackinsack, town in Bergen county, New Jersey, and the principal seat of justice; it has a post office, and is distant from the city of New York about 15 miles NW. Population in 1820, 2076.

Hackinsack, river of New Jersey, which rises in Rockland county, New York, and running a southern course through Bergen county, falls into Newark bay, near mid distance from Paulus Hook to Newark.

Hackney, populous village to the NE of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

Hadamar, town of Germany, in Westaravia, with a castle seated near the Elss, 22 miles NW of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat 50 23 N.

Haddam, post town and township, of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles NE from New Haven, and 8 below Middletown. Population in 1820, 2478.

Haddington, borough in Scotland, in a county of the same name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciscan monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant as any in Scotland; or indeed as most in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams. Population in 1801,

29,986; in 1811, 31,184; and in 1821, 35,127.

Haddonfield, post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, 8 miles SE from Philadelphia, and 6 E from Gloucester.

Hadenville, post town, Gochland county, Virginia, 35 miles NW by W from Richmond.

Hadersleben, maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

Hadley, corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hadley, village in Essex, 5 miles SW of Rochford. Here are to be seen the ruinous remains of a castle, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

Hadley, post town and township, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Northampton and Hatfield. The town is situated along the river, and beside many other fine buildings, contains Hopkins' Academy, a respectable literary institution. Population of the township in 1820, 1461.

Hadley, township and post village, Saratoga county, New York, 17 miles N from Ballston Spa. Population in 1820, 798.

Haf, or estuary of the Oder, large bay of Denmark and Prussia, in Pomerania. It is closed towards the Baltic by the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Haf, or *Frische Haf*, estuary of the Vistula and Pregel rivers. It is nearly enclosed towards the Baltic by a long narrow and sandy point, called *Frische Nehrung*. The *Frische Haf* extends from Ebling to Königsburg 70 miles, with a mean breadth of 10 miles, and opens into the Baltic by a narrow strait, between Pillau and the NE point of the *Frische Nehrung*.

Haf or *Curiche Haf*, estuary of the Memel, in Polish or E Prussia. It is in form of a triangle, extending from Labiau to Memel 70 miles, and formed by a long narrow and low sandy point, extending from the province of Samland, and called the *Curiche Nehrung*. The opening from the *Curiche Haf* into the Baltic is at Memel.

Hagarstown, flourishing inland post

town and seat of justice, Washington county, Maryland, in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, near Antietam creek. It is a well built town, containing about 300 houses, constructed of brick and stone. Population about 1500. Distant 70 miles NW from Washington, and 79 WNW from Baltimore.

Hague, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-shore. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Hague, township of Warren county, New York, on the west side of Lake George. Population in 1820, 514.

Hague, township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on St. Lawrence river. Population in 1820, 827.

Haguenau, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasburg, and 252 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Haibron, free imperial town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles NE from Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Haimburg, town of Lower Austria on the Danube, 10 miles W of Presburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Hain, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles NW of Dresden.

Hainan, considerable island of the Chinese Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the S of the province of Quang tong from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton and indigo.

Hainault, province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Gambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur.

Hainburg, town of Austria, on the

Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Halberstadt, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hothiem, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Haldenstein, free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calender, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth.

Haldimand, county of Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Halen, town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Hales-Owen, town in Shropshire, enclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birth place of Shenstone, and near it is the celebrated seat of Leasowes.

Halesworth, town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Haleysbridge, post village, Southampton county, Virginia, on the left bank of Meherin river, 40 miles south from Petersburg.

Haleysburg, post village, Lunenburg county, Virginia.

Halfmoon, township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle river, 18 miles NW from Bellefonte. Population in 1820 713.

Halfway House, post village, York county, Virginia, 15 miles SE from Williamsburg, and 23 NW from Norfolk.

Halibut, Island, island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and except the head very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a hilly country near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture.

Halifax, town and capital of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated in Chebucto harbour, which is large

enough to shelter a squadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 miles NE from New York. Lon. W C 13 30 30 E, lat. 44 45 N. Population about 15,000.

Halifax, town of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on the waters of Nicolet and Becancour rivers, 45 miles SE from Three rivers.

Halifax, township and post town of Windham county, Vermont, situated between Guildford and Whittingham, 25 miles E from Bennington. It has about 2000 inhabitants.

Halifax, post town, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 35 miles SE from Boston. Population in 1820, 749.

Halifax, post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; standing on the E side of the river Susquehannah, 19 miles N from Harrisburg.

Halifax, county of Virginia; bounded S by North Carolina; W by Pittsylvania; N by Campbell or Roanoke river, NE by Charlotte or Roanoke river, and E by Mecklenburg; length 30; mean width 32; area 960 square miles. Surface moderately hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Banister.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,113
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,004
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	353
Slaves	-	-	-	9,663

Total population in 1810 - 22,133

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,380
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,378

Total whites - 8,758

Free persons of colour, males - 245

do. do. females - 177

Slaves, males - 5,005

do. females - 4,875

Total population in 1820 - 19,060

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 5

Engaged in Agriculture - 6,015

do. in Manufactures - 475

do. in Commerce - 75

Population to the square mile, 20 nearly.

Halifax, county of North Carolina; bounded SE by Martin; SW by Edgecomb and Nash; NW by Warren; N and NE by Roanoke river or Northampton, and E by Roanoke river or Bertie. Length 42; mean width 16; area 672 square miles. Chief town, Halifax.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,897
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,863
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,236
Slaves	-	-	-	6,624
Total population in 1810				13,620

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,181
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,055
Total whites				6,236

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	749
do. do. females	-	-	-	802
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,848
do. females	-	-	-	4,602
Total population in 1820				17,257

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	34
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,350
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	21
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	30

Population to the square mile, 25.

Halifax, post town and seat of justice, Halifax county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke, 70 miles by land, above the mouth of Roanoke river. Vessels of 45 tons can ascend to this place, and when the intended canals and lock around the falls are completed, a batteaux navigation will be opened to the fine country on the Roanoke and Dan rivers, for upwards of 130 miles above Halifax. Lon. W C 0 38 lat. 36 18 N.

Halitz, town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Hall, county of Georgia, bounded by Chattahoochee river, or Rabun county N W; Habersham NE; Jackson and Walton SE, and Gwinnett SW. Length 40; mean width 12; area 480 square miles. Chief town, Gainesville.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,370
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,311
Total whites				4,681

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	3
do. do. females	-	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	-	182
do. females	-	-	-	217

Total population in 1820				5,086
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,384
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	50
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 10½.

Hallam, township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of the river Susquehannah, and on the SE side of Codorus creek. Population in 1820, 2,062.

Halland province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Halle, town of Hainault. It is seated on the Senne, 3 miles SSW of Brussels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Halle, considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Sal, 4 miles E of Magdeburg. It is famous for its university, and salt works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Halle, free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its salt pits. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halle, town of Germany in Tirol, 6 miles NE of Inspruck. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Hallein, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; seated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 7 miles SE of Salzburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Hallowell, post town in Kennebec county, Maine, on the W side of the river Kennebec, about 25 miles above the junction of this river with the Androscoggin, and at the head of tide water. It is now the seat of government for the state, and a very prosperous town, containing 400 houses, and in the township about 3500 inhabitants. Kennebec river is navigable thus far, for vessels of 150 tons burthen. It contains, beside the necessary public buildings, a respectable academy. Lon. W C 7 05 E, lat. 44 16 N. Distant 44 miles NE from Portland.

Hallowell, township of Prince Edward county, Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Halmstadt strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situated on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

Halstead, town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays, says, and callamancoes. It is seat-

ed on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford and 47 NE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 59 N.

Halteren, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Halton, town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Halva, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 miles S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

Ham, strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark, seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Ham, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E lat. 49 45 N.

Ham, village in Surry, one mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

Ham, West, village in Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London.

Ham, East, village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

Ham, township, Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on both sides of the NE branch of Nicolet river, 50 miles SSE from Three rivers.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, city of Persian Irak, probably the ancient Ecbatana, on the eastern slope of the Elwend, or Tag Aigha mountains, 340 miles NE by E from Bagdad. Lon. 46 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Hamah, large town of Syria, seated among hills on the Ass river, ancient Orontes. It is supposed to be the ancient Emessa. The inhabitants have a trade for linen, of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Hamar, town of Norway in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE of Christiana. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 33 N.

Hameledin Hill, near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

Hamburg, free and imperial city of

Germany, in Lower Saxony, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alsters, and the late, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The inhabitants were estimated till lately at 100 000. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. It is distinguished for its sugar-refinery, and it has manufactures of cotton stockings, gold thread, ribbands and velvets. It is 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Hamburg, territory of Germany, of which Hamburg is the capital. It consists of the city proper, and a circle in the vicinity; the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, and some scattered villages in Holstein, the whole amounting to about 133 square miles, and 130,000 inhabitants. Hamburg, since the Congress of Vienna, has, in conjunction with Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen, a vote in the Germanic diet. The character of this city is commercial, and though possessing an extensive library and many literary institutions, the attention of the inhabitants to objects of science, is much less marked than that of any other of the large cities of north Germany.

Hamburg, post village and township, of Niaga a county, on lake Ontario. Population in 1820, 2034.

Hamburg, post village, Sussex county, New Jersey, on a branch of Walkkill river, 50 miles NE from Easton in Pennsylvania.

Hamburg, thriving inland post town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, immediately below the Schuylkill water gap, about 15 miles N from Reading on the post road to Northumberland, with about 400 inhabitants.

Hamelburgh, town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 miles SE of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Hamelin, strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity

of the duchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Hamerstein, castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

Ha mi, country situated to the NW from China. The country of Ha-mi, though surrounded by deserts, is accounted one of the most delightful in the world. The soil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous plants, and pasture of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly esteemed in China; and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raisins, and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

Hamilton, town in Lamerckshire, seated in a very agreeable plain. Here are the remains of a collegiate church founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is situated on the Cyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Hamilton, post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles NW of Salem, with 802 inhabitants in 1820.

Hamilton, township of Northumberland county, Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Hamilton, township of Gaspé county, Lower Canada.

Hamilton, county of New York, bounded by Montgomery S; Herkimer SW and W; St. Lawrence and Franklin N, and Essex, Warren, and Saratoga E; length 60; mean width 28; area 1680 square miles. Surface extremely broken, and soil sterile in general. This county was formerly contained in the northern part of Montgomery.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	666
do. do. females	-	-	-	583

Total whites	-	-	-	1,249
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	0

Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,251
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	229
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	15
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
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Population to the square mile, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hamilton, post town, St. Lawrence

county, New York, on St. Lawrence river, on a fine declivity rising from the stream. Population 300. Distant 20 miles below Ogdensburg.

Hamilton, post village of Madison county, New York, on a branch of Chenango river. The village is on the main road from Cherry valley to Auburn, 28 miles S W from Utica, and 42 W from Cherry Valley.

Hamilton, village of Cattaraugus county, New York, on the right bank of Allegany river, at and below the mouth of Olean creek. It is laid out in seven streets running N and S and five running E and W. The Allegany river is there about 80 yards wide, and at seasons of high water navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 tons burthen. It is very favourably situated to become an extensive inland mart, and thoroughfare between the northeastern and southwestern states. Distant from Pittsburg by land 170, by water, 260 miles from Buffalo, 65, and from navigable water in Genesee river near Angelica about 25 miles.

Hamilton, Albany county, New York. See *Guilderlandt*.

Hamilton College. See *Clinton*, in Oneida county, New York.

Hamilton, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, between Back creek and the main E branch of Conococheague, immediately opposite Chambersburg. Population in 1820, 1688.

Hamilton-ban, township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, between Marsh creek, and the west limit of the county, commencing about four miles W from Gettysburg. Population, 1820, 1053.

Hamilton, post village, on the W bank of the Schuylkill opposite Philadelphia in Blockley township. It is in reality a suburb of Philadelphia, built upon a fine swelling acclivity rising from the river. The village extends principally along Darby, West Chester and Lancaster roads. It is well built, and forms the summer retreat of many of the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia. Resident population about 1000.

Hamilton, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, west of the Blue or Kittanning Ridge, on M'Nickles and Cherry creeks, 20 miles N from Easton. Population 1820, 1320.

Hamilton, county of East Tennessee; bounded by Tennessee river E, S and SW; Marion W; and Bledsoe and Rhea N; length 28; mean width 18; area 470 square miles. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	387
do. do. females	-	-	-	379

Total whites	-	-	-	766
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	-	20
do. females	-	-	-	19
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	821

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	177
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	3
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2
Population to the square mile, 2.	-	-	-	

Hamilton, post town, Martin county, North Carolina.

Hamilton, SW county of Ohio, bounded by Ohio river S; the state of Indiana W; Butler N; Warren NE; and Clermont E; length 30; breadth 16; area 400 square miles, surface generally broken and hilly, soil excellent. Staples grain, whiskey, fruit, and salted provisions. Mineral coal abounds near Cincinnati. Chief town, Cincinnati

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,886
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,214
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	158
Slaves	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	15,258

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	16,262
do. do. females	-	-	-	14,869
Total whites	-	-	-	31,131
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	328
do. do. females	-	-	-	305
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	31,764

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	303
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,127
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,548
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	389
Population to the square mile, 79.	-	-	-	

Hamilton, flourishing post town and seat of justice for Butler county, Ohio, with a printing office, a bank, 14 mercantile stores and 100 dwelling houses. It is situated on the southeastern side of the Great Miami river, 25 miles north from Cincinnati, and 105 southwest from Columbus. Lon. W C 7 30 W. lat. 39 22 N.

Hamilton, township of Warren county, Ohio, containing 1069 inhabitants.

Hamilton, fertile township on the east side of Scioto river, in Franklin county,

Ohio, containing 943 inhabitants of whom 17 are free blacks.

Hammersmith, large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg House, the magnificent seat of the margrave of Anspach.

Hamont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Buremonde. Lon. 5 31 E. lat. 41 17 N

Hampden, township of Hancock county, Maine. It has a post office, and 1000 inhabitants.

Hampshire Hautshire, or *Hants*, county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Sussex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. Population in 1801, 219,656; in 1811, 245,030, and in 1821, 282,203. See *Southampton*.

Hampshire, county of Lower Canada, extending along the N side of St. Lawrence river, from about two miles above the St. Ann's river, to five miles above Quebec.

Hampden, post town and township, Penobscot county, Maine, 10 miles SSW from Bangor. Population in 1820, 1442.

Hampden, county of Massachusetts, bounded S by Connecticut; W by Berkshire; N by Hampshire, and E by Worcester; length 45; mean width 13; area 585 square miles. Surface very much variegated by hill, dale, and mountain scenery. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Springfield.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	13,800
do. do. females	-	-	-	13,915
Total whites	-	-	-	27,715
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	166
do. do. females	-	-	-	140
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 28,021

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	28
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,685
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,430
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	60

Population to the square mile, 47.

Hampden, township of Gauga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 296.

Hampshire, county of Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded by Hampden S; Berkshire W; Franklin N; and Worcester E; length 38; mean width 14; area 532 square miles. Surface most highly diversified by hill, dale and mountain. Soil generally productive, and well cultivated. Staples grain, fruit,

live stock, and salted provision. Chief town, Northampton.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - -	37,968
do. do. females - -	37,701
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	616
Slaves - - -	0

Total population in 1810 - - 76,275

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	13,038
do. do. females - - -	13,223
Total whites - - -	26,261
Free persons of colour, males -	104
do. do. females - - -	112
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - 26,477

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	16
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	5,868
do. in Manufactures - - -	1,103
do. in Commerce - - -	146

Population to the square mile, 50.

Hampshire, county of Virginia, bounded by Hardy SW ; the Potomac river, or Allegany county in Maryland NE and N ; and Berkeley and Frederick SE ; length 50 ; mean width 25 ; area 1250 square miles. Surface extremely mountainous, though its river soil is highly productive. Chief town, Romney.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	4,478
do. do. females - - -	4,252
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	124
Slaves - - -	929

Total population in 1810 - 9,783

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	4,893
do. do. females - - -	4,614

Total whites - - -	9,507
Free persons of colour, males -	52
do. do. females, - - -	51
Slaves, males - - -	675
do. females - - -	604

Total population in 1820 - 10,889

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	10
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	2,486
do. in Manufactures - - -	330
do. in Commerce - - -	16

Population to the square mile, 8.

Hampstead, village in Middlesex, four

miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

Hampstead, township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 36 miles W by S of Portsmouth. Population 1820, 1098.

Hampstead, township of Queen's county, New Brunswick, right bank of St John's river.

Hampstead, post town and township, Rockland county New York, 35 miles NN W from New York. Population 1810, 2072. The extensive iron works called Ramapoo works are in this township.

Hampstead, post village, King George county, Virginia.

Hampton, village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VII. It is seated on the N side of the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

Hampton, or *Minching Hampton*, town in Gloucestershire with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W. lat. 51 36 N.

Hampton, small maritime post town, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about six miles E. of Exeter, between Rye and Newtown. Inhabitants in 1820, 1098.

Hampton, township of Windham county, Connecticut, on the E side of Bigelow's river, five miles N of Windham, containing in 1820, 1313 inhabitants.

Hampton, township of Washington county, New York, situated 70 miles NNE from Albany. Population in 1820, 963.

Hampton Falls, post town and township, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population 1820, 572.

Hampton, seaport town in Elizabeth city county, Virginia, situated on Hampton road, about 20 miles NW of Cape Henry, and 10 miles E of York, on York river. Lat. 37 N, lon. 76 28 W.

Hamptonville, post town, Surry county, North Carolina.

Hanau, county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is small ; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissenburg and Soims and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz, and Frankfurt.

Hanau, strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Here is a university with several manufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Hancock, county of Maine, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; by Lincoln and Kennebec SW; by Penobscot NW and N; and Washington E. Its form is very irregular, including the numerous islands and peninsulas SE from the mouth of Penobscot river. This renders an estimate of its length difficult. From the Fox islands to Schoodic lake is upwards of 90 miles. The area may be estimated, including the islands, 3000 square miles. Chief town, Castine.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	15,481
do. do. females	-	-	14,459
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	91
Slaves	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	30,031

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	15,964
do. do. females	-	-	15,285
Total whites	-	-	31,249
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	20
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	31,290

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	147
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	5,250
do. in Manufactures	-	-	706
do. in Commerce	-	-	1,085
Population to the square mile, 10.			

Hancock, post village and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 13 miles E from Keene. Population in 1820, 1178.

Hancock, post village and township, Addison county, Vermont, 30 miles SW from Montpelier. Population, 350

Hancock, post village and township of Berkshire, Massachusetts. It is situated between Richmond and Lanesborough, on the New York line. Population in 1820, 1165.

Hancock, post village and township of Delaware county, New York, 22 miles SW from Delhi. Population in 1820, 525.

Hancock, post town, Salem county, New Jersey

Hancock, post town in Washington county, Maryland, standing on the N side of the river Potomac, 35 miles W of Hagerstown

Hancock, county of Georgia, bounded S E by Washington; SW by Baldwin; W by Putnam; NW by Green, and NE by Warren; length 22; mean width 20; area

440 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil fertile. Chief town, Sparta

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	3,575
do. do. females	-	-	3,274
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	35
Slaves	-	-	6,456
Total population in 1810	-	-	13,330

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,030
do. do. females	-	-	2,817
Total whites	-	-	5,847
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	9
do. do. females	-	-	15
Slaves, males	-	-	3,617
do. females	-	-	3,246
Total population in 1820	-	-	12,734

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agr. culture	-	-	4,313
do. in Manufactures	-	-	191
do. in Commerce	-	-	95
Population to the square mile, 32 nearly.			

Hancock, county of Ohio, bounded W by Putnam; N by Wood; E by Seneca and Crawford, and S by Hardin. It is 24 miles square; area 576 square miles. Surface level and soil fertile. It was formed out of the New purchase subsequent to the census of 1820.

Hancock, county of Mississippi, bounded by Lake Borgne S; by Pearl river or Louisiana W; by Marion and Perry N, and by Jackson NE. Length 40; mean width 25; area 900 square miles. Surface level in the S, and hilly in the centre and northern parts. Soil, except with partial exceptions on the streams, sterile and clothed with pine. Chief town, Shieldsboro.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	697
do. do. females	-	-	445
Total whites	-	-	1,142
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	65
do. do. females	-	-	66
Slaves, males	-	-	171
do. females	-	-	150
Total population in 1820	-	-	1,594

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	38
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	153
do. in Manufactures	-	-	130
do. in Commerce	-	-	31
Population to the square mile, 14.			

Hancocks, post office, Union district, South Carolina.

Hung-Tcheon-Fou, capital of the province of Tche-king, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction, seven cities of the second and third class; and is 225 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

Hannibal, post town and township of Oswego county, New York, SW from the mouth of Onondaga river. Population in 1820, 935.

Hanover, kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains Calenberg, Gottingen, Luneburg, Hoya, Diepholty, Hildesheim, Osnaburg, Verdun, Bremen the city, Bremen the duchy, Bentheim, East Friesland, Lingen, Rheina and Meppen. Area 14,600 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

Hanover is an aristocratical monarchy, if such terms are admissible. The crown is on the head of the king of England, but represented by a regent resident in Hanover. The taxes are laid, and municipal regulations made by and with consent of the states, consisting of the nobility, clergy and deputies of towns.

The country with the exception of some spurs of the Hartz mountains, is a level and almost undeviating plain, in some places extremely fertile. Produce iron and copper, and lead, from the Hartz; grain, timber, live stock, &c.

Hanover, fortified city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herrenhausen. Hanover is well built, contains upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again in 1803, but evacuated it in 1813. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 38 miles W by N of Brunswick. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Hanover, post village and township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E bank of the Connecticut. Three miles S of the village and near the same river, stands Dartmouth college, one of the most respectable seminaries of education in the United States. Hanover is 100 miles NW of Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 2222. See *Dartmouth College*.

Hanover, post village and township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 15 miles NW from Plymouth. Population in 1820, 1211.

Hanover, village in Oneida county, New York, on Oriskany creek, 12 miles SW from Utica.

Hanover, post village and township, Chataque county, New York, on the NE part of the county. Population in 1820, 2217.

Hanover, post town and township, Morris county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 3503. The village is on the S branch of Passaic river, 11 miles W from Newark.

Hanover, township and post village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Ancocks creek, 29 miles NE by E from Philadelphia, and 12 miles E from Mount Holly. Population 1820, 2642.

Hanover, New, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on Swamp creek, branch of Perkiomen, 30 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1320.

Hanover, Upper, NW township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on Perkiomen creek, 35 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1273.

Hanover, post village and township of York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 946. The village or borough is situated between the heads of the Codorus and Conewago creeks, 11 miles SW from York.

Hanover, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, extending from the Nescopeck mountain, and Lehigh river to the Susquehanna river, including on the latter a part of old Byoming. Population in 1820, 879.

Hanover, East, township of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Swatara, 20 miles NE from Harrisburg. Population 1820, 1871.

Hanover, West, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Swatara, 10 miles NE from Harrisburg. Population 1800, 3015, including that part of East Hanover in Dauphin county, Bethel and Rush.

Hanover, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the great bend, and on the left side of Lehigh river, between Bethlehem and Allentown. Population in 1820, 358.

Hanover, SW township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the heads of Raccoon creek. Population 1820, 1147.

Hanover, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1486.

Hanover, village of Harrison county, five miles S from Cadiz.

Hanover, township of Butler county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1512.

Hanover, township of Licking county, Ohio. Population 1820, 594.

Hanover, county of Virginia, bounded S W by Henrico and Goochland; NW by Louisa; NE by North Anna and Pamunky rivers, or the counties of Spotsylvania, Caroline and King William; and SE by New Kent. Length 40; mean width 16; area

640 square miles. Surface generally hilly, soil sandy in general, though along the streams much excellent alluvion is found. Staples grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Hanover.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,002
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,217
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	409
Slaves	-	-	-	8,454

Total population in 1810 - - 15,082

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,971
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,159
Total whites	-	-	-	6,130
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	188
do. do. females	-	-	-	193
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,396
do. females	-	-	-	4,260

Total population in 1820 - - 15,267

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,554
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	51
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile 23 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hanover, post town, Hanover county, Virginia, 25 miles NE from Richmond. Washington academy is located near this town.

Hanse towns, or *Hanseatic League*. In the 13th century, a league was formed between some of the principal cities of Germany, Poland and the Netherlands, for the protection of trade. It yet subsists, though confined to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. This respectable confederacy laid the foundation for the flourishing state of manufactures and commerce in the north, and had no trifling share in preparing the way to the present civilization of Europe.

Hants, county of Nova Scotia.

Hanque, town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Han-yang-fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

Hapae, name of four of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and some of them are enclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

Hapsal, seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel, seated on the

Baltic, five miles SW of Revel opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Hapsburg, ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant.

Harborough, town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester and 83 N by W of London. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it. Lon 0 62 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Harburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, equally well situated for trade as that city, and is 37 miles NW of Lunenburg.

Harcourt, town of France, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 miles S of Caen.

Hardeberg, town of Germany, 52 miles S of Vienna ; it is situated in the duchy of Stiria. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Hardeggen, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles NW of Gottingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

Hardenberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, it is 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Hardenburg, town of Overijssel, situated on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Cooverden.

Hardenburg, post village, Breckenridge county, Kentucky. See *Hardinsburg*.

Hardenburg-mills, post office, Delaware county, New York.

Hardens Cove, post village, Randolph county, Virginia, on the East branch of Monongahela river, 65 miles above Morgantown.

Harderwich, town of Dutch Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century ; the French did it a great deal of damage in 1672, since which time it has been upon the decline. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Hardin, county of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river NW ; Bullitt, Nelson and Washington NE ; Greene SE ; and Hart, Grayson and Breckenridge SW. Length 55 ; mean width 20 ; area 1100 square miles. Surface extremely hilly.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	3,314
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,249
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	28
Slaves	-	-	-	940

Total population in 1810	-	7,531
Population in 1820:		
Free white males	-	4,539
do. do. females	-	4,470
Total whites	-	9,009
Free persons of colour, males	-	19
do. do. females	-	4
Slaves, males	-	767
do. females	-	699
Total population in 1820	-	10,498

Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	62
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,673
do. in Manufactures	-	62
do. in Commerce	-	53
Population to the square mile	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hardin, county of Ohio, bounded by Hancock N ; Crawford and Marion E ; Union and Logan S ; and Allen W. It is 24 miles square ; area 576 square miles. This county was formed from the new purchase and of course not included in the census of 1820.

Hardin, county of West Tennessee, on both sides of Tennessee river, bounded by Alabama SE ; Mississippi SW ; Henderson county W and N ; and Perry and Wayne E. Length 30 ; mean width 22 ; area 660 square miles.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	679
do. do. females	-	638
Total whites	-	1,317
Free persons of colour, males	-	4
do do. females	-	5
Slaves, males	-	81
do. females	-	55

Total population in 1820,	-	1,462
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	255
do. in Manufactures	-	8
do. in Commerce	-	1
Population to the square mile,	-	2 nearly.

Hardin, village of Shelby county, Ohio.

Hardinsburg, post town and seat of justice, Breckenridge county, Kentucky, 45 miles N from Russelville, and 110 SW by W from Frankfort.

Hardiston, township, Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 2160.

Hardwick, post village and township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 21 miles NE from Montpelier. Population 750.

Hardwick, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts : situated on the W side of Ware river, 55 miles W from Boston.

In 1820 it contained 1657 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1836.

Hardwick, township of Sussex county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 60 miles above Easton in Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 3360.

Hardwick, post village, Bryan county, Georgia, at the mouth of Ogechee river.

Hardwick, island in Johnson's strait on the Pacific coast of North America. Lon. W C 48 45, lat. 50 26 N.

Hardy, county of Virginia, bounded by Maryland NW ; Hampshire county in Virginia NE ; Shenandoah SE and Rockingham, Pendleton and Randolph SW. Length 42 ; mean width 17 ; area about 700 square miles. The South branch, and various other branches of the Potomac cross this county from SW to NE. The surface is excessively mountainous, and soil rocky, and generally barren. Chief town, Moorfields.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	2,333
do. do. females	-	2,246
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	197
Slaves	-	749

Total population in 1810,	-	5,525
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	2,337
do. do. females	-	2,270

Total whites	-	4,606
Free persons of colour, males	-	86
do. do. females	-	94
Slaves, males	-	485
do. females	-	429

Total population in 1820	-	5,700
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	19
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,273
do. in Manufactures	-	98
do. in Commerce	-	0
Population to the square mile,	-	8,

Hare, large bay on the E side of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Lon. W C 19 20 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Hardy, county in the state of Virginia, containing 5525 inhabitants in the year 1810.

Harfleur, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have long been demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, township of Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, between Martins and

Vanwinkles branches of Tunkhannock river, 12 miles SE from Montrose. Population 1820, 642.

Harford, county of Maryland, bounded N by Pennsylvania; NE by Susquehannah river; SE by Chesapeake bay, and SW and W by Baltimore county in Maryland. Length 30; mean width 16; area 480 square miles. Surface undulating rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain, pasturage and fruit. Chief town, Bellair.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,450
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,156
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	2,221
Slaves	-	-	-	4,431

Total population in 1810 - - 21,258

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,706
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,511

Total whites - - - 11,217

Free persons of colour, males - 691

do. do. females, 696

Slaves, males - - - 1,811

do. females - - - 1,509

Total population in 1820 - - 15,924

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 37

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,782

do. in Manufactures - 393

do. in Commerce - 50

Population to the square mile, 33.

Harford, post town, Harford county, Maryland, at the head of Bush river bay and of tide water, 25 miles NE from Baltimore.

Harlebec, town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 52 N

Harlech, town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county town and governed by a mayor. It is 28 miles S SE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Harleesville, post village, Marion county, South Carolina.

Harlem, or *Haerlem*, village of the county of New York, on Harlem river.

Harlem, township of Delaware county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 213.

Harlem, populous city of the kingdom of the Netherlands. This place claims the invention of printing; the first attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situated 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Harlem, Mere, lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam; though it is navigable, it is subject to dangerous storms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, which are a safer passage.

Harleston, town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Harling, town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckingham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Harlingen, seaport of the United Provinces, in West Friesland. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles, and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

Harlow, town in Essex, seven miles N W of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmans, creek of Pennsylvania and Virginia, rises in Washington county in the former, and falls into the Ohio river, in Brooke county in the latter.

Harmony, post town and township, Somerset county, Maine, 25 miles E from Norridgewock. Population in 1820, 584.

Harmony, township of Chataque county, New York, S from Chataque lake. Population in 1820, 845.

Harmony, post village, Sussex county, New Jersey.

Harmony, post town, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Conaquesing creek, 14 miles SW by W from Butler, and 12 NE by E from Beaver.

Harmony, township of Clark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1412.

Harmony, post town and seat of justice, Posey county, Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash. It was settled by the sect called the Harmonists, after their removal from Harmony, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. In their new establishment, they have formed an extensive woollen manufactory, and have commenced the cultivation of the vine.

Harper's Ferry, post village, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the right bank of Potomac river, at the mouth of Shenandoah river, 65 miles by land above Washington. The justly celebrated passage of the Potomac, through the Blue Ridge is at this place. The United States has an

armoury and manufactory of arms established here, in which, about 260 men are annually employed.

Harpersfield, post town and township, of Delaware county, New York, 55 miles SW from Albany, and on a creek of Charlotte river, branch of Susquehanna. Population in 1820, 1884.

Harpersfield, township in the western part of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 763.

Harpeth, post village, Williamson county, Tennessee.

Harpionelly, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 miles NNW of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harpiswell, township of Cumberland county, Maine, 40 miles E from Portland. Population 1253.

Harria, or *Harelinland*, province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

Harrington, township of Washington county, Maine, 28 miles W from Machias. Population in 1820, 723.

Harrington, township of Bergen county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 2296.

Harrisborough, village of Richmond county, Georgia, a little below Augusta.

Harrisburg, borough, seat of justice for Dauphin county, and seat of government for Pennsylvania, is situated on the east bank of Susquehanna river, 96 miles from Philadelphia and 35 from Lancaster. The upper part of the site of Harrisburgh, is a gently swelling hill or high bank between Susquehanna river and Paxton creek. The lower part extending on the level bottom or plain, above the mouth of Paxton. The town extends in three streets, parallel to the river and several cross streets. The middle part, opposite the bridge, is tolerably well built. The bridge is a fine structure of its kind, resting on stone piers, with a roof. It is composed of two parts, extending over the two channels of the Susquehanna, on each side of an island opposite the town. The state capital is an elegant edifice, erected on the highest part of the hill, on which part of the town stands. From the cupola of the state house, is one of the finest inland landscapes in Pennsylvania, embracing a wide extent of cultivated country, swelling hills, the meanders of the river, and the adjacent mountains. Beside the state house or capital, Harrisburgh contains a court house, market house, and a number of places of public worship. Population in 1820, 2990.

Harlan, SE county of Kentucky, bound-

ed by Cumberland Mountain or Virginia SE; Tennessee SW; Whitely W; Knox and Perry NW; and Floyd NE. Length 80; mean width 12; area about 720 square miles. Surface rocky, hilly and in part mountainous. Soil in great part barren. This county was formed from Knox, in which it was included in the census of 1810.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	953
do. do. females	-	-	-	898

Total whites	-	-	-	1,851
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	58
do. females	-	-	-	50

Total population in 1820 - 1,961

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	492
do. in Manufactures	-	1
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 3 nearly.

Harrisburg, post village of Lancaster county, Georgia.

Harrison, township of Cumberland county, Maine, 40 miles NW from Portland. Population 1820, 789.

Harrison, township of Broome county, New York. Population 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, township of Westchester county, New York, 30 miles NE from New York. Population 1820, 994.

Harrison, county of Virginia, bounded by Lewis S; Wood W; Tyler NW; Monongalia NE; and Randolph SE; length 50; mean width 22; area about 1100 square miles. Surface excessively broken with high hills. Soil upon the streams in many places highly fertile, but in general rocky, or stony and part barren. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,939
do do. females	-	-	-	4,509
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	51
Slaves,	-	-	-	459

Total population in 1810 - 9,958

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,484
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,816

Total whites	-	-	-	10,300
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	-	27
Slaves, males	-	-	-	258
do. females	-	-	-	311

Total population in 1820. - 10,932

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,071
do. in Manufactures	-	248
do. in Commerce	-	6

Population to the square mile, 9.

Harrison, county of Kentucky, bounded by Bourbon S ; Scott and Owen W ; Pendleton N ; Bracken NE ; and Nicholas E ; length 23 ; mean width 15 ; area about 330 square miles. Chief town, Cynthiana.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,372
do. do. females	-	-	3,266
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	1,105

Total population in 1810 - - 7,752

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,011
do. do. females	-	-	5,040
Total whites	-	-	10,051
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	43
do. do. females	-	-	47
Slaves, males	-	-	1,019
do. females	-	-	1,118

Total population in 1820 - - 12,271

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	15
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,857
do. in Manufactures	-	389
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 37.

Harrison, county of Ohio, bounded by Stark and Columbiana N ; Jefferson E ; Belmont and Guernsey S ; and Tuscarora W ; length 27 ; width 24 ; area 450 square miles. It is an elevated and hilly region, with a tolerably fertile soil. Chief town, Cadiz.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	7,289
do. do. females	-	-	7,028
Total whites	-	-	14,317
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 14,345

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	289
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,487
do. in Manufactures	-	557
do. in Commerce	-	19

Population to the square mile 32 nearly.

Harrison, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population 1820, 475.

Harrison, SE township of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 518.

Harrison, township of Franklin county, Ohio, on Alum creek. Population 1820, 426.

Harrison, township on the E side of Ross county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, SW township of Dark county, Ohio. Population, 1820, 907.

Harrison, township of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, township of Pickaway county, Ohio, E from Sciota river. Population in 1820, 534.

Harrison, township of Licking county, Ohio, on the S fork of Licking river. Population 1820, 357.

Harrison, post village and township, Champaign county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 332.

Harrison, township of Prebble county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 815.

Harrison, post village of Ohio and Indiana. It is remarkable as standing on the line of demarcation between the two states, one part being in Hamilton county, Ohio, and the other in Dearborn, Indiana.

Harrison, village of Knox county, Ohio, 15 miles SE from Mount Vernon.

Harrison, county of Indiana, bounded by Ohio river SE, S, and SW ; Big Blue river W ; Washington N, and Floyd N E and E. Length 30 ; mean width 14 ; area about 410 square miles. Surface hilly, but soil fertile. Chief town, Corydon.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	1,866
do. do. females	-	-	1,696
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	21

Total population in 1810 - - 3,595

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,038
do. do. females	-	-	3,768
Total whites	-	-	7,806
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	33
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 7,875

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,531
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 19 nearly.

Harrison, post village and township,

of Harrison county, Indiana. Population 1200. Total population in 1820 4,184

Harrison, township of Franklin county, Indiana, 25 miles NW from Cincinnati. This township is remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal remains found within its limits.

Harrisonburg, post town and seat of justice, Rockingham county, Virginia, on one of the branches of Shenandoah river, 25 miles NNE from Staunton, and 40 miles NNW from Charlotteville.

Harrison's Store, post office, Brunswick county, Virginia.

Harrison's Store, post office, Franklin county, North Carolina.

Harrisonville, post town and seat of justice, Monroe county, Illinois, on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite Herculeum 30 miles below St. Louis.

Harrisville, post village, Brunswick county, Virginia.

Harrisville, post village and township, of Medina county, Ohio, on the south side of the county. Population in 1820, 231.

Harrisville, post town, Harrison county, Ohio, 9 miles NE from Cadiz.

Harrodsburg, post town in Mercer county, Kentucky, lying on the E side of Salt River, 30 miles south from Frankfort, the capital of the state.

Harrogate, village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medical springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

Harrow, village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 10 miles WN W of London.

Hart, county of Kentucky, on both sides of Green river; bounded by Barren S; Warren SW; Grayson W; Hardin N, and Greene E. Length 30; mean width 11; area 320 square miles. Chief town, Madisonville. Surface level, and on both sides of Green river, in great part occupied by that species of soil denominated barrens. Hart county has been since 1810, formed out of part of Hardin and Barren counties, and is not included in the census of 1810.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,825
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,747

Total whites	-	-	-	3,572
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	-	9

Slaves, males	-	-	-	293
do. females	-	-	-	303

398

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,235
do. in Manufactures	-	-	126
do. in Commerce	-	-	3

Population to the square mile, 13.

Hartford, or *Hertford*, the county town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea. It sends two members to parliament; and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are wheat, malt and wool; and it sends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

Hartford, post village and township, Oxford county, Maine, 12 miles NE from Paris. Population in 1820, 1133.

Hartford, post village and township, of Windsor county, Vermont, 15 miles above Windsor. Population 2000.

Hartford, county of Connecticut, on both sides of Connecticut river; bounded by the state of Massachusetts N; by Tolland E; New London SE; Middlesex and New Haven S, and Litchfield W. Length 32; mean width 23; area about 740 square miles. Surface very diversified, being traversed by the Connecticut from north to south, and on both sides of that stream, at a distance of 7 or 8 miles by chains of not very elevated but very distinct mountains, and limited on its western border by a third ridge. The river valleys of the Connecticut and Farmington (see *Farmington*) are exuberantly fertile, and highly cultivated. Much of the high land is also productive, in grain and pasturage. The aspect of the county, is indeed that of prosperous and active industry. Chief town, Hartford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	21,747
do. do. females	-	-	22,049

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	920
Slaves	-	-	17

Total population in 1810	-	44,733
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	22,599
do. do. females	-	-	23,428

Total whites	-	-	46,027
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	601
do. do. females	-	-	589

Slaves, males	-	-	9
do. females	-	-	8

Total population in 1820	-	47,234
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	106
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,919
do. in Manufactures	-	3,305
do. in Commerce	-	626
Population to the square mile,		63 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hartford, city of, capital of Connecticut, and seat of justice, for Hartford county, is situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, about 50 miles above its mouth, 14 miles above Middletown by land, and 34 miles from New Haven. The site of the town rises by rather a steep acclivity from the river, to an extensive plain. The main sheet extends along the latter. A large creek rising in the Farmington hills, crosses the city nearly at right angles, and is traversed by a substantial bridge on the main street. Surrounded by a thickly populated and well cultivated country. Hartford is a very active and flourishing place; it is at the head of sloop navigation. The amount of shipping owned here, is between 9 and 10 thousand tons.

Public buildings, besides common schools and places of public worship, are; a state house, state arsenal, 2 banks, 2 insurance companies, 7 or 8 printing offices, an academy, museum, and an assylum for the deaf and dumb. The Connecticut river is crossed opposite the city by a fine bridge, erected at an expense of upwards \$100,000. Lon. W C 4 22 E, lat. 41 46. Population in 1820, 4726.

Hartford, township of Hartford county, Connecticut, including the city of the same name. Population in 1820, exclusive of the city, 2175.

Hartford, township and post village, of Washington county, New York, on a branch of Wood creek, 54 miles N from Albany. Population in 1820, 2493.

Hartford, post town and seat of justice, Pulaski county, Georgia, on the left bank of Oaskmulgee river, 50 miles SSW from Milledgeville.

Hartford, post town and seat of justice, Ohio county, Kentucky, on the left bank of Green river, 45 miles N from Russellville.

Hartford, post village and township, Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 625.

Hartford, NW township of Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 285.

Hartford, post village, Dearborn county, Indiana, on Loughery creek, 7 miles from Lawrenceburg, and 5 from Ohio river.

Hartland, town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnstable, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Hartland, post town in Windsor county, Vermont, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, about nine miles N of Windsor. The township has 2400 inhabitants.

Hartland, NW township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the east branch of Farmington river. Population in 1820, 1254.

Hartland, NE township of Niagara county, New York, on lake Ontario. Population in 1820, 1448.

Hartlepool, seaport in the county of Durham. It is 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

Hartleton, post town, and NW township, Union county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1239.

Hartley, town in Northumberland, NW of Ti mouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

Harts' Store, post office, Albermarle county, Virginia.

Hartsville, post village, Sumner county, Tennessee.

Hartville, post village, on a branch of Wappingers creek, Dutchess county, New York, 12 miles NE by E from Poughkeepsie.

Hartwick, post town, and township, Otsego county, New York, 5 miles SW from Cooperstown. Population in 1820, 2579.

Hartz, mountainous and forest district, principally in the south of Hanover, in North Germany. It is particularly remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its mineral treasures, especially iron, copper and lead. The annual tenth of the iron mines, produces a revenue, exceeding 115,000 pounds sterling, upwards of 510,000 dollars.

Hartzgerode, town of Upper Saxony, situated near the Hartz mountains in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Harvard, post town and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 20 miles NE from Worcester. Population in 1820, 1597.

Harvard College. See Cambridge, Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

Harvey's Island, island in the South Sea. Lon. 151 48 W, lat. 19 17 S.

Harwich, seaport and borough in Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. Here the packet boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Harwich, post town and township, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Barnstable Bay, nine miles from Chatham, and eight from Yarmouth, containing 1942 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1980.

Harwich, township of Kent county, Upper Canada, extending between lake Erie and the river Thames.

Harwinton, post village and township, Litchfield county, Massachusetts, 23 miles west from Hartford. Population in 1820, 1500.

Hasbat, province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

Hasselfelde, ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Haslem, island of Denmark, in the Cate-gate at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 56 21 N.

Haslemere, borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles SW of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Haslingden, town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Hasselt, handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, seated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

Hasselt, town of Germany in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 20 miles NW of Maestricht.

Hasli, small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

Hastenbeck, town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, five miles SE of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estres.

Haste River Mills, post office, Culpepper county, Virginia.

Hastings, borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and sends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II. was slain in battle. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatborough, post village, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on Penepack creek, 17 miles N from Philadelphia.

Hatchy, Big, river of Tennessee and Mississippi, rises in the latter, and flowing N W, enters Henderson and Madison counties in the former, gradually turns to W, and enters Mississippi river, at lat. 35 30 N.

Hatfield, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the line between that and Bucks county, 24 miles NNW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 756.

Hatfield, town in Herts, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or *Hatfield Regis*, town in Essex, with a market on Saturday,

30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Hatfield, post village and township, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 5 miles above Northampton. Population in 1820, 823.

Hatherly, town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatley, township of Richelieu and Buckingham counties, Lower Canada, on lakes Memphramagog, Scaswaninopus, and Tomefobi.

Hattem, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

Hattengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Hatteras, cape of North Carolina. It is the salient point of a very long reef of sand extending from Ocracock to New Inlet. The cape properly so called is at lon. W C 1 30 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Havanna, city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, two miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels, and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English, in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards, in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. W C 5 02 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Havant, town in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Havel, river of Germany, in Brandenburg, which empties itself into the Elbe.

Havelberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is seated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Havenstein, small village in Suabia, where are the ruins of a castle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is situated on the Rhine, 13 miles NW of Baden.

Haerford, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing 754 inhabitants

in 1810; situated on the E side of Derby creek, about six miles W of Philadelphia.

Haverfordwest, borough in Pembroke. The assizes are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, considerable post town and township in Essex county, Massachusetts, lying on the NW side of the river Merrimack, at the distance of 15 miles W from Newburyport, and 32 N from Boston; it carries on a brisk trade, foreign and domestic. Population 1820, 3070.

Haverhill, post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 35 miles NW by N of Dartmouth college. Population 1820, 1609.

Haverill, town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons and fustians. It appears by the ruins of a church and castle, to have been of more consequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Havering Bower, village in Essex, three miles NE of Rumbold. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan, queen of Henry IV.

Haverstraw, post town of Rockland county, New York, containing 1866 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river 33 miles N of New York, and 120 S of Albany.

Havre-de-Grace, considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the English Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded with a wall, and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 42 29 N.

Havre-de-Grace, considerable seaport town, in Hartford county, Maryland; situated at the head of Chesapeake bay, in the lat. of 39 35 N, and lon. of 76 8 W. It is a principal entre pot of the lumber and grain brought down the river Susquehanna, it has a post office, and is 37 miles NE from Baltimore.

Haute-rive, town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Hautvilliers, town of France in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the best champagne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

Hare, river of North Carolina, which rises in Rockingham county, near the

northern border of the state, and flowing SE joins Deep river in Chatham, and forms the NE branch of Cape Fear river.

Hawick, pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot amid woods, rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles SW of Kelso.

Hawke, township, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 20 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 421.

Hawkesbury, river of New Holland, which rises in the mountains far inland, and flowing E, falls into Broken bay.

Hawkesbury Township, in the county of Prescott, Upper Canada, lies on the Ottawa river adjoining to Lower Canada.

Hawkins, county of Tennessee; bounded by Virginia N; Sullivan county in Tennessee E, Greene and Jefferson S; Grainger W, and Claiborne NW. Length 40; mean width 17; area 480 square miles. Surface very much broken by hills and mountains. Being traversed by Holston river, in the entire length of the country, and drained by numerous minor branches, it contains much excellent alluvial soil. Chief town, Rogersville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,472
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,225
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	16
Slaves	-	-	-	930

Total population in 1810 - - 7,643

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,876
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,432
Total whites	-	-	-	9,308

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	151
do. do. females,	-	-	-	159
Slaves, males	-	-	-	659
do. females	-	-	-	672

Total population in 1820 - 10,949

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,802
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	191
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	17

Population to the square mile, 23 nearly.

Hawley, post town and township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, 14 miles SW by W from Greenfield. Population in 1820, 1089.

Hawkshead, town in Lancashire, situated in Fountains, 24 miles NNW of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 24 N.

Haws-water, lake in Westmoreland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile

over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of enclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hawthornden, ancient building, a few miles to the SE of Edinburgh, famous for some artificial caves cut out of the solid rock; it was the seat of Drummond the poet and historian.

Hay, town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Hay Bay, in the township of Fredericksburgh, running south-westerly into East Bay, makes the fork of the north channel of the bay of Quinte, Upper Canada.

Haycock, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Tokickon creek, 22 miles NW of Newton, and contained 836 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 926.

Haye, town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Haylsham, town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewis, and 58 SE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55.

Haymarket, post town in Prince William county, Virginia; at the distance of 38 miles W from Washington.

Haymarket, village of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the east bank of Muskingum river, 9 miles above Zanesville.

Haynes, SE township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in Penns valley. Population in 1820, 2350.

Haywood, western county of North Carolina; bounded by Georgia S; Tennessee NW, and Buncombe E. It is nearly in form of a right angled triangle, with the base 58 miles on Georgia, and the perpendicular on Buncombe, 50 miles on Buncombe county; area 1450 square miles. The great body of the county is an elevated mountain valley, drained by different branches of Tennessee river. Soil in general, rough, rocky, and barren, but with some remarkable exceptions near the streams.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,366
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,236
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	7
Slaves	-	-	-	171

Total population in 1810 - 2,780

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,888
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,892
Total whites	-	-	-	3,780
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
do. do. females,	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	131
do. females	-	-	-	143

Total population in 1820 - 4,073

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	594
do. in Manufactures	-	15
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Haywoodsborough, post town of Chatham county, North Carolina, in the forks of Cape Fear river, 46 miles above Fayetteville.

Hazlegreen, post office, Madison county, Missouri.

Hazlepatch, post office, Knox county, Kentucky.

Hazleton's Ferry, post office, Knox county, Indiana.

Headford, town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 22 12 N.

Head of Elk, post town, Cecil county, Maryland, near the head of the bay of Chesapeake, on a small river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from each.

Head of Chester, post village, Kent county, Maryland, about 50 miles E from Baltimore.

*Head of Sassafra*s, post village, Kent county, Maryland, about 50 miles NE by E from Baltimore.

Heath, post village and township, Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 1122.

Heath Point, SE extremity of the island of Anticost in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, on the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic Ocean, renders the air cold and moist in the most of them.

Hebrides, New, a cluster of islands, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that

the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole groupe, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S, lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending 125 leagues.

Hebron, town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown here which is visited by Christians and Mahometans. It is 25 miles SW of Jerusalem.

Hebron, post town and township, Oxford county, Maine, 9 miles S from Paris. Population in 1820, 1727.

Hebron, post village and township, Grafton county, New Hampshire, 35 miles N from Concord. Population in 1820, 572.

Hebron, post town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 18 miles SE of Hartford. Population in 1820, 2094.

Hebron, post village and township, Washington county, New York, 50 miles NNE from Albany. Population in 1820, 2754.

Heckla, mountain, and volcano of Iceland, rising to about 5000 feet, 40 miles SE from Skalholt.

Hector, post village, and SW township, Tompkins county, New York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Population in 1820, 4012.

Hedjas, holy land of the Mahometans, extending along the NE shore of the Red Sea, and including Mecca and Medina.

Hedomora, town of Dalecarlia in Sweden, seated on the lake Hafran, famous for the gunpowder made here; it is 55 miles NW of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 60 14 N.

Heideberg, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the left side of Schuylkill river, commencing six miles above Reading, at the mouth of Cacoosing creek. Population 1820, 3605.

Heidelberg, post town of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, situated 30 miles E from Harrisburg, and about the same distance N from Lancaster. It is the chief town of Heidelberg, the NE township of the county. Population of the township in 1820, 2384.

Heidelberg, township in the western part of York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1313.

Heidelberg, city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet and soap. It was the capital of the palatinate, and celebrated for a great tun, which held 800 hogsheads; but it has undergone so many calamities by war and fire, that it is not so large as formerly. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the

castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. The French took possession of this town in 1800, and in 1803 it was given to the elector of Baden. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Mannheim, and 52 S of Frankfort. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Heidenheim, town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handsome palace belonging to the house of Wurtemberg. It was taken by the French in August, 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Heila, town of Western Prussia in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Heiligen Hlave, seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligoland, island of the German Ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark; it is seated between the mouths of the Eider and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Heiligenstadt, town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchset. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 miles NW of Eisnach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Helena, St island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to the English East India Company. It lies between the continents of Africa and South America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena day. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English in 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject, is want of rain; however, it is far from being barren, the interior valleys, and little hills, being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by enclosures of stone, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3000, including near 500 soldiers, and 1600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the company's ships in return for refreshments. The town, called Jamestown, is small, situate at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. This

island has now become classic ground in history by becoming the place of exile, and death of the emperor Napoleon, and containing the grave of this extraordinary man. He was landed on the island, October 16th, 1815; died on the 5th, and was interred on the 9th of May, 1821, aged 51 years, eight months, and 20 days. He was born at Ajaccio in Corsica, August 15th, 1769.

Helen's St. town in East Medina in the Isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

Helicon, now *Sangera*, mountain of Greece, in Boeotia, near the gulf of Corinth.

Helier, *St.* little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey.

Helier, *St.* capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000.

Heligoland, or *Helgoland*, island in the German Ocean, about 28 miles distant from the mouth of the Weser, Elbe and Eyder. This island has two good harbours, and about 2000 inhabitants. It has been in possession of the British since 1807. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Hellgate, strait of New York, between Long Island and West Chester county. It unites Long Island Sound to the East river, eight miles from New York.

Hellespont, now *Dardanells*, river or strait uniting the sea of Marmora, with that of the Archipelago. It extends in a NE and SW direction about 50 miles, differing in width from one to three miles.

Helmsdale, river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithnessshire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

Helmunt, town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley-Blackmore*, town in the N riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidalvale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scotch invaders, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 54 19 N.

Helmstadt, town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a university, 20 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Helmstadt, strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

Helsingburg, or *Elsinburg*, seaport of Sweden in the province of Gothland and ter-

ritory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore, and 37 S of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Helsingfors, town of Swedish Finland, with a harbour reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Helsingia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Jemterland and Madelpadia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the S and W by Dalecarlia and Austria. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

Helston, town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mounts-bay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W division of the shire. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament and has the largest market house in the county. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 miles SW of Falmouth and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Heilvoetsluis, seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay, and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; it was taken by the French in January 1795; and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Hemlock, lake of New York, in Livingston county, discharges into Genesee river by Honeoy creek.

Hemmingford, township of Huntingdon county Lower Canada, 34 miles S from Montreal, and adjoining Clinton county, New York.

Hempfield, township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the NE side of Susquehanna, and containing 3431 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3339. It is now divided into E and W Hempfield.

Hempfield, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing 3444 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3885. It is situated on the N side of Big Sewickly creek, about 25 miles SE of Pittsburg. The chief town is Greensburg.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated among the hills on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles SW of Hertford, and 23 N W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N.

Hempstead, post town on Long Island, in Queen Ann's county, New York, 23 miles E of the city. It is situated on the edge of an extensive plain, 16 miles long, and varying in width from one to about four miles.

Hempstead, county of Arkansas. Limits and relative position uncertain.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	925
do. do. females	-	-	828
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Total whites	-	-	1,753
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	12
do. do. females	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	247
do. females	-	-	234

Total population in 1820 - - 2,489

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	592
do. in Manufactures	-	-	12
do. in Commerce	-	-	-

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Hen and Chickens, groupe of small islands in the W part of lake Erie, and N from the Bass Islands. By the decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary between the U. S. and Canada, the line runs between the Bass Islands and Hen and Chickens.

Henbury, village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

Henderson, post village, and township, Jefferson county, New York, on lake Ontario, between Chaumont bay, and the St. Lawrence river. Population 1820, 1919.

Henderson, county of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river N; Davies county, Kentucky E; Hopkins S; and Union W; length 36 miles; mean width $16\frac{1}{2}$; area 600 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Henderson.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,670
do. do. females	-	-	1,489
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	20
Slaves	-	-	1,514

Total population in 1810 - - 4,693

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,821
do. do. females	-	-	1,598
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Total whites	-	-	3,419
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	1,106
do. females	-	-	1,159

Total population in 1820 - - 5,714

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	9

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,749
do. in Manufactures	-	-	210
do. in Commerce	-	-	40

Population to the square mile, $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Henderson, post town and seat of justice, Henderson county, Kentucky, on the left bank of Ohio river, about 200 miles by water below Louisville, and 44 above the mouth of Wabash river.

Henderson's, post village, York district, South Carolina.

Henderston, post town, Montgomery county, North Carolina.

Hendersonville, Nottaway county, Virginia, on Little Nottaway river, 45 miles SW by W from Petersburg.

Hendersonville, or *Henderson's ferry*, post village, Newbury district, South Carolina, 30 miles above Columbia.

Hendersonville, post village, in Sumner county, Tennessee; 20 miles N from Nashville.

Hendrick's store, post office, Bedford county, Virginia.

Heneago, or *Heneagas*, the two most northern islands of the groupe of the Bahamas.

Henley, corporate town in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles SE to Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Henley, town on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 202 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Henley-House, station of the Hudson bay company, on Alb. ny river. Lon. W C 8 05 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Henlopen Cape, cape of Delaware state, opposite to Cape May, at the entrance of Delaware bay. Lat. 38 55, lon. 75 W.

Henneberg, county of Germany in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. Mainungen is the capital.

Henneberg, town of Franconia, in a county of the same name, with a castle, 34 miles NW of Bamberg. Lon 10 38 E, lat. 50 40 N

Hennebon, town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Henrichemont, town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV. gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Sandre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

Henrico, county of Virginia; bounded by James river or Chesterfield SW; Gooch-

land NW; Hanover and New Kent NE, and Charles City SE. Length 30; mean width 10 miles; area 300 square miles. Surface moderately hilly. Soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Richmond.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,111
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,273
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	715
Slaves	-	-	-	4,846

Total population in 1810 - 9,945

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,546
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,772
Total whites	-	-	-	5,318
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	394
do. do. females	-	-	-	471
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,957
do. females	-	-	-	2,460

Total population in 1820 - 11,600

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	42
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,469
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	455
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	27

Population to the square mile, 38½.

Henrietta, township of Monroe county, New York, on Genesee river. Population in 1820, 2181.

Henry, county of Virginia; bounded by North Carolina S; Patrick county in Virginia W; Franklin N, and Pittsylvania E. It averages about 20 miles square; area 400 square miles. Surface broken, and soil generally rather sterile. Chief town, Martinsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,823
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,818
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	215
Slaves	-	-	-	1,575

Total population in 1810 - 5,611

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,650
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,671
Total whites	-	-	-	3,321
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	66
do. do. females	-	-	-	59
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,021
do. females	-	-	-	1,157

Total population in 1820 - 5,624

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,879
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	151
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 14.

Henry Cape, cape of Virginia, the south point of the entrance into Chesapeake bay. Lon. W C 1 E, lat. 36 58 N.

Henry, county of Kentucky; bounded by Jefferson SW; Ohio river W; Gallatin N and NE; Kentucky river, or Owen county E, and Shelby S. Length 32; mean width 12½; area 400 square miles. Surface hilly and broken; but soil productive. Chief town, New Castle.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	3,023
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,606
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	11
Slaves	-	-	-	1,137

Total population in 1810 - 6,777

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,452
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,356

Total whites - 8,808

Free persons of colour, males - 2

do. do. females - 2

Slaves, males - 1,018

do. females - 986

Total population in 1820 - 10,816

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,685
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	111
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	3

Population to the square mile, 27.

Henry, county of Ohio, in the New Purchase; bounded N by the territory of Michigan; by Wood county E; by Putnam S, and Williams W; length 31; mean width 24; area about 450 square miles. This county is crossed by Maumec river, and contains a great extent of excellent land.

Henry, SE county of Alabama, bounded by Chatahochee river E; Florida S; Covington W, and Pike N. Length 50; mean width 27; area 1350 square miles.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,133
do. do. females	-	-	-	878

Total whites - 2,011

Free persons of colour, males - 1

do. do. females - 0

Slaves, males - 326

do. females - 300

Total population in 1820	-	2,638
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	773
do. in Manufactures	-	4
do. in Commerce	-	10
Population to the square mile, 2.		

Henry Point, the east point of Haldimand Cove, Upper Canada, which is formed by it and Point Frederick on the west.

Henshaw, township in the NW part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Heppenheim, town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Heraclea, ancient seaport of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendour. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Herat, town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 miles SE of Mesched. Lon. 61 0 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital in Montpellier.

Herbemont, town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles NW of Chiney.

Herborn, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, eight miles SW of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 0 40 N.

Herculaeneum, ancient city of Italy, five miles E by S from Naples. It was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, AD. 79.

Herculaeneum, post town and seat of justice, Jefferson county, Missouri, 30 miles below St. Louis, and 30 above St. Genevieve; and 36 from Mine à Burton, in the lead mine district. It is the chief emporium of the lead made at the various mines in the interior.

Hereford, capital of Herefordshire. It is 24 miles WSW of Worcester, and 130 W NW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E by Worcester and Gloucester, on the S by Monmouthshire, on the W by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the N by Shropshire. Its length from N to S is 46 miles, its breadth from E to W 40, and its circumference 220. Population 1801, 97,557; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Hereford, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on the head waters of Connecticut river, and bounded on Vermont.

Hereford, NE township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the head branches of Perkiomen creek. Population in 1820, 1431.

Herenthals, town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 miles NE of Lonvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Hergrundt, town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, island in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is pretty high and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herisau, considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles SW of St. Gall.

Herke, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Herkimer, county of New York, bounded by Otsego S; by Oneida and Lewis W; St. Lawrence N; and Hamilton and Montgomery E; length 90; mean width 18; area 1620 square miles. This is one of the most diversified counties in the United States, extending from lat. 42 50, to 44 07, and very much broken by mountainous or very high hilly ridges: the climates of its two extremes are very different, deep snows frequently cover the ridges drained by the waters of Black river, when spring blooms in the valley of the Mohawk. The soil is also excessively varied; no land in the United States exceeds in fertility the alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk, and that of the two Canada creeks. The body of the population exists on the southern half of the county, though even on the branches of Black river, much good land extends along the streams.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	11,350
do. do. females	-	-	10,547

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	77
Slaves	-	-	-	64

Total population in 1810 - - 22,046

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	15,653
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,032
All other persons	-	-	-	72

Total whites - - - 30,757

Free persons of colour, males 34

do. do. females 38

Slaves, males - - - 97

do. females - - - 91

Total population in 1820 - - 31,017

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 253

Engaged in Agriculture - 5,661

do. in Manufactures - 1,365

do. in Commerce - 70

Population to the square mile, 19.

Herkimer, post town and seat of justice, Herkimer county, New York, on the left side of the Mohawk, 78 miles W from Albany, and 14 below Utica. This town stands upon a most productive alluvial plain, about one mile above the mouth of West Canada creek. Population in 1820, 3055, in the township.

Hermanstadt, ancient *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*, large and strong town of Hungary, and until 1790, the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weissenburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Herne, town of Kent, six miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

Hernhut, famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the kingdom of Saxony, between Zittaw and Leobau. Here in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren, settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village.

Hermon, township of Penobscot county, Maine, seven miles W from Bangor. Population 1820, 266.

Hernösand, seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Heron, Pass of, inlet between Mobile bay and Pascagoula Sound, and between the main shore of Alabama and Dauphin island.

Herstal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, with an ancient castle, seat

ed on the Maese, three miles N of Leige. Lon 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hertfordshire, county in England, deriving its name from Hertford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the W by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Population 1801, 97,557; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Hertford, town of England and capital of Hertfordshire. It is the seat of the East India college, 21 miles N from London.

Hertford, county of Lower Canada, on the right side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans and bounded by Cornwallis NE, and by Dorchester SW.

Hertford, county of North Carolina, bounded by Virginia N; by Chowan river NE and E; Bartie S; and Northampton W; length 26; mean width 14; area 364 square miles Surface level, and soil rather sterile generally. Chief town, Winston.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 1,517

do. do. females - - - 1,426

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 304

Slaves - - - 2,805

Total population in 1810, - 6,052

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 1,796

do. do. females - - - 1,884

Total whites - - - 3,680

Free persons of colour, males - 376

do. do. females 412

Slaves, males - - - 1,676

do. females - - - 1,568

Total population in 1820 - - 7,712

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,350

do. in Manufactures - 144

do. in Commerce - 35

Population to the square mile, 21.

Hertford, post town and seat of justice, Perquimans county, North Carolina, on Perquimans river, 18 miles NE from Eden-ton.

Hertzberg, considerable town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Herzegowina, part of ancient Illyria, along the NE side of the Adriatic sea. It

extends from about lat. 43 to 44 20 N, and belongs mostly to the Turks.

Hesdin, strong town of France, now in the department of the straits of Calais, and lately in the county of Artois; it is a regular hexagon, and surrounded with morasses seated on the Ganche, 25 miles SSW of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Hesse, country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Wateravia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse Cassel, Homburg, Darmstadt, and Rhinfield, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns.

The principal Hessian house is that of Cassel; area 4,350 square miles, and 540,000 inhabitants. The title of the sovereign is Elector of Hesse, and grand duke of Fulda; his power is that of a limited monarch. The dominions of the Elector of Hesse Cassel is hilly and drained by the various sources of the Weser. Revenue about 380,000 pounds sterling.

Hesse Darmstadt, or *Grand Duchy of Hesse*. This is the second great division of the family of Hesse. Area about 5000 square miles, and 620,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous, though the soil is productive. The mountains yield ores of iron, copper, and lead. The country is drained by the sources of the Weser; by some final streams flowing westward into the Rhine, and by the lower northern branches of the Maine. The constitution is that of limited monarchy. The Grand Duke is a member of the Germanic Diet, and in the smaller assembly has one vote and the 9th place, at the larger he has three votes. Revenue about 370,000 pound sterling.

Hesse Homburg, principality of Germany, south of the Maine, and near Frankfort. It belongs with the title of Landgrave, to a branch of the Hesse family. Population 20,000.

Heukelum, or *Hoekelum*, town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 miles NE of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Heusden, strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Hexham, town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey: A battle was fought in 1463,

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near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Heydon, borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Heylessem, town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Heytesbury, borough in Wilts, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Hiaqui, river of Mexico, in Sonora, falls into the gulf of California, after a course of 400 miles. Mouth at lat. 27 30 N.

Hiatstown, village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the head of Mill-stone river, 13 miles NE from Trenton.

Hickman, county of West Tennessee; bounded by Lawrence S; Perry W; Dickson N, and Murray E. Length 33; mean width 22; area 726 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil varied.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,338
do. do. females	-	-	994
All other persons except Indians	-	-	6
not taxed	-	-	245
Slaves	-	-	

Total population in 1810 - - 2,383

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,782
do. do. females	-	-	2,589

Total whites	-	-	5,371
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	311
do. females	-	-	389

Total population in 1820 - - 6,080

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,605
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 8

Hickman, county of Kentucky, including the space enclosed by the northern boundary of Tennessee, and Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. This region extends about 75 miles along Tennessee, and embraces about 1500 square miles. It is in great part unsettled.

Hickory, post village, Washington Pennsylvania.

Hickory-Flats, post office, Madison county, Alabama.

Hickory Grove, post office, Abbeville district, South Carolina.

Hickory Hill, post office, Beaufort district, South Carolina.

Hicksford, post village, Greenville county, Virginia, on the S side of Meherin river, 69 miles S from Richmond.

Hieres, town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town, situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birth place of Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Hieres, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porqu-rollos, Porterous, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero. See *Ferro*.

Hiesmes, town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W of Paris.

Higham Ferrers, borough in Northamptonshire. It is seated on an ascent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 52 19 N.

Highbate, village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, and four miles N by W of London. On the side next London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondeley built a free school in 1562.

Highbate, post village and township, of Franklin county, Vermont, on Mississque bay, 33 miles north from Burlington.

Highland, county of Ohio; bounded S by Adams and Brown; W by a part of Brown; NW by Clinton; N by Fayette; NE by Ross, and E by Pike. Length 25; width 22; area 420 square miles. It is a hilly, broken and elevated county, occupying the height of land between the waters of Ohio river, Sciota and Miami rivers. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,044
do. do. females	-	-	2,596

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	126
Slaves	-	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810,	-	5,766
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,256
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,881

Total whites	-	-	-	12,137
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Free persons of colour, males	-	87
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do. do. females	-	84
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	12,308
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,799
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do. in Manufactures	-	288
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do. in Commerce	-	0
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Population to the square mile, 30.

Highland, township of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 577.

Highworth, town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, duchy of central Germany, enclosed between Saxe-Meinungen and Saxe-Coburg. Population 30,000.

Hildburghausen, town of Franconia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by W of Cobourg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Hildesheim, free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same. It is now capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Hanover. It is seated on the Erneste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hildesheim, province of Hanover, adjoining Göttingen. Population 130,000.

Hillah, or *Hellah*, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabia, and Pachalic of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Euphrates. It is a miserable place, supposed to be on the site of ancient Babylon. Lon. 44 13 E, lat. 33 34 N.

Hillham, post town, Overton county, Tennessee.

Hillsborough, county of New Hampshire; bounded by Massachusetts S; Cheshire W; Grafton N; Safford, NE, and Rockingham E. Length 46; mean width 25; area 1150 square miles. Surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous; soil, however, on the streams, and in many other parts hilly, fertile, and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	24,104
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Free white females	- - -	24,816
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	229
Slaves	- - -	0
Total population in 1810	-	49,149

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	26,155
do. do. females	- - -	27,496
Total whites	- - -	53,651
Free persons of colour, males	-	109
do. do. females	- - -	124
Slaves, males	- - -	0
do. females	- - -	0

Total population in 1820	- -	53,884
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	26
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	13,197
do. in Manufactures	- -	2,400
do. in Commerce	- -	238

Population to the square mile, 46 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hillsborough, township and post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, W from Contacook river, and 20 miles W from Concord. Population 1820, 1982.

Hillsborough, township of Somerset county, New Jersey, 15 miles W from Brunswick. Population 1820, 2885.

Hillsborough, post village, Caroline county, Maryland, on the E side of Tuckahoe river, 26 miles SSW from Chester.

Hillsborough, post village, Loudon county, Virginia, 40 miles NW from Washington.

Hillsborough, post town and seat of justice, on Eno river, 45 miles NW from Raleigh. Population about 400.

Hillsborough, post town and seat of justice, Highland county, Ohio, on the Rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 miles W by S from Chillicothe. Lat. 39 14 N.

Hillsdale, post town and township, in Columbia county, New York, 18 miles SE of the city of Hudson. Population in 1820, 2511.

Hilton, post village, Charles county, Maryland.

Hilton, considerable island on the coast of South Carolina, opposite Beaufort district. It is about 20 miles in length, and five in breadth. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 10 N.

Hiltoren, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, between New Britain and Rockhill townships, 17 miles SW of Newton. In 1810, it contained 1335 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1501.

Himmaleh, chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa; enclosing

between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, which are understood to be either tributaries, or feudatories of Tibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is probably that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindooko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow. The Daw Ageri and several other peaks of this range, rise above 27,000 feet, and are the most elevated mountains yet measured.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

Hinchinbrook, cape of America, on the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. W C 69 W, lat. 60 16 N.

Hinchinbrook, island of America, in Prince William's Sound, on which the Russians have a factory.

Hinckley, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

Hindolpen, seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Hinesburg, post town in Chittenden county, Vermont, about 12 miles SE from Burlington.

Hindoostan, or *India*, celebrated country of Asia, which in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N, the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian Ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindocstan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubahs, the names of which are Lahore, Aroultan (including Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allakabad, Bahar, Bengai, Mdwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soubah, named Cubul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Candace, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan Proper; in its more

restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are C ndish, Dowlatabad, Berar, Oriss, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Visapour and Concan. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation; it includes a small part of Golconda, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the W coast being called that of Malabar, and the E that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Jumna, Pudda, Nerbudda, Tapti, Godavery; Kistna, Pennar and Cauvery. The chief mountains are those of Himmaleh and the Gauts. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahomedan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruptions of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1389, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mogul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Achar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615 emperor Jehanguire, his son, received Sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebec, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000 sterling. The conquest of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for nearly 0 years occasioned great disorders there, and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan, p. lxiii. In a word,

instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres and famine were the result: 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder were said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs, an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grand father of the present nabob; Allabad, by Mahomed Kooli. The Mahrattas, besides their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal: and the emperors from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons, were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Another instance of the effect of this opinion, is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and succeeded by Al-lumguire, who was deposed and murder-

ed in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars on condition of paying him 360,000*l.* per annum by way of tribute. It was his misfortune, however, that he could not accommodate his mind to his circumstances, and put himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, who promised to seat him on the throne of Delhi. He thus lost all he had acquired with the British, and has ever since continued a kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him out of veneration for his ancestors, and for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and murdered by the Rohillas. These being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his son, Jewan Bucht, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. The whole of Hindoostan in 1792, consisted of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some inferior states. These six principal states, were, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan: and the Seiks.

The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circar, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some considerable cession from Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Since 1792, war broke out with Tippoo, who was defeated, and his capital taken by assault, together with an immense quantity of plunder, Tippoo lost his life in the attack. By his fall, a great extent of territory will accrue to the British, and their power will be secured on a stable and permanent foundation. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names, and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilund, &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mus-ulmen, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts.

The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generalia of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast: but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoos governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajahpoots; that is, descended from the rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain of their reputation. The English E. Ind. Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be

ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their great luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws,

with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are muslins and calicoes. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

Politically Hindoostan is now divided between the following powers. The *Mahrattas* are yet the most powerful people of India, and retain either all, or part of *Ajmeer*, *Agra*, *Allahabad*, *Gujerarat*, *Malwah*, *Berar*, *Orissa*, *Khandeish*, *Dowlatabad*, *Visiapore*, *Concan*. British India, contains *Bengal*, *Behar*, the *Circars*, and *Canara*, with part of *Agra*, *Oude*, *Allahabad*, *Guzerat*, *Malwah*, *Berar*, and *Orissa*.

The *Nizam*, rules over *Golconda*, part of *Berar*, *Visiapore*, and *Dowlatabad*. Part of *Oude* continues subject to its *Nabob*.

The *Sciks* are next to the *Mahrattas*, the most powerful native people of India, and retain very extensive territories; consisting of states in the *Punjab* and *Moultan*.

Some other regions continue subject to native rulers; the *Afghans* possess extensive territories in the NW part of Hindoostan; *Serinagur*, under its own *Rajah*; *Nepaul*, under the *Ghoorkali*, or *Rajah*; and *Bootan Lama* of *Tibet*; as independent sovereigns, the *Rajahs* of *Assam*, *Odeypore*, *Jypore*, and *Joudpore*, with many other petty chieftains.

Kandahor and *Cashmere*, are, though vaguely, considered as Hindoostanic regions. See *Cashmere* and *Kandahor*.

Hindsdale, formerly *Fort Dummer*, post village and township, *Cheshire* county, *New Hampshire*, 55 miles SW from *Concord*. Population in 1820, 890.

Hingham, town in *Norfolk*, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of *Norwich*, and 97 NE of *London*. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

Hingham, post village and township, town in *Plymouth* county, *Massachusetts*, 19 miles SE of *Boston*. The township contained 2857 inhabitants at the last census.

Hingham, post village, *Suffolk* county, *Massachusetts*, 14 miles SE from *Boston*.

Hindsdale, post village and township, of *Berkshire* county, *Massachusetts*. Population in 1820, 822.

Hinzuan, *Joanna*, *St.* one and the principal of the *Comora* islands in the *Indian Ocean*. This is and is a proper place of refreshment for the *East India* ships, whose

crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the east side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle, in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerably structures, very neat and clean in the inside. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Hio, town of Sweden, in West Gotiland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm, and 25 E of Falcping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hiram, post village and township, Oxford county, 34 miles SW from Paris. Population in 1820, 700.

Hiram, post village and township, Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 296.

Hirch-Horn, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

Hirchfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on the house of Hesse-Castle. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Hirberg, town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

Hirsowa, *Hirsowa*, or *Kerschowa*, town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 45 miles below Silistria, and 64 above Ismail.

Hispaniola, or *Hayti*. See *Domingo*, *St. Iitchin*, large and populous town in Hertfordshire, 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choaking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Hwassee River, a branch of Tennessee, rises in the NW part of Georgia, and flowing NW, enters Tennessee, and falls into Tennessee river, after separating M'Minn and Khea counties from the Cherokee lands.

Huai-ngan-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. This place is a

very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

Hoang-Ho. See *Yellow River*.

Hoang-tchen-fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

Hochberg, marquissate of Suabia, in Brissaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

Hochstet, town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Hockerland, territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

Hockhocking, *Great*, river of the state of Ohio, which empties into the river Ohio, 200 miles below Pittsburg. It is one of the deepest and best boatable streams of any in the country, in proportion to its quantity of water; but is narrow, not exceeding 50 yards in breadth. Near its source, seven miles northwestwardly from Lancaster, is a very romantic cascade in the stream; the water falling over a stratum of rock, of about 40 feet perpendicular height. A flouring mill, five stories high, is erected on this fall; and 24 or 25 miles below this, is another perpendicular fall of seven feet. Excepting the interruption of the lower falls, and some mill dams, latterly erected, this river is navigable about 70 miles. Among the branches of Hockhocking, are Rusli creek, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

Hocking, interior county of Ohio, bounded on the north by Fairfield and Perry, east by Athens, south by Jackson, and west by Ross counties. It is 26 by 24 miles in extent, and contains 432 square miles. The land is generally hilly and broken. It, however, contains considerable fertile and valuable land, particularly along the borders of Hockhocking river, which runs across the northeastern quarter of the county, from northwest to southeast. The head waters of Raccoon and Salt creeks, are also in this county. Chief town, Logan.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,099
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,031
Total whites	-	-	-	2,130
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 2,130

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	380
do. in Manufactures	-	30
do. in Commerce	-	1

Population to the square mile, 5 nearly.

Hocking, central township of Fairfield county, Ohio, in which is situated the town of Lancaster. It contained 2236 inhabitants by the cen us of 1820

Hoddesdon, town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Hoei tcheou, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its teas, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

Hoei tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-ong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

Heukelum. See *Heukelum*.

Hoesht, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Frankfurt.

Hog Island, below Peach Island, is situated in the strait of Detroit, where it opens into lake St. Clair; the lower end of it is about two miles from Detroit.

Hog Island, island of Lake Champlain, forming part of Franklin county.

Hogue, Cape la, the NW point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Hohenlinden, town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians, December 3d, 1800. It is 22 miles E from Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, principality of Franconia, W of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. Since 1809, Hohenloche forms part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. The chief town is Obringen.

Hohenmant, town of Bohemia, on the river Meya, 13 miles E of Chrudim.

Hohenstein, ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, five miles NNE of Nordhausen.

Hohentwiel, fortress of Suavia surrounded by the county of Nellenburg. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It stands on a mountain, nine miles ENE of Schaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, town of Suabia, in a principality of the same, with a castle, on a mountain, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 miles S by W of Tubingen. The principality is now divided into the

two houses of Heckingen and Sigmaringen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 48 28 N

Hohnstein, town of Upper Saxony, in Msnia, on the river Mulda, 11 miles NE of Zwickau.

Ho kien city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situate between two rivers, 85 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 23 E, lat. 38 49 N.

Hola, town of Iceland, and a bishop's see, at the mouth of a river, on the N coast. Lon. 19 20 W, lat. 65 40 N.

Holbeach, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S by E of Boston, and 109 N by E of London.

Holbeck, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. It is 30 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holden, post village and township, of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 6 miles N from Worcester. Population in 1820, 1402.

Holderness, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 35 miles above Concord. Population in 1820, 1160.

Hole in the Wall, village of Talbot county, Maryland, six miles south from Easton.

Hole in the Wall, remarkable rock in the West Indies, in the island of Abaco. Lon. W C 1 W, lat. 25 50 N.

Holland, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded by the German Ocean W; Zealand S; the Zuydersee and province of Utrecht E. Area 2100 square miles. Population 900,000.

In point of cleanliness no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered, is uncertain. In the beginning of last century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38 S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was visited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land

is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and valleys. See *Wales, New South*.

Holland, township, Orleans county, Vermont, 56 miles N from Montpelier. Population 130.

Holland, township, Hampden county, Massachusetts, 20 miles E from Springfield. Population in 1820, 453.

Holland, township, of Niagara county, New York. Population in 1820, 768.

Holles, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 1529 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the W side of Merrimack river, between Dunstable and Merrimack townships. Population in 1820, 1543.

Holliday Cove, post village, Brooke county, Virginia, 30 miles W from Washington, Pennsylvania.

Hollidaysburg, post village, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

Hollingsworth's Ferry, post office, Mason county, Virginia.

Hollies, York county, Maine, on Saco river, 42 miles N from York. Population 1820, 1762.

Holliston, post town and township, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 27 miles S W from Boston. Population 1820, 1042.

Holm, town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is a small place seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

Holmesburg, thriving village with a post-office, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the post and stage road to New York, 10 miles NE of Philadelphia.

Holmes' Hole, post town, Dukes county, Massachusetts, on Marthas Vineyard, nine miles from Falmouth. It contains about 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

Holstein, duchy of Germany, bounded by the German Ocean on the W; the Baltic or the gulf of Lubeck on the E; the duchy of Mecklenburg on the SE; that of Bremen, with the river Elbe on the SW; and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marshland, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expense to guard and defend them. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, groats, starch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-seed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses and fish. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted. The king of Denmark, as

Duke of Holstein, and Lauenburg is a member of the Germanic diet, and entitled to three votes in the general assembly. Area 3250 square miles. Population 360,000.

Holston, navigable river of Tennessee state. It rises in Virginia, and running in a SW direction, passes by Knoxville, the capital of the state, and falls into Tennessee, near the town of Maryville.

Holt, town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Holy Island, island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long, and one broad; the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour defended by a blockhouse. On this island which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery, and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 276 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

Holywell, town in Flintshire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Homburg, town of Germany, in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, 150 miles N of Frankfurt. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Homburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Homer, post town and seat of justice, Cortlandt county, New York, on the Tioughniaga creek, branch of Chenango river, 145 miles W from Albany. Population 1820, 5504.

Homochitto, river of the Mississippi, rises in Hinds and Lawrence counties, flows S W through Franklin and Amite, and between Wilkinson and Adams counties, falls into the Mississippi 44 miles below

Natchez, after a comparative course of 70 miles.

Hon-an, province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiangsi, and Chan-tong, on the S by Houquang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tonghea; the middle Flower.

Honan-fou, city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class, and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles SW of Peking.

Honduras, large province of Guatemala, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatemala. This province, and the peninsula of Jucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, derive much of their value from the great abundance of the logwood tree. But by a convention signed in 1786 the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and also to occupy the small island called Casina. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

Honduras Bay, or *Gulf of*, is that part of the Caribbean sea, lying between Honduras and Yucatan.

Honey, creek, Ontario county, New York, outlet of a lake of the same name.

Honey Creek, of Ohio, branch of Sandusky river.

Honey Brook, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the heads of both branches of Brandywine. Population in 1820, 1322.

Honfleur, considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour and a trade in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, town in Devonshire, on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Honolstein, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Hood Island, one of the Marquesas in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Hoogly River, arm of the Ganges, formed

by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellingby rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

Hoogstraten, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 NE of Antwerp.

Hookset Falls, in Merrimac river, eight miles above the Amoskeag falls, and eight below Concord.

Hookstown, village of Maryland, 6 miles NW from Baltimore, and on the road to Reisterstown.

Hookstown, Green county, North Carolina.

Hookstown, Talbot county, Maryland, 3 miles N from Easton.

Hoosack, one of the most elevated summits of the Green mountain range, in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Hoosack River, rises in Bennington county, Vermont, flows west, and falls into the Hudson, 8 miles above Watertford.

Hoosack, post village and township, of Rensselaer county, New York, 30 miles N of Albany, on the E side of Hudson river. Population in 1820, 3373.

Hopetbottom, village of Susquehannah, county, Pennsylvania.

Hope Township, county of Durham, Upper Canada, lies to the west of Hamilton, and fronts lake Ontario.

Hope, township, Lincoln county, Maine, 38 NE from Wiscasset. Population in 1820, 1179.

Hope, post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, a small Moravian settlement 22 miles NE of Easton in Pennsylvania.

Hopetfield, village of Arkansas territory, on the Mississippi, opposite the Chickisaw Bluffs.

Hopewell, township of New Brunswick, in Westmoreland county, on a small river flowing into the Bay of Fundy.

Hopewell, township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1952.

Hopewell, township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 2565 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the NE side of the river Delaware, 14 miles E of Princeton, and 10 N of Trenton. Population in 1820, 2881.

Hopewell, township of York county, Pennsylvania, joining to the state of Maryland. In 1810 it contained 1587 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1630.

Hopewell, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing 2193 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated about 14 miles NW by W from Washington. Population in 1820, 2186.

Hopewell, SW township of Cumberland

county, Pennsylvania, between the Blue Mountain and Connellogwinnet creek. Population in 1820, 820.

Hopewell, township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the NE border of the county, and on both sides of Raystown branch. Population in 1820, 1327.

Hopewell, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Ray town branch, 12 miles SW from Huntingdon. Population in 1820, 1047.

Hopewell, township of Perry county, Ohio, 7 miles N from Somerset. Population in 1820, 1037.

Hopewell, township of Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 657.

Hopewell, township, on the western border of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1259.

Hopkins, county of Kentucky; bounded by Christian S; Caldwell SW; Union W; Henderson NW; Green river or Davies N; and Muhlenburg E. Length 35; mean width 22; area 750 square miles. Chief town, Madisonville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,355
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,196
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	-	412

Total population in 1810 - - 2,964

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,220
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,114
Total whites	-	-	-	4,334
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	-	463
do. females	-	-	-	519

Total population in 1820 - - 5,322

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,443
do. in Manufactures	-	77
do. in Commerce	-	11

Population to the square mile 7.

Hopkinsville, township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 36 miles NE from Montpelier.

Hopkinsville, post village, Powhattan county, Virginia, 20 miles W from Richmond.

Hopkinsville, post town and seat of justice, Christian county, Kentucky, on Little river, a branch of Cumberland river, 36 miles W from Russellville.

Hopkinton, post town and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on Contacook river, 8 miles W from Concord. Population in 1820, 2437.

Hopkinton, township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1821. It is situated between Wood and Ashewague rivers, and joins the state of Connecticut.

Hopkinton, post village and township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on a branch of St. Regis river, 40 miles E from Ogdensburg. Population in 1820, 581.

Hopkinton, township, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 30 miles SW from Boston. Population in 1820, 1655.

Horeb, mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia.

Horn, considerable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Hornbach, town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponis. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Hornberg, ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Hornby, town of Lancashire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Lune, with a handsome church. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 54 6 N.

Horn, Cape, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in South America. It is now the common route from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 9 14 E, lat. 56 S.

Horncastle, large well built town in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

Hornchurch, village in Essex, two miles E by S of Rumbold, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

Hordon, town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Horn Island, long narrow bank of sand, off the coast of Mississippi, between Petitebois and Dog islands. It is about 17 miles long, with a mean width of half a mile.

Hornsey, town of York-hire, 188 miles from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Hornsey, town in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the new river winding through it.

Horry, eastern district of South Carolina; bounded by North Carolina NE; the Atlantic Ocean SE; Georgetown S, and Little Red river or Marion W. Length 35, mean width 28; area 1100 square miles. Surface level, and soil generally sandy or marshy, and sterile. Chief town Conwaysborough.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,472
do. do. females	-	-	1,461
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	18
Slaves	-	-	1,398
Total population in 1810	-	-	4,349

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,820
do. do. females	-	-	1,748
Total whites	-	-	3,568
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	8
Slaves, males	-	-	731
do. females	-	-	703
Total population in 1820	-	-	5,025

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,275
do. in Manufactures	-	-	157
do. in Commerce	-	-	2
Population to the square mile $4\frac{1}{2}$.			

Horseneck, cape of Long Island, extending into Long Island Sound, NW from Huntington bay.

Horseneck, village of Essex county, New Jersey, on the south side of the Passaic river, 4 miles SW from Patterson.

Horsens, seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay that opens into the Categate near the island of Hiarnoe, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horsham, borough in Sussex. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Horsham, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S branch of Nesheaminy creek, joining Bucks county. It contained 938 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1081.

Hottentots. Country of the, large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange river, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from

Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35 S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all, explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of a European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques: and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. That part of the Hottentot country possessed by the Dutch or British is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N to lat. 30, and E to the Great Fish river, about 550 miles in length, and 230 in breadth. The whole is naturally barren and mountainous. See *Cape Town*.

Hawat, island of France, near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in circumference.

Houdan, town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire and lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Houghton, township of Norfolk county, Upper Canada, on lake Erie, W from Walsingham.

Hounsfield, township of Jefferson county, New York, on lake Ontario, including the village of Sackett's Harbour. Population 1820, 3429.

Housatonic, river of Connecticut. It rises in Massachusetts, and runs through Litchfield county, nearly due south, till it passes N. Milford. Thence it flows SE till it joins the Stratford, and the united stream falls into Long Island Sound near the town of Stratford.

Hounslow, town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is situated on a heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. Here is a charity school and a chapel. The heath is noted for robberies and horse races. Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of London.

Houssa, county of central Africa, on the Niger. It is too little known to admit specific description.

Hou-quang, province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-tse-kiang river traverses it from E to W, and divides it into two parts.

Houstonville, post village, Iredell county, North Carolina.

Houstonville, post village, Pendleton, district, South Carolina.

Hou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Howard, township of Steuben county, New York, on Canistes river, 18 miles W from Bath. Population 1820.

Howard, township of Centre county, Pennsylvania; on Beach creek in the northern angle of the county. Population 1820. 1055.

Howard, NW county, of Missouri, lying N from Missouri river. This county occupies an extent of 11,450 square miles, and must consequently be soon subdivided, it would be therefore useless to give its existing boundaries. Chief town, Franklin.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	6,160
do. do. females	-	-	5,159
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Total whites	-	-	11,319
Free persons of colour, males			11
do do. females			7
Slaves, males	-	-	1,049
do. females	-	-	1,040
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Total population in 1820,	-		13,426
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	42
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,788
do. in Manufactures	-	372
do. in Commerce	-	51

Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Howden, town in the E riding of Yorkshire. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated on the N side of the Ouse, 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Howell, township of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 354.

Howland, township of Trumbull county, Ohio, E from Warren. Population 1820, 625.

Hoxter, town of Westphalia, seat d on the Weser, eight miles NW of Corwey, 27 miles NE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 39 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands situated between the Island of Pomona and the N coast of Caithness-shire. It is 10 miles long. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Hoya, province of Hanover, with a capital of the same name, on the Allor, 23 miles SE from Bremen.

Hoye, town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, seated on the Weser, 13 miles NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 57 N.

Hua, or *Kahau*, large town of Asia, ca-

pital of Cochin-China, with a royal palace. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

Hubbard, township of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population 1820, 843.

Hubbardstown, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1127 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1367. It is situated on a branch of the river Ware, 45 miles W from Boston.

Hubbardstown, post village and township of Rutland county, Vermont, 40 miles NW from Windsor. Population 1820, 734.

Hubert, seigniory, Quebec county, Lower Canada.

Hubert, St. town of Austrian Luxemburg, with an abbey, 20 miles SE of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E. lat. 50 0 N.

Huddersfield, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Hudson, one of the most flourishing cities in the state of New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, in Columbia county, 115 miles N of the city of New York, and 30 S of Albany, in the lat. of 42 15 N. The foundation of the first house was laid in 1783, and in 1800 it contained 4048 inhabitants; and by the census of 1820, 5310. It is considered as the third town in the state in manufactures and the fourth in commerce. The site rises by a gentle acclivity from Hudson river; and the main street following the ascent extends above a mile from the water.

Hudson, river of New York. The basin of the Hudson, if we include Rariton bay and river, the bay of Newark, with its two small confluent rivers, Hackinsack and Passaic, and the contiguous part of Long-Island Sound, in the Hudson basin, we have before us a very curious connexion between inland and maritime navigation. Taken with this extension, the Hudson basin, reaches from Sandy Hook, N lat. 40 30, to the extreme sources of the Hudson, in N lat. 44 05, or above 250 miles in length, with a mean width of 40 miles, exclusive of the western part of the valley of the Mohawk above the mouth of the Schoharie river. This latter section includes a parallelogram of 60 miles long, and 35 wide. The whole basin spreading over an area of 14,600 square miles. The Hudson river is navigable for large ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany. The tide flows to Troy, to which small sloops ascend. When the two great canals of New York are

completed, the Hudson will have a water communication with lakes Champlain and Erie.

Hudson, post village and township of Portage county, Ohio, 12 miles NW from Ravenna. Population 1820, 491.

Hudson Bay, bay of N. America lying between 51 and 69 N latitude, discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW passage to the Pacific Ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. This bay communicates on the N by two straits, with Bassin bay, on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New South Wales, and on the W by New N orth Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts, on the S coast of James bay, by which name the S part of Hudson bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, but the former has been abandoned. On the W side of Hudson bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flamborough; and to the N of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of these Indians, he arrived at this river in 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it incumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72 N. By late observations the position of Heame's river, is found much more to the W than laid down by that traveller.

Hudson's House, factory of Hudson Bay Company on Saskatchewan river. Lon. W C 29 27 W, lat. 53 N.

Hudson's Strait, unites the Atlantic Ocean to Hudson's Bay.

Huena, island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is six miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elsinore; and fourteen N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Huesca, ancient town of Spain, in Arra-

gon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W, at. 42 18 N.

Huescar, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Huessen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnhem.

Huetta, old and small town of Spain, in New Castil, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Hughsville, post village, Patrick county, Virginia, about 75 miles SW by S from Fincastle.

Hulingsburg, post village, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, borough and seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I. who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a custom house, an exchange, and a town-hall. The stone bridge, over the river to Holderness; was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Hull, township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the S side of Boston harbour nine miles E from Boston. Population 1820, 172.

Hull's-cross roads, post office, Hartford county, Maryland.

Hull's store, post office, Pendleton county, Virginia.

Hulmville, post town, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Hulpen, town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Hulst, strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain, which may be overflowed. It has a very fine townhouse, 15 miles NW of Antwerp, and 17 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Humber, river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Holderness.

Humber, river of Newfoundland, flows W into the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Humber, small river of Upper Canada, in York county, falls into lake Ontario, a short distance W of York.

Humburstone, township of Upper Canada in Lincoln county, on lake Erie, between Bertie and Wainfleet.

Hommelstown, town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of

Swatara creek, nine miles E from Harrisburg and 27 NW from Lancaster. Population 1820, 418.

Hummoch, island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about six miles long. The rajah is supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. It has five leagues S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

Humphries, county of Tennessee, bounded by Perry S; Tennessee river, or Caroline W; Stewart N; and Dickson E. Length 30; mean width 25; area 750 square miles. Surface rather varying than hilly. Chief town, Reynoldsberg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	711
do. do. females	-	-	-	645
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	13
Slaves	-	-	-	132

Total population in 1810, - 1,511

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,824
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,698

Total whites - - - 3,522

Free persons of colour, males - 2

do. do. females - 1

Slaves, males - - - 264

do. females - - - 278

Total population in 1820 - - 4,067

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,048

do. in Manufactures - - 72

do. in Commerce - - 12

Population to the square mile, 5.

Humphreysville, post village, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the W side of Naugatuck, four miles above its junction with the Housatonic. This village was named from General Humphries who first introduced Merino sheep in the United States at this place. It is now the seat of an extensive woollen manufacture.

Humphreysville, post village, Union district, South Carolina.

Hungary, kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland and Silesia, W by Moravia, Austria, Stiria, S by Slavonia and Servia, and E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called

Tookay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Czerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful; and are estimated at seven millions. The trade principally consists in cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine; and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper. Population 8 580,000; consisting of Roman Catholics 4,000,000, Greeks 2 500,000; Calvinists 1,300,000; Lutherans 700,000; and Jews 80,000.

Hungerford, town in Berkshire; it is 64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Hungerford, township of Upper Canada, in Hastings county.

Hungry Bay, New York, Jefferson county. See *Sacket's Harbour*.

Hungry town, post town, Lunenburg county, Virginia.

Hunmanby, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Hunningueu, fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and formerly in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Hunterdon, county of New Jersey; bounded by Delaware river SW; Sussex county NW; Morris NE; Somerset E, and Middlesex and Burlington SE. Length 32; mean width 17; area about 540 square miles. Surface hilly; but with a soil generally productive in grain fruits and pasture. Chief town, Trenton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	11,448
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,302
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	687
Slaves	-	-	-	1,119

Total population in 1810 - 24,556

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	13,155
do. do. females	-	-	13,299
All other persons	-	-	91
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	26,545
Free persons of colour, males			711
do. do. females,			732
Slaves, males	-	-	295
do. females	-	-	321
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-		28,604

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized			113
Engaged in Agriculture	-		4,263
do. in Manufactures	-		1,955
do. in Commerce	-		206

Population to the square mile, 53.

Hunter, township of Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 1025.

Hunterstown, township of St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, 28 miles NW from Three Rivers.

Hunterstown, village of York county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles W from York.

Huntersville, post village, Lincoln county, North Carolina.

Huntingdonshire, county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part ; bounded on the N and NW by Northamptonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, and on the SW by Bedfordshire. Population in 1801, 37,568 ; in 1811, 42,208 ; and in 1821, 48,771.

Huntingdon, county town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester.

Huntingdon, town in Chittenden county, Vermont, on the S side of Onion river, 10 miles northward of Bristol, and 16 SE of Burlington, with about 450 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the S side of Housatonic river, about 16 miles N of Fairfield. Population in 1820, 2805.

Huntingdon, township in Suffolk county, New York ; situated on Long Island, 14 miles SE of Smithtown, and 36 NE of the city of New York. Population in 1820, 4935.

Huntingdon, county of Lower Canada, between the N boundary of New York, and Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers.

Huntingdon, township of Hastings county, Upper Canada, N from Thurlow.

Huntingdon, county of Pennsylvania, bounded SW by Bedford ; NW by Cambria ; N by Centre ; E by Mifflin ; and SE by Franklin ; length 48 ; mean width 30 ; and area 1185 square miles. This is a very mountainous county watered by the Juniata, and its various branches. Though generally rocky and barren, much very ex-

cellent soil skirts the streams. Chief town, Huntingdon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,522
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,146
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	110
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 14,778

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,231
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,635
All other persons	-	-	-	3

Total whites - - - - 19,869

Free persons of colour, males - 140

do. do. females, 128

Slaves, males - - - - 3

do. females - - - - 2

Total population in 1820 - - 20,142

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-			71
Engaged in Agriculture	-			3,208
do. in Manufactures	-			878
do. in Commerce	-			31

Population to the square mile, 17.

Huntingdon, borough, post town, and seat of justice, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Raystown, branch of Juniata, 45 miles NE from Bedford. Population 1820, 841.

Huntingdon township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on Bermudian creek, 12 miles NNE from Gettysburg. Population 1820, 1198.

Huntingdon, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles SW by W from Wilkesbarre, and on Fishing creek. Population 1820, 1274.

Huntingdon, East, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, between Jacobs creek, and Big Sewickly, 10 miles E from Greensburg. Population 1820, 1383.

Huntingdon, North, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, along Yough river, and between Big Sewickly and Brush creeks. Population in 1820, 2217.

Huntingdon, South, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, along Yough river, between Big Sewickly and Jacob's creeks. Population in 1820, 2004.

Hunting Sound, channel of North Carolina, in Carteret county, uniting Core Sound to the Main Ocean.

Huntingdon, township of Chittenden county, Vermont, 15 miles SE from Burlington. Population in 1820, 514.

Huntingdon, post village and township, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the Hou-

satonick, 17 miles W from New Haven. Population in 1820, 2805.

Huntington, post town and township, Suffolk county, Long Island, New York. The village is built upon a bay of Long Island Sound, and contains an academy. Population of the township, 1820, 4935.

Huntington, post village, Laurens district, South Carolina.

Huntington, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population 1820, 474.

Huntington, township of Ross county, Ohio, W off Sciota river. Population 1820, 981.

Huntington, township of Brown county, Ohio. Population 1820, 2350.

Huntingtown, post town, Calvert county, Maryland, on Hunting creek, 40 miles from Anapolis.

Huntsburg, township and post village, Franklin county, Vermont, situated near the line that divides this state from Lower Canada, at the distance of about 12 miles E of Lake Champlain.

Hunts-mills, post office, Huntingdon county, New Jersey.

Huntspil, small town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 31 11 N.

Huntsville, small post town in Surry county, North Carolina, 15 miles SW of Berthanna the Moravian town.

Huntsville, post village, Laurens district, South Carolina.

Huntsville, post town and seat of justice, Madison county Alabama, 113 miles S from Nashville in Tennessee. This is a new but very flourishing village, about 12 miles N from Tennessee river. Population 1820.

White Males, over	21	308
do. do, under	21	188
White Females, over	21	157
do. do, under	21	180
Black Males,		220
do. Females,		228
Free Males of colour,		22
do. Females do.		13

Total 1,306

Huntsville, post village, Robertson county, Tennessee.

Hurdwar, town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon 78 15 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Huron, one of the five great lakes, commonly called the lakes of Canada. It is in form of a triangle; the SW and NE, sides of which is about 200 miles: that of the SE 110 miles. Following the indentings of the shores lake Huron exceeds 1000 miles in circumference. It is almost separated into two lakes by a chain of islands, extending from its NW to SE side.

This chain retains its Indian name of Manitoulin, or *Islands of the Evil Spirit*. Lake Huron receives the discharge of lake Superior by St. Mary's strait; that of lake Michigan by the straits of Michilimakinak; that of Nipissing by the river du Francois, and discharges the accumulated mass into the river St. Clair.

Huron, river of Michigan territory, rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flowing E, enters lake St. Clair.

Huron, another river of Michigan territory, rises with the preceding and flowing SE, falls into lake Erie immediately S of the mouth of Detroit river.

Huron, river of the state of Ohio, rises in Richland and Crawford counties, and flowing north, enters Huron county, which it traverses and falls into lake Erie, 10 miles SE from the mouth of Sandusky bay.

Huron, lake, county of Ohio, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Cuyahoga and Medina counties, south by Richland, and west by Seneca and Sandusky counties in the lately acquired Indian territory. It is 35 by 40 miles in extent, and contains about 900 square miles. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire lands; beside several townships north of Medina county, and west of Black river. Sandusky bay, and lake Erie, skirt the whole northern boundary. Surface rather level and soil fertile. Chief town, Norwalk.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,678
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,990
Total whites	-	-	-	6,668
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,675

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	37
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,314
do. in Manufactures	-	190
do. in Commerce	-	62

Population to the square mile, 7.

Huron, post township in Huron county, Ohio, on the lake shore; distance, 47 miles westerly from Cleveland, and 110 north by east from Columbus. Lat. 41 25 N, lon. 5 36 W. Population in 1820, 651.

Hurst Castle, castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

Hussingabad, town of Hindoostan in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of

the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpou. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Huttonsville, post village, Randolph county, Virginia, on Roaring creek, and on the road from Clarksburg to Beverly, 35 miles SSE from the former.

Huy, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege; the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles WSW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Hyde, county of North Carolina; bounded SE and S by Pamlico Sound; W by Beauford, and N by Washington and Tyrrell. Surface level, and soil marshy, sandy and generally sterile. Chief town, German-town.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,829
do. do. females	-	-	2,258
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	90
Slaves	-	-	1,852

Total population in 1810 - - 6,029

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,599
do. do. females	-	-	1,642

Total whites	-	-	3,241
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	72
do. do. females	-	-	74
Slaves, males	-	-	801
do. females	-	-	779

Total population in 1820 - 4,967

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,464
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	12

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Hydra, or *Idra*, island of the Grecian Archipelago. See *Idra*.

Hydrabad, capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 352 miles N by E of Madrass. Lon. 78 51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Hydrabad, fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserapour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

Hypolite, *St.* town of France, now in the department of Gard lately in the province of Languedoc. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Hythe. See *Hithe*.

I

Ibarra, town of Columbia, in Quito, 42 miles NE from Quito.

Iberville, upper mouth of the Mississippi river, on the left side. It is a small outlet leaving the Mississippi, 14 miles below Baton Rouge. Water only enters this channel at high flood. After flowing about 20 miles, and receiving from both sides the drain of the adjacent low lands, Iberville joins the Amite. Schooners drawing 5 feet water, ascend the Amite to the mouth of Iberville, and those of 2 or 3 feet draft are navigated up the latter, to the mouth of the Spanish bayou, 5 or 6 miles.

Iberville, parish of Louisiana; bounded by the bayou Iberville, Mississippi river, and bayou Plaquemine N and NW; Atchafalaya river SW; parish of Ascension SE and E, and Amite river NE. Length 35; mean width 10; area 350 square miles. Surface dead level, and soil exuberantly fertile; but except along the streams, the streams not arable, on account of being subject to annual overflow. Staple cotton. Chief town, St. Gabriel.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	786
do. do. females	-	-	643
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	45
Slaves	-	-	1,205

Total population in 1810 - 2,679

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,120
do. do. females	-	-	899

Total whites - - - 2,019

Free persons of colour, males	-	60
do. do. females	-	56
Slaves, males	-	1,256
do. females	-	1,023

Total population in 1820 - 4,414

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	44
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,624
do. in Manufactures	-	14

Engaged in Commerce - - - 22
Population to the square mile, 12½.

Iberi, lake of South America, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers. It is rather an overflowed country than a real lake.

Iberville, or *St. Gabriel*, post village, on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the parish of Iberville, 18 miles by water and 6 by land, below the outlet of bayou Iberville.

Iborg, or *Iberg*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 30 NE of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Ica, province of Peru, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Ica, capital of the province of Ica, 140 miles ESE from Lima. Lon. WC 1 30 E, lat. 13 50 S.

Iceland, large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66 N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whale-bone, and seahorses teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

Ichwell, village in Bedfordshire, with a fair on April 5.

Ickleton, village in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on August 2d.

Ickworth, town in Suffolk, with a market

on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles NW of Ipswich, and 74 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Icolmkill, formerly *Iona*, famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long, and one broad; but is very fertile. This once celebrated seat of royalty and learning is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Ida, *Mount*, lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half starved goats.

Ida, mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Nacolia Proper, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha la-Nueva, town of Portugal, in Beira, five miles SW of Idanha la-Vella.

Idanha la Vella, town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponsul, 25 miles NE of Castel-Branco, and 25 N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, town of Austria in Illyria, in the circle of Adesberg, remarkable for its mines of quicksilver. Lon. 14 08 E, lat. 46 N.

Idstein, town of Germany, in Weteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

If, island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Igis, town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoea with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Iglaw, considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 SE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Iglesias, town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Gagliari. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 39 18 N.

Ignatius, *Point*, on the north side of the strait of Michilimacinau, 8 miles W from Mackinau island.

Ihor. See *Johore*.

Ilay. See *Islay*.

Iak, or *Jalak*, town of Nubia, on the Nile supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilants, town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

Ilchester, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Welis, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Ildefonso, St., village of Spain, in New Castile, five miles N of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-works and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapotacos, St. town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera. Lon. 27 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilberton, village in Northumberland, four miles S of Wooler.

Ilfracombe, seaport and corporate town in Devonshire. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Ilheus, seaport of Brazil, in Bahia, at the mouth of a river, and on a bay of the same name. Lon. W C 37 18 E, lat. 14 34 S.

Ilheus, seaport of Brasil, in South America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheus, it is seated in a fertile country, and is 150 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

Ilheus, or *Rio los Ilheus*, province of South America, subject to Portugal.

Ilkuch, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines, mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Ill, river of Germany, which rises near Basle, and falls into the Rhine.

Ille, town of France, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and lately in the province of Rousillon, 10 miles SE of Perpignon. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Iller, river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Illesnaguen, strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

Illinois, river rises near the S end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW course, falls into the Mississippi, 18 miles above the Missouri. See *Illinois, state of*.

Illinois, state of the United States, between lake Michigan, the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

Miles.

Illinois has a boundary on N lat. 42 30, 210
Along Michigan lake and Indiana to

Wabash river, - - - 216

Down Wabash to the junction with
Ohio, - - - 150

Down the Ohio to its junction with
Mississippi, - - - 130
Thence up the Mississippi to the north-
west angle of the state, - - 500

Having an outline of 1206

Area 58,900 square miles = 35,696,000
acres.

Extreme South. North lat. 37 00.

Extreme North. North lat. 42 30.

Greatest length from the junction of
Ohio and Mississippi, to North lat. 42, 380
miles. Mean width, 150 miles.

Illinois is the fourth state of the United States in respect to extent of territory, and the first in point of fertility of soil. Excepting Georgia, it is also the state whose climate and seasons differ most at the north and south extremities. Extending through five degrees of latitude, Illinois embraces the greatest extent north and south, of any section of the United States. New York only reaching through four and a half; and Georgia about an equal distance. The latter is indebted to the greater inequality of its surface, for the superior variety of its climate.

Illinois is a country of very little inequality of surface compared with its great extent. The lower or southern part is rolling rather than hilly, and not one eminence in the state, it is probable, would reach 600 feet above the common level.

In point of soil Illinois admits a similar classification with Ohio and Indiana; though in proportion to extent, the former has less wet irreclaimable land, and more rich prairie than the two latter. The state may be considered as rolling in its southern and western, and level in its eastern and north-eastern sections.

In its central parts the prairies almost vie in extent with those of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Their margins are generally composed of rich soil, which as elsewhere deteriorates in receding from the woods. Extensive, however, as are the prairies, the much greater proportion of the state is covered with forest timber of growth suitable to the soil and climate.

The Illinois river is an object, however, that though its entire course is within the state of the same name, yet from some peculiar circumstances in its natural history it becomes rather a subject of general than local interest.

In examining the rivers of the Ohio valley flowing from its right slope, we find their currents slow towards their sources, and gaining accelerated rapidity in their progress towards their common recipient. The causes of this increased velocity of current has been discussed and explained. This common characteristic distinguishes the Muskingum, Sciota

Great Miami, and Wabash, but does not extend to the Illinois. The latter has many traits peculiar to itself; the most remarkable of which are the immensity of its bed, and the uniformity of its current. What may in strictness be designated the bed of Illinois is from two to three miles wide, and in some places even more. This space would seem to indicate an ancient quantity of water far greater than now flows down that river. In fact the present appearance of the stream much more resembles a strait than river, in the simple acceptance of the latter term. The water flows gently, and in a great measure uniform in all its length. Rapids there exists none worth notice in Illinois, and except at very low water, but very little local acceleration is any where perceptible.

The country around the southern extremity of Michigan lake is mostly composed of level swamp intersected by interlocking streams, or rather lagoons. This is more particularly the case between the lake and the heads of the Plain branch of Illinois. Here the face of the globe so nearly approaches to a perfect level, as to produce almost stagnation in the waters, and leave them nearly balanced on this table land.

Lake Erie is elevated 565 feet above tide water in the Hudson at Albany. The distance from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, is 28 miles; from Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron 35 miles, and through the straits of Michilimackinac 10 miles, or the entire length of current between Lakes Erie and Michigan is 73 miles. Of this distance the current is every where gentle except the efflux of St Clair river from Lake Huron at Fort Gratiot, where a strong current rather than rapid continues about 2 miles. An allowance of 6 inches per mile is too high an estimate; but in this instance we will assume that rate; and consequently allow an elevation of $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the surface of Lake Michigan over that of Erie, and give to the former $601\frac{1}{2}$, or in round numbers 600 feet above tide water in the Hudson, and about 500 above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. The existence of the Gulf stream demonstrates that the surface of the Gulf of Mexico is elevated at least 100 feet above that of the Atlantic Ocean between the Chesapeake and New York bays inclusive. The point of confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, at the city of Pittsburgh, is above the surface of Chesapeake bay, within a trifle of 800 feet. All these estimates are formed, on mathematical operations, or on the result of analogical induction, almost equally certain; and the singular facts are developed, that if channels were open from Pittsburgh into Erie and Michigan, the Ohio would flow into the latter with a

descent of 200 feet in about 400 miles, and into the former 235 feet in little more than 100 miles.

If we allow 361 feet, as the difference of level, between the water at the mouth of Ohio, and the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 230 miles by water between the mouths of Illinois and Ohio; a fall of 6 inches per mile would amount to 150 feet, which, added to 361, yields 476 feet as the height of the mouth of Illinois above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico.

We have already determined that of Lake Michigan to be 600 feet, therefore differing only 36 feet from the Mississippi at its junction with the Illinois.

It has been determined by repeated experiment, that loaded boats of considerable size can pass from the Mississippi through Illinois, into the Canadian sea, and *vice versa*. Very little current is found in the small, and very short streams, which interlock with the sources of the Illinois, and flow into the southern extremity of Michigan; therefore the sources of Illinois cannot be much above the surface of Lake Michigan. Fifteen or twenty feet is as much as the data before us will justify; of course the whole volume of Illinois, from a point opposite the head of Chicago river, in a distance following the windings of upwards of 400 miles, does not fall 60 feet.

The face of the globe may in vain be examined, to find any other spot, except the sources of Orinoco, and the Rio Negro, in South America, where nature so easily to internal communication by water is equal to that we have this moment surveyed. If we glance an eye over the immense regions thus connected; if we regard the fertility of soil, the multiplicity of product which characterize those regions; and if we combine those advantages afforded by nature, with the moral energy of the free and active people which are spreading their increasing millions over its surface, what a vista through the darkness of future time opens. The view is indeed almost too much for the faculties of man. We see arts, science, industry, virtue, and social happiness already increasing in those countries beyond what the most inflated fancy would have dared to hope, thirty or forty years ago.

Civil and political subdivisions of Illinois, with the result of the census of 1820, annexed.

Countries.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	To square mile
Alexander,	626	410	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bond,	2,931	600	5 nearly.
Clark,	931	500	2 nearly.
Crawford,	3,022	500	6
Edwards,	3,444	970	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Franklin,	1,763	864	2
Gallatin,	3,155	900	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Jackson,	1,542	720	2

Jefferson,	691	970	
Johnson,	843	486	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madison,	13,550	600	22
Monroe,	1,537	324	5 nearly.
Pope,	2,610	611	4
Randolph,	3,492	860	4
St. Clair,	5,253	720	7
Union,	2,362	430	5
Washington,	1,517	900	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wayne,	1,114	800	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
White,	4,828	830	6 nearly.
<hr/>			
55,211	13,495	4	

The foregoing estimate is confined to the southern and settled parts of Illinois. The whole state is calculated to embrace 58,900 square miles; it is obvious, therefore, that but comparatively a small part of this state is yet inhabited by civilized settlers. Taken as a whole, it is, however, from the tenor of the best information, the most fertile continuous tract of land in the United States; and in a peculiar manner accessible to navigation.

By the census of 1820, there were found in Illinois, whites, 53,788; free coloured persons, 506; and slaves, 917: the whole amounting to 55,211, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	598
Persons engaged in Agriculture	-	12,395
do. do. in Manufactures	-	1,007
do. do. in Commerce	-	233

Illinois was admitted into the confederation as an independent state, in December, 1818

The progressive population of Illinois since 1810, has advanced with considerable, though unequal celerity with that of Ohio and Indiana, but nevertheless with constant and considerable rapidity. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 12,282, and in 1820, had risen to 55,211.

Illock, strong town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ilm, or *Stadt Ilm*, town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg-Rodolstadt, 14 miles S of Erfurt.

Ilmene, lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Iminster, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 miles W by S of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Illyria, vague name for the regions NE from the gulf of Venice. It has in no age been clearly defined. Since 1816, the title of *kingdom of Illyria*, has been given to that part of the Austrian empire, included in Carinthia, Carniola, Friule, Civald, Istria and Croatia. It is again subdivided into the governments of Laybach and

Trieste. Area 15,500 square miles. Population, 1,060,000.

Ilse, river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S falls into the Danube at Illsadt.

Isley, *East*, town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 miles W of London. Lon. 1 22 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ist, town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Iststadt, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Istrop, town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23 N.

Itten, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Illzhofer, town of Suabia, in the territory of Halte.

Imenstadt, town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Imbro, woody and mountainous island in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game, and is about 20 miles in circumference.

Imeritia, country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Ossetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital. Imeritia, is now, politically subject to Russia, but in its own municipal concerns independant.

Immenhausen, town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Immenstadt, town of the county of Koenegsegg in Suabia. It is situated on a small river 14 miles SE of Isny.

Imola, populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santarno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Imperial, pleasant town of South America, in Chili, seated on a craggy rock in a charming country. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38 40 S.

Inchcolm, island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh.

Inchkeith, desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying

midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long, and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Indapour, seaport of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Independence, township of Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 1850.

Independence, township of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population 1820, 354.

Independence, post village and seat of justice, Bond county, Illinois, on Kaskaskia river, 65 miles a little N of E from St. Louis.

India, extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter, namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam and Tonquin, which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary and Thibet. See *Hindoostan*.

Indiana, state of the United States; bounded by Ohio river S; the state of Illinois W; lake Michigan NW; Michigan territory N; and state of Ohio E.

Indiana has an interior boundary on Ohio river opposite Kentucky, from the mouth of Great Miami, to that of Wabash, of - - - 336 miles

Up Wabash river to a meridian line extending from North lat.

39 23, - - - 150

Along meridian line to Lake Michigan, - - - 160

Along Lake Michigan, to North lat. 41 45, - - - 32

East along parallel of North lat. 41 45, to the north-east angle

of the state, - - - 110

Due south to the mouth of Great Miami, - - - 185

Having an outline of 973

Area 34,000 square miles; 21,760,000 acres.

The longest line that can be drawn in

Indiana, is from its south-west to its north-east angle, 325 miles.

Its mean breadth between Ohio and Illinois, 150 miles.

Extreme south, at the mouth of Wabash, 37 49.

Extreme north, along the territory of Michigan, 41 45.

The position of this state lying lengthwise, north and south, exposes it to considerable vicissitude of seasons and difference of temperature. It is, still less than Ohio, marked by bold and prominent scenery. Advancing towards the lowest depression of the Mississippi basin, its surface is in most places monotonous, and in the central and northern parts level and marshy. In every general attribute, the two states of Ohio and Indiana, have, however, so much resemblance, that the same terms of description apply to both. They are in fact naturally, one undivided part of the right slope of the Ohio valley; and as such might be connected in geographical description.

The prairies which we have found commencing in Ohio, expand in entering Indiana. The central flat, or table land, is also wider in the latter than in the former. The sources of the Illinois, Wabash, St. Joseph, and Maumee, are all on this table land. The Maumee is a very remarkable stream. Its two superior branches, the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, unite in Indiana. The St. Mary's river rises in Allan, and Mercer county in Ohio, and pursues a north-west course of 65 miles to Fort Wayne. The St. Joseph river rises in Michigan, within less than 20 miles of the mouth of Maumee, flows 80 miles south-west to Fort Wayne, unites with the St. Mary's river at that place, and forms the Maumee. The latter, literally turns upon its constituents, flows north-east 60 miles, and falls into the extreme south-west angle of Lake Erie.

From the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, at Fort Wayne, to the navigable sources of Wabash is not 10 miles.

The country before us, is one widely extended flat, interspersed with small lakes, low, long ridges of arable land, and much swamp. Prairies extend themselves between the streams. The waters are sluggish in their descent. The country around the extreme south bay of Lake Michigan, has the appearance of the sea marshes of Louisiana. Low flooded prairies intersected by lakes and interlocking creeks. No eminences are seen; one unbroken horizon encircles the eye. It is the same, timber excepted, at the mouth of the Maumee. I sailed in a very clear morning into the bay at its mouth, and very carefully swept my eye repeatedly around

the limit of vision, but none, not the smallest swell in the landscape met my view. The resemblance to many a scene I had previously examined in Louisiana was indeed striking. The resemblance is, however, still more strong at the bottom of Michigan, at the north-west part of Indiana.

In proportion to extent, Indiana does not possess as much arable land as does Ohio. That part of both states, lying within 100 miles of Ohio river, is, as I have already observed, a continuation of one natural section, and of course similar in common physiognomy. This tract would be found to enter Indiana, near where its western meridian leaves the Wabash, and winding through the state, between the sources of White and Wabash rivers, would enter Ohio in Mercer county; and following in the latter state the general course of Ohio river, would merge into Lake Erie, between Black and Huron rivers in Huron county.

This fine margin includes all the hilly, and most of the rolling tracts of both states; leaving to the north-west, the level plains we have already noticed. It will at once be seen by a glance on a map of both states, that the level region of Indiana is much more comparatively extensive than that of Ohio.

The civil and political subdivisions of Indiana are the following, with the result of the census of 1820, subjoined.

Counties	Inhabitants	Square miles	To square mile
Clarke,	8,709	256	34
Crawford,	2,583	250	10
Davies,	3,432	378	9
Dearborn,	11,468	410	23
Delaware,	3,677	5,400	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dubois,	1,168	378	3
Fayette,	5,950	400	15 nearly.
Floyd,	2,776	360	8
Franklin,	10,763	576	18
Gibson,	3,876	430	9
Harrison,	7,875	410	19
Jackson,	4,010	470	8
Jefferson,	8,038	360	22
Jennings,	2,000	300	6 2-3
Knox,	5,437	410	13
Lawrence,	4,116	400	10
Martin,	1,032	910	1
Monroe,	2,672	324	8
Owen,	838	520	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Orange,	5,368	360	15
Perry,	2,330	400	5
Pike,	1,472	410	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Posey,	4,061	430	9
Randolph,	1,808	540	3 1-3
Ripley,	1,822	432	4
Scott,	2,334	270	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Spencer,	1,882	324	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Sullivan,	3,498	630	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Switzerland,	3,934	324	12
Vanderburgh,	1,798	240	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Vigo,	3,390	720	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash,	147	8,000	
Warrick,	1,749	410	4
Washington,	9,039	470	19
Wayne,	12,119	470	26
	147,178	27,372	5

The foregoing estimate embraces all that part of Indiana purchased from the Indians, and subdivided into counties. A large parallelogram, extending across the entire northern part of the state, and containing about 6,630 square miles, continues yet Indian territory. This, added to 27,372, yields within a very small fraction, the same general area which is given in page 431.

In a review, however, of the settled parts of Indiana, the counties of Wabash and Delaware with the adjacent Indian county, ought to be excluded, as their extent is beyond every reasonable proportion to their population; and more, these counties are mere momentary divisions of convenience, occupying the central, and otherwise unappropriated parts of the state. Rejecting therefore the area of these three sections, amounting together to 20,022 square miles, the actually inhabited section of Indiana will be restricted to 13,972, say 14,000 square miles. Deducting 3824, the number of persons given by the census, as inhabitants of Delaware and Wabash, from 147,178, will yield a balance of 143,354, as the compact mass of population in Indiana, on 14,000 square miles, or a little more than 10 to the square mile.

The progressive population of this state has been exceedingly rapid, since 1800, at which epoch it stood at 5640. In 1810, the inhabitants amounted to 24,520. The next period of ten years swelled the population, as we have seen, to 147,178.

This increasing body is composed of whites, 145,758; free persons of colour, 1230, and 190 slaves.

They are classed by the census thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	833
Engaged in agriculture,	-	61,315
Do. manufactures,	-	3,229
Do. commerce,	-	429

Indiana was admitted into the union as a state, December, 1816.

Indiana county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Westmoreland SW; Armstrong W; Jefferson N; Clearfield NE; and Cambria SE. Length 33; breadth 23; area 770 square miles Surface hilly broken and soil generally rocky and except near the streams barren. It is separated from Westmoreland by the Connaugh river, and mostly drained by the creeks of that stream and others flowing into the Allegha-

ny, but on its extreme eastern border, the west branch of Susquehannah has its source. Chief town, Indiana.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,199
do do. females	-	-	-	3,001
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	14
Slaves,	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - 6,214

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,463
do do. females	-	-	-	4,358
Total whites	-	-	-	8,821
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	35
do. do. females	-	-	-	26
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820. - 8,882

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	78
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,950
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	304
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 11.

Indiana, post town and seat of justice, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 26 miles SE from Kittanning, and 35 NE from Greensburg.

Indiana, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania.

Indian-Old-Town, island and township of Penobscot county, Maine, in Penobscot river just above the great falls. Population about 500 Indians.

Indian rivers. There are several small streams so called in the United States. One Washington county, Maine, between Addison, and Jonesborough ; another New Hampshire ; one of the sources of the Connecticut ; one in New York ; the western branch of the Oswegatchie ; a stream of Sussex county, Delaware, heading with the Nanticoke river, and flowing east enters Rehoboth a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S from Hinlopen ; a sound of Florida on the Atlantic coast, N lat. 27 ; and a river of Louisiana, a branch of New river.

Indian-river, hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, on Indian river. Population 1820, 1887.

Indian-town, village, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the left side of the Choptank river, three miles SW from New Market.

Indian-town, post village, Currituck county, North Carolina, 59 miles ENE from Edenton.

Indian-town, post village, Williamsburg district, South Carolina, on Cedar creek, 80 miles NNE from Charleston.

Indian-Wheeling, creek of Belmont

county, Ohio, falls into Ohio river, opposite Wheeling in Virginia.

Indies, East, name given by Europeans, to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Molluccas : between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes, besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under their several heads.

Indies, West, name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma. Cuba is the most western of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage ; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World, was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country : and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles : and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour : and the same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia and part of the Virgin Islands. Cu-

ba, Porto Rico and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards. The French have Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Desenda, Hispaniola and Martinico. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curacao, Sada, and St. Martin. The Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands.

Indigirka, large river of Russia in northern Asia, rises in the Yablonoy mountains, about 170 miles from the sea of Ochotsk; and flowing a little E of N by comparative courses 700 miles falls into the Northern Ocean, 350 miles E from the mouth of the Lena.

Indore, or *Endore*, modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs; 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

Indrapore, Dutch Settlement on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 160 miles NW of Bencoolen.

Indre, department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Soire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, department of France, which include the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Industry, post town and township, Somerset county, Maine, 13 miles W from Norridgewock. Population 1820, 796.

Indus, great river of Hindocstan Proper, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moulton, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moulton, proceeding in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, it enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW from the gulf of Cutch.

Ingatestone, town in Essex 23 miles NE of London.

Ingersols-store, post village, Seneca county, New York.

Inglesville, post town, Montgomery county, Virginia, 105 miles SW from Lexington, and 235 miles NE from Knoxville.

Inglesheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors, seated on the river Salva, on an eminence from whence there is a charming prospect, five miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Ingleton, town in the W riding of Yorkshire.

Ingling, town of France; now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine.

Ingolstadt, handsome town of Germany and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is seated on the Danube, five miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingria, province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great, wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721.

Inhambania, kingdom of Africa, lying under the equator. Tonqua is the capital.

Inn, river of Germany which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course NE through Bavaria passes by Kufstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

Innaconda, fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situated on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeitling. See *Inverkeitling*.

Innicher, town of Germany, in the Tirol, situated on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Innislochran, or the *Sandy Island*, island in the river Shannon, where there was a monastery.

Innisfail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Innisfallen, island in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster.

Innishannon, town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, situated on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Dublin, and six miles from Kinsale.

Innishirkan, island between Cape Clear island and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

Inniskilling, town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50 W. lat. 54 25 N.

Innthal, district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

Innviertal, extensive district of the Austrian empire, between the Danube Inn, and Sabza.

Inowsladslaw, strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia,

with a fort and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37 miles NE of Gnesnia, and 70 W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Inspirac, populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Instadt. See *Passau*.

Insterburg, city of Lithuania, in Prussia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about three thousand, trade principally in beer and grain. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Interlachen, town of Switzerland, 32 miles SE of Bern.

Inverary, royal borough in Argyleshire, seated on the NW side of Loch Eyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles NW of Edinburgh and 45 of Glasgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Inverary, small borough in Aberdeenshire, situated on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

Inverbervie. See *Bervie*.

Inveresk, village in Edinburghshire, situated on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the Frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverkeithing, royal borough in Fifeshire, situated on the Frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay with a good harbour, and considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Inverlochty, ancient castle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in Invernessshire.

Inverness, royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situated on the S bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour. To the W of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 57 34 N.

Inverness-shire, includes the subdivisions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Skie, and Harris, with a small part of Ross-shire and Murrayshire. It is bounded on the N by Ross-shire; on the E by Nairnshire, Murrayshire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S by Perthshire and Argyleshire; and on the W by the Western Sea.

It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds with pastures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the most barren counties in Scotland. Population 1801, 74 292; in 1811, 78,336; and in 1821, 91,157.

Inverness, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on the waters of Becancour river, 50 miles SSW from Quebec.

Ionian, or *Republic of the Seven Islands*.

This recently established nominal republic, is composed of the islands along the SW coast of Greece, from lat. 36 to 40. The seven principal islands, which gives name to the state, are Corfu, ancient Corcyra, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo. Entire area, about 1500 square miles, and peopled by 200,000 inhabitants. Since the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, the Ionian republic has been abandoned to the British government.

Iowa River, of the NW territory of the United States, rises with the Des Moines river, and flowing parallel, falls into the right side of the Mississippi, at N lat. 41.

Ipsala, *Cypsala*, or *Skipsalar*, town of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 20 miles above its mouth and 45 miles below Adrianople.

Ipsala, town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ipsara, ancient *Psyra*, small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 12 miles NW from Scio. Population about 16,000.

Ipswich, borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guild-hall, two hospitals, a free-school, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Ipswich, sea port and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the river Ipswich, 12 miles S of Newburyport, and 10 NW of Beverley, in the lat. of 42 43 N, and lon. of 71 W. Population in 1820, 2553.

Irac, in Asia, divided into *Irac Arabia*, and *Irac Agemi*. *Irac Arabia*, or *Babylonian Irac*, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and forms the Pachalic of Bagdad. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac Agemi, or *Persian Irac*, province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac Arabia and Kusistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and

Ghilan, on the E by Khuzistan, and on the S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

Irasburg, post village and township, of Orleans county, Vermont, 40 miles S from Montpelier. Population 400.

Irbitskaia, town of Russia, in Peru, on the Irbit river, 140 miles NE from Ekaterinenberg. Lon. 62 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Ireby, town in Cumberland; it is 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Iredell, county of North Carolina; bounded by Mecklenburg S; Lincoln SW; Burke W; Wilkes NW; Surry N, and Rowan E. Length 40; width 20; area 800 square miles. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil fertile. Chief town, Statesville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,312
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,223
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	5
Slaves	-	-	-	2,432

Total population in 1810, - 16,172

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,040
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,018
Total whites	-	-	-	10,058
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,438
do. females	-	-	-	1,550

Total population in 1820 - 13,071

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,462
do. in Manufactures	-	-	345
do. in Commerce	-	-	29

Population to the square mile, 16.

Irekin, *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Ireland, large island of Europe, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is 280 miles in length, and 160 in breadth; bounded on the E by St. George's channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the Ocean. It contains about 19,436,000 acres. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ul-

ster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W: and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow: Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford: and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture, is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situated for foreign trade on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boye, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are Dromore, Down, and Connor, Londonderry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore and Ardagh, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossory, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork, and Ross, Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Killybeg and Achonry. Formerly, this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and 32 peers (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland, are elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to

time, by the king. The country people in Ireland, uncorrupted by commerce, are remarkably hospitable, and very warm in all their affections. The stranger, who has dwelt in a commercial city, and been long inured to that general neglect of the pious offices of humanity, which the incessant pursuit of gain produces, on passing through their country, is surprised at the earnestness they manifest in serving him, or in helping him on his way: he is also astonished on observing how these simple people reckon upon a similar disposition, as a thing of course, in the country about: "I am sorry I cannot go with you now, but when you get to the house beyond, why Mr. Such-a-one will send a boy with you, till you are after crossing the bog, and then you will soon be at the village; and why, if you cannot stay all night with them, they will some of them go with you." Such are the unaffected replies the traveller meets with in this hospitable land; and even in the towns, formality and etiquette, are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. It is a most grievous circumstance, that this amiable people should sometimes be provoked to rise upon those who are over them, when, unhappily giving a loose to their revenge, they sometimes commit such violent acts, as to induce those who do not know their provocations, to think they are wantonly barbarous, instead of barbarously avengeful. The condition of the common people has been always very wretched: they were so poor, and it was so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently went into other countries to seek their fortunes; and, particularly, great numbers went over to the plantations in America. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and butter-milk; the favourite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them, but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous customs, as well as every other trace of wretchedness and degradation, will vanish in time, and such measures be taken as shall remove all restrictions on their trade and commerce, and admit them to an equal share of all the advantages enjoyed by the empire of which they make a part. Dublin is the capital.

Population of Ireland in 1821.

LEINSTER.

COUNTIES.

Carlow	-	-	-	-	81,287
Drogheda Town	-	-	-	-	18,118
Dublin County	-	-	-	-	160,274
Dublin City	-	-	-	-	186,276
Kildare	-	-	-	-	101,715
Kilkenny County	-	-	-	-	157,096
Kilkenny City	-	-	-	-	23,230
King's County	-	-	-	-	132,319
Longford	-	-	-	-	107,702
Louth	-	-	-	-	101,070
Meath	-	-	-	-	174,716
Queen's County	-	-	-	-	129,391
Westmeath	-	-	-	-	128,042
Wexford	-	-	-	-	169,304
Wicklow	-	-	-	-	115,162
					<hr/>
					1,785,702

MUNSTER.

Clare	-	-	-	-	209,595
Cork county	-	-	-	-	702,000
Cork City	-	-	-	-	100,535
Kerry	-	-	-	-	205,037
Limerick County	-	-	-	-	214,286
Limerick City	-	-	-	-	66,042
Tipperary	-	-	-	-	353,402
Waterford County	-	-	-	-	127,679
Waterford City	-	-	-	-	26,787
					<hr/>
					2,005,363

ULSTER.

Antrim	-	-	-	-	261,601
Armagh	-	-	-	-	196,577
Carrickfergus T.	-	-	-	-	8,255
Cavan	-	-	-	-	194,330
Donegal	-	-	-	-	249,483
Down	-	-	-	-	329,348
Fermanagh	-	-	-	-	130,399
Londonderry	-	-	-	-	194,099
Monaghan	-	-	-	-	178,183
Tyrone	-	-	-	-	259,691
					<hr/>
					2,001,966

CONNAUGHT.

Galway county	-	-	-	-	268,921
Galway town	-	-	-	-	27,827
Leitrim	-	-	-	-	105,976
Mayo	-	-	-	-	297,538
Roscommon	-	-	-	-	207,777
Sligo	-	-	-	-	127,879
					<hr/>
					1,053,918

SUMMARY.

INHABITANTS.

Leinster	-	-	-	-	1,785,702
Munster	-	-	-	-	2,005,363
Ulster	-	-	-	-	2,001,968
Connaught	-	-	-	-	1,053,918
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Total

6,846,949

N. B. When the deficiencies in this table shall have been supplied by the final returns of the enumerators, as certified by the Magistrates, the total number of the inhabitants will, it is thought, amount to upwards of seven millions.

Ireland, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on Pitt lake, 50 miles S from Quebec.

Ireland, New. See *Britain, New.*

Irish Sea, that wide strait of the Atlantic Ocean, between Great Britain and Ireland.

Irishtown. See *Kilkenny.*

Izab, town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 110 miles SSW of Cabul. Lon. 68 25 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Izkeu, or *Irkien.* See *Yarkand.*

Irkutsk, city of Asiatic Russia, on the Angara river. It is the capital of the vast government of the same name. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Irkutsk, largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertshinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

Irois, *Cape*, western extremity of Hispaniola, or St Domingo.

Iron-acton, village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 miles NE of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

Irondequoit, bay of lake Ontario, in Monroe county, New York.

Irondequoit, creek of Monroe county, New York, discharges its waters into the bay of the same name. The Grand Western Canal of New York crosses this creek, by very expensive and massive works. See *Navigating Inland.*

Iron Mountains, local term for that ridge of the Appalachian chain, which separates North Carolina from Tennessee.

Iroquois, *Pointe Aux*, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the river St. Lawrence, six or seven miles above the Rapid plat, it is advantageously situated for commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence.

Irrawaddy, or *Iravati*, principal river of the Birman empire. It rises in the mountains of Tibet, and flowing nearly S falls into the bay of Bengal at about lat. 16 N, forming like the Ganges a large delta. The geography of the Irrawaddy is yet very imperfect.

Iryomango, considerable island, and one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

Ironam, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

Irtysk, large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kamucs, and running from the S to NE falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk.

Irville, post village, in the western part of Muskingum county, Ohio, 12 miles NW from Zanesville.

Irvine, or *Irwin* river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E, passes by Dervall, Newmills, Galston and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, royal borough and seaport in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 32 N.

Irwell, river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

Irwin, county of Georgia, bounded by Florida south, by Early W; Doolen N; Telfair NE; and Appling E; length 70; breadth 48; area 3360 square miles. The Ocklockonne, Suwauny and Little St.illa rivers rise in this county; the general surface is level.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	172
do. do. females	-	-	-	200

Total whites	-	-	-	372
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0

Slaves, males	-	-	-	27
do. females	-	-	-	12

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	411
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	131
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Isabella, ancient town of St. Domingo, founded by Columbus, about 90 miles E by N from Cape Francois.

Isabella, St. island of the South Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568. It lies off the Intendancy of Guadalaxara. Lat. 21 50 N.

Isbellsville, post village, Christian county Kentucky.

Ischia, island of Naples; ancient *Oenaria*, or *Pitheusa*, 15 miles in circuit, lying

three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is full of agreeable valleys which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Iselstein, town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Issel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

Isenarts, or *Eisenarts*, town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Isenach, town of Germany, in the circuit of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of duke. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Isenburg, large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on a river, eight N by E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Isenberg, principality of Germany, divided between the houses of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt.

Isenghein, town of the Netherlands, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Mander. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Iser, river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Isere, department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Isertohn, or *Lohn*, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles from Cologne, where they manufacture ribands, &c.

Isernia, town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Isigni, seaport of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 48 20 N.

Isis. See *Thames*.

Islands, Bay of, bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name.

Island creek, township of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1617.

Islay, or *Ila*, island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which

has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Population about 12,000. Area 154,000 acres.

Isle, aux Petite Bois, small island of Alabama, between the gulf of Mexico and Pascagoula sound.

Isle aux Crudres, island and seigniory, Northumberland county, Lower Canada, in St. Lawrence river.

Isle aux Noix, island of Lower Canada, in Sorrel river, about 11 miles below its efflux from lake Champlain.

Isle-Adam, town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Isleborough, township of Hancock county, Maine. Population in 1820, 639.

Isle of Beeves, island of North America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle-Dieu, small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 55 N.

Isle-de France. See *France*, *Isle of*.

Isle Jesus, island and seigniory, Effingham county, Lower Canada. It is situated NE from the island of Montreal, with an intervening channel of St. Lawrence river.

Isle-Jourdain, town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle of Orleans, island, county, and seigniory, Lower Canada, in St. Lawrence river, commencing four miles below Quebec.

Isle-Rousse, town of Corsica, on the sea-coast, 35 miles SW of Bastia.

Isle and Vilaine, department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben. See *Eisleben*.

Isle of Wight, county of Virginia, bounded by Nansemond SE; by Backwater river or Southampton SW; Surry NW; and James river NE. Length 30; mean width 15; area 450 square miles. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Smithfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,161
do. do. females	-	-	2,286
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	698
Slaves	-	-	4,041
Total population in 1810	-	-	9,116

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,354
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Free white females	2,522
All other persons	21
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Total whites	4,904
Free persons of colour, males	448
do. do. females	490
Slaves, males	2,233
do. females	2,064
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Total population in 1820	10,139

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	6
Engaged in Agriculture	2,925
do. in Manufactures	270
do. in Commerce	40

Population to the square mile, 22.

Isle Royal, long island of lake Superior, 100 miles in length and 40 wide in some places.

Isleworth, village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London, Near it is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Isle Verte, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada, on the SE side of St. Lawrence, 104 miles below Quebec.

Isleborough, township of Hancock county, Maine, one mile W from Castine. Population 1820, 630.

Isles of Shoals, seven small islands, about nine miles SSE from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. They form a part of Rockingham county, and Staten Island, the last forms the township of Gosport.

Isle de St. John, seigniory, Devon county, Lower Canada, on the SE side of the St. Lawrence, 45 miles below Quebec.

Isle du Portage, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada, on the SE side of St. Lawrence, 85 miles below Quebec.

Islington, village in the county of Middlesex, on the N side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin, and in the conqueror's time, was written Isledon, or Isendon.

Islip, town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. By the late inland navigation it has a communication with the river Thames, Humber, and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.

Islip, post town on Long Island, in Suffolk county, New York. Population 1820, 1156.

Ismail, strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The garrison whose bravery merited, and from a generous foe would have received the highest honours, were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the

amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismid, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bythinia, situated on the sea of Marmora. Lon. 29 47 E. lat. 40 37 N.

Isny, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Isnic, town of Turkey, in Asia in Natio- lia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour, but an aqueduct. the Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Isola, seaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Isora, town of Spain in Catalonia, seated near a mountain at the foot of a rivulet.

Ispahan, celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The inhabitants were computed at about 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has three large suburbs, called Juia, Hassenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE of Bussarah, and 1400 SE of Constantinople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Issel, or *Yssel*, river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen; and running by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

Issel, or *Yssel*, Little, river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Issel, or *Yssel*, Old, river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Issel at Doesburg.

Issequiba, flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demarary. It was taken by the English in 1796.

Issoire, ancient town of France, now

in the department of Puy de Dome, and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Issoudun, town of France, now in the department of Indre, and lately in the province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings, and is seated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Is-sur-Tille, town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or and lately in the province of Burgundy, seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

Istria, kind of peninsula of Illyria, lying on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil and pasture: there are also quarries of fine marble. Istria now forms a part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, one of the finest and most celebrated countries of Europe; bounded on the NNW and NE by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E by the gulf of Venice; and on the S and W by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length from Aosta, at the foot of the Alps, in Mount Blanc, Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, in Naples, is about 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25 or 30. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterwards, of that more astonishing usurpation *the dominion of the pope*. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the two extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the alterations made by the late French government, the whole country was divided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of the Milanese and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of the latter is the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of the Modenese is the duchy of Parma, to the SW of which lay the republic of Genoa; and

SE of Genoa, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The pope's territories lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this is the kingdom of Naples. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E and N of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the pope's dominions, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and in 1802, it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In 1806, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. In December following, the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom was divided into departments, and the city of Milan was the capital. But the important changes that have lately taken place in Europe, have again deranged the political situation of this country. The kingdom of Italy has been overturned; and although a part of its territories has been restored to its former possessors, yet the greater part was first provisionally taken possession by Austria, and by the Congress of Vienna, finally incorporated into the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situation of the countries it contains: in these on the NE side of the Apennines, it is more temperate; but on in the SW it is very warm, in Campagno di Roma, and the Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia, Asia Minor, Greece, Africa and Syria and were not the natural products of the soil.

This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. Further particulars of this country will be found under the names of its particular divisions, as Naples, &c.

Italy is now subdivided into the kingdom of the two Sicilies; states of the Church; Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Austrian Italy; Sardinia; Parma; Modena; Lucca; and San Marina. Area 117,000 square miles. Population about 20,000,000.

Italy, township of Ontario county, New York, on Canandaigua lake. Population in 1820, 728.

Itamaria, island of Brazil in Pernambuco, about 10 miles long and 2 broad.

Itchen, river in Hants, which rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Ithaca, now *Thiaki*, island of the Mediterranean sea, situated between Cefalonia and Santa Maura. Lon. 21 E, lat. 38 36 N. It now forms one of the Ionian islands.

Ithaca, post village and seat of justice, in Tompkins county, New York, at the head of Cayuga lake, about 40 miles above Cayuga bridge. Population about 150, A

steam boat now plies between Ithaca and the lower part of the Cayuga lake.

Itzehoa, ancient and handsome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Iverdun. See *Iverdun*.

Ives, St. seaport and borough in Cornwall. It is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ives, St. town in Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, six miles NE of Huntingdon, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Ivica, island of the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic, or Pithycusae group, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, village in Buckinghamshire, has a market on Friday, six miles SW of Dunstable, and 32 NW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Ivrea, ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and an ancient castle. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Ivry, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It had a benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ivy Bridge, village in Devonshire, 11 miles NE of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; the river Arme runs through the village.

Ixworth, village in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Ixworth, town of Cornwallis county, Lower Canada, 70 miles below Quebec.

J

Jaar, river rising near Tongress, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE course falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

Jablunka, town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles SE of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

Jacca, ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and

fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Huesca. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Jaci-d'-Aguila, seaport town on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

Jacksonburg, post town in Colleton county, South Carolina; situated on the W side of Edisto river, 30 miles W of Charleston,

Jacksonburg, post town in Scriven county, Georgia, 59 miles SW of Savannah.

Jackson, or *Hitchcock*, township of Hancock county, Maine, 25 miles NW from Castine. Population in 1820, 385.

Jackson, township of Washington county, New York. Population in 1820, 2004.

Jackson, post village, Louisa county, Virginia.

Jackson, county of Ohio, around the Sciota salt works, erected into a county in 1816; and bounded by Lawrence S; Sciota SW; Pike W, and Ross NW; Hocking N; Athens NE, and Gallia SE. Length 30; width 20; and area 490 square miles. Surface generally hilly and broken. Mineral productions stone coal, and salt, or perhaps more correctly salt water. Chief town, Jackson.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,999
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,711

Total whites	-	-	-	3,710
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	18
do. do. females,	-	-	-	18
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,746
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	901
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	94
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 7½.

Jackson, post town and seat of justice, Jackson county, Ohio, 28 miles SE from Chillicothe, and 73 in the same direction from Columbus.

Jackson, township of Jackson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 334.

Jackson, township in the southern part of Franklin county. Population in 1820, 310.

Jackson, township of Wayne county. Population in 1820, 236.

Jackson, township of Pickaway county. Population 1820, 975.

Jackson, NE township in Pike county. Population in 1820, 853.

Jackson, township of Knox county. Population in 1820, 1128.

Jackson, township of Champaign county, containing in 1820, 600 inhabitants.

Jackson, township in the southern limits of Monroe county. Population in 1820, 574.

Jackson, township in Stark county. Population in 1820, 521.

Jackson, township of Perry county. Population in 1820, 860.

Jackson, township in the western borders of Montgomery county, and adjoining the

county of Preble. Population in 1820, 1099.

Jackson, township of Preble county. Population in 1820, 615.

Jackson, the northwesternmost township of Muskingum county. Population in 1820, 330.

Jackson, county of Indiana, on White river; bounded SE by Scott; S by Washington; W by Lawrence; NW by Monroe; N by Delaware, and E by Jennings. Length 30; mean width 19; area 570 square miles. Chief town, Brownstown.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,107
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,867

Total whites	-	-	-	3,974
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	19
do. do. females	-	-	-	17
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,010
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	650
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	53
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, 7.

Jackson, county of Illinois; bounded by the Mississippi river SW; by Randolph N W and N; Franklin E, and Union S. Length 30; mean width 24; area 720 square miles. Chief town, Brownsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	844
do. do. females	-	-	-	659

Total whites	-	-	-	1,503
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	24
do. females	-	-	-	15

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,542
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	18
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	234
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	30
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	20

Population to the square mile, 2 nearly.

Jackson, post town and seat of justice, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, 12 miles NW from Cape Girardeau, and about 10 miles in a direct line from the Mississippi river.

Jackson, county of West Tennessee; bounded S by White; W by Smith; N by Monroe county in Kentucky, and E by Overton. Length 28; mean width 18; area 500 square miles. Cumberland river crosses this county in an oblique direction from NE to SW. The surface is rather

waving than hilly. Chief town, Williamsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,548
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,364
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	8
Slaves	-	-	-	481

Total population in 1810 - - - 5,401

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,453
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,281

Total whites - - - - 6,734

Free persons of colour, males - 56

do. do. females - 53

Slaves, males - - - - 341

do. females - - - - 409

Total population in 1820 - - - 7,593

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 4,311

do. in Manufactures - - - 105

do. in Commerce - - - 14

Population to the square mile, 15.

Jackson, county of Georgia; bounded by Clark SE; Walton SW; Hall and Habbersham NW, and Franklin and Madison NE. Length 25; mean width 20; area 500 square miles. Chief town, Jefferson.

Population in 1810

Free white males - - - - 4,424

do. do. females - - - - 4,518

All other persons except Indians not

taxed - - - - 11

Slaves - - - - 1,816

Total population in 1810 - - - 10,569

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - - 3,187

do. do. females - - - - 3,159

Total whites - - - - 6,346

Free persons of colour, males - 5

do. do. females - 7

Slaves, males - - - - 967

do. females - - - - 1,030

Total population in 1820 - - - 8,355

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 2,520

do. in Manufactures - - - 150

do. in Commerce - - - 28

Population to the square mile, 16½.

Jackson, NE county of Alabama, N off Tennessee river, bounded by Tennessee river SE; by Decatur county SW; and by Franklin and Marion counties N. It is nearly in form of a triangle; 30 miles

by a direct line along Tennessee river, an equal distance on Decatur county, and an equal distance along the S boundary of Tennessee; area 375 square miles. Soil on the streams, and intervals fertile. Staples, cotton and grain.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 4,220

do. do. females - - - 3,909

Total whites - - - - 8,129

Free persons of colour, males - 49

do. do. females - - - 34

Slaves, males - - - - 271

do. females - - - - 268

Total population in 1820, - - - 8,751

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 2,654

do. in Manufactures - - - 68

do. in Commerce - - - 12

Population to the square mile, 23.

Jackson, county of Mississippi, bounded by Mobile county in Alabama E; by the gulf of Mexico S; Hancock SW; and by Perry and Greene counties in Mississippi N. Length 42; mean width 30; area 1250 square miles. Surface flat in the south; and hilly in the middle and northern parts. Soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some good land, however, lies along the Pascagoula and its branches, which intersect this county, flowing from the NW, N and NE.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - - 712

do. do. females - - - - 588

Total whites - - - - 1,300

Free persons of colour, males - 29

do. do. females - - - 32

Slaves, males - - - - 148

do. females - - - - 173

Total population in 1820 - - - 1,682

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 8

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 452

do. in Manufactures - - - 11

do. in Commerce - - - 10

Population to the square mile, 1½.

Jackson, township of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Tulpehocken creek, six miles E from Lebanon, and on the dividing line between Lebanon, and Berks counties. Population in 1820, 1748.

Jacksonsburg, small post town, in the eastern part of Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, eight miles N from Hamilton.

Jackson borough, Colleton district, South

Carolina, on the right bank of Edisto river, 34 miles W from Charleston.

Jacksonborough, Scriven county, Georgia on the point between Briar creek and Beaver-dam creek, about 70 miles NW from Savannah.

Jacksonsburg, post town and seat of justice, Campbell county, East Tennessee, 50 miles NE by N from Knoxville.

Jacksons-Mills, post office, Harrison county, Virginia.

Jacksons river, rises in the S angle of Pendleton county, Virginia, and flowing SSW enters Bath county, through which it meanders by comparative courses about 50 miles, and turning abruptly to NE joins Cowpasture river, and together forms James river.

Jackson town, post village, Jackson county, Tennessee.

Jacksonville, settlement or town, in Violet township, Fairfield county, Ohio, 18 miles from Lancaster, on the road from that town to Delaware.

Jacksonville, or *Telfairton*, post village and seat of justice, Telfair county, Georgia, near the north bank of the Ockmulgee river, about 70 miles W from Savannah.

Jacksonville, township of Adams county, Ohio, 20 miles E from West Union. Population 1820, uncertain.

Jacobs creek, branch of Yough river, in Pennsylvania.

Jacobstown, township of Belmont county Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Jacques Cartier, river of Lower Canada, rises into the intermediate space between the river St. Anne, and Jeane, and flowing SW falls into the NE side of St. Lawrence river in the SE angle of the Barony of Portneuf.

Jacques Cartier, seigniori, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, extending from the N bank of St. Lawrence river, between the seigniori of D'Auteuil, and the barony of Portneuf, crossing the rivers Jacques Cartier, Savonnis, and St. Anne.

Jaen, strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Bueza. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

Jaen, province of Spain in the E part of Andalusia, bounded W by Cordova; S by Granada; E by Murcia, and Granada, and N by La Mancha. Area 4730 square miles. Population about 210,000. Jean is the capital. Staples, wine, oil, silk and corn.

Jaen de Bracamoros, province of Colombia in Quito, bounded N by Loja and Quixos; E by Mainas, and S and W by Peru. Population 13,000. See *Colombia*.

Jaen, city of Colombia, in the province of Jaen, about 300 miles S from Quito. Lon. W C 1 30 W, lat. 5 25 S.

Jaffa, town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles NW of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

Jaffnapatam, seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the N end of the island, 100 miles N of Candy. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 9 45 N.

Jaffrey, post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, lying near the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts, about 70 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 25 eastward of Connecticut river. Population 1820, 1339. Great Monadnock mountain is in this township.

Jagarnaut, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 48 miles S of Cattaek. Lon. 86 6 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Jagerndorf, town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name; seated on the Oppa, 13 miles NW of Trappan. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Jaghire, district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English East India Company. It extends 101 miles along the coast, from Alemparve on the S, to Lake Pullicate on the N, and is 47 miles inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St. largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd Islands, 10 miles long and five broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pom-pions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

Jago, St. capital of Chili, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. Beside the cathedral, there are three parish churches, and eight monasteries. The inhabitants, about 40,000, are native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. 71 45 W, lat. 34 10 S.

Jago-de-Cuba, St. formerly capital of the island of Cuba. Lon. W C 1 28 E, lat. 20 15 N.

Jamaica, island of the West Indies, dis-

covered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W of St. Domingo, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 170 miles long and 60 broad, containing 4,080,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E to W, whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes, from the remote plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. The central mountains of Jamaica rise in some of their peaks to 7430 feet above the level of the Ocean. The seasons partake of the variety of elevation. The southern slope of the island spreads into immense plains, generally covered with sugar cane. The whole cultivated surface of the island, amounts to about 1,000,000 of acres. The government of Jamaica is a true British colonial establishment, vested in a governor, appointed and only amenable to the crown; a council composed of 12 members whose powers emanate from the same source with those of the governor; and a house of assembly composed of 43 members who are elected by, and represent the freeholders.

The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly pears, melons, pompions, guavas and many other sorts. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town, is the seat of government. Progressive population of Jamaica.

1746.

Whites	-	-	-	-	10,000
Slaves	-	-	-	-	112,428

1812,

Whites and free coloured persons	40,000
Slaves	319,912

Jamaica, township of Windham county, Vermont, 35 miles SW from Windsor. Population about 1000.

Jamaica, fine post village of New York, Queens county, Long Island, 13 miles E from New York. Population of the township, about 2500. The village contains an academy, and three or four places of public worship.

Jamana, capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Astan, 150 miles W of Eleatif.

Jamba, city of the Hither India, and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 31 21 N.

Jamboli, territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

Jambi, or *Jambis*, seaport and small kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 0 59 N.

James Bay, the southern extension of the sea of Hudson, or Hudson's bay. It abounds with islands of various extent, and reaches as far south as lat. 52 N, receiving a number of rivers, some of which are of great length and magnitude, the principal are Albany, Moose, Hurricane, and East Maine.

James City, county of Virginia, between York and James river, and bounded by Warwick SE; James river and Chickhominny river SW; New Kent NW; and York river and York county NE. Length 23; mean width about 8; and area 184. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil generally sterile. Chief town, Williamsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	686
do. do. females	-	-	668
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	420
Slaves	-	-	2,320

Total population in 1810 - - 4,094

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	511
do. do. females	-	-	506
Total whites	-	-	1,017
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	218
do. do. females	-	-	249
Slaves, males	-	-	888
do. females	-	-	789

Total population in 1820 - - 3,161

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,144
do. in Manufactures	-	44
do. in Commerce	-	1
Population to the square mile.	17.	

James city, post town, Madison county, Virginia.

James, island on the coast of South Carolina, between Stono river, and Charleston harbour.

James Island, island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16.0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

James Town, ancient town in James City county, Virginia, planted as early as 1607, and made the seat of colonial government; it is situated on the N bank of James river, in lat. 37 9 N, and lon. 74 10 W, at the distance of eight miles S from Williamsburg, and 32 SE from Richmond. It is now in ruins.

James river, river of Virginia, is formed from two branches, Jacksons river, and Cowpasture river, both rising in Bath and Pendleton counties, and uniting in the northern angle of Bottetourt county. It thence flows by comparative courses SSE 35 miles to Patonsburg, where it turns to ENE 20 miles to the foot of the Blue ridge, in Rockbridge county, and receiving from the north a large accession of water, by the Great Calpasture river, turns to SE and pierces the mountain, at lat. 37 35, and lon. W C 2 30 W. From its passage through the Blue Ridge, this noble stream, with many partial windings, but a general comparative course of a little south of east, 270 miles unites with Chesapeak bay between Old Point Comfort and Lynhaven bay. Its mouth between Hampton and the mouths of Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, is known by the name of Hampton Roads.

The tide flows up James river to the first falls at Richmond. Ships of the line of the largest class can enter its mouth. Vessels of 40 guns can be navigated to James town, and those of 250 tons to Warwick, smaller vessels of 125 or 150 tons ascend to Rockets about one mile below Richmond. A canal cut around the falls or rapids, opens a boat navigation 230 miles still higher.

The Board of Public Works in Virginia, have given many statements of the utility, and suggested the practicability of a canal connexion between James and Ohio rivers. In order to enable the reader to form his own opinion on this interesting subject, from correct data, the following geographical notice and table are subjoined. It will be perceived from the table, that to connect James and Kenhawa rivers, two routes are proposed; one by Jacksons and Greenbriar rivers; and another by Craigs creek branch of James river, and by Sinking creek branch of Kenhawa.

Mr. Briggs, in a communication to the board of works, through Mr. Peyton, its secretary, has given the general levels of

the sources of Craig's creek, that branch of James river which interlocks with Sinking creek branch of Kenhawa, in the great valley SW of the Blue Ridge. These elements are of the utmost consequence in forming a correct idea of the country over which canals are designed to be drawn, to unite James and Kenhawa rivers. The following short geographical description will serve to inform the reader of the locality of the two creeks so particularly noticed in the annexed table.

Craig's creek is formed by two branches, John's creek, and Craig's creek proper, both rising in Giles county, in Virginia, at N lat. 37 20 and S 30 W lon. from W C. Both branches flow northeast into Botetourt county, in which they unite, and fall into James river, about 15 miles below the junction of Jackson's and Cowpastures rivers, after a comparative course of 40 miles.

Sinking creek rises between Pond and Walker's mountains, and between John's and Craig's creeks, in Giles county, flows southwest 25 miles, and falls into Great Kenhawa, at N lat. 37 17, and W lon. 3 42 from W C.

	Miles.	Perches,	Above tide, feet,
James river at the mouth of Craig's creek -			925
To the mouth of John's creek, following the bends of the watercourse	48	300	270
Highest spring tributary to Craig's creek - -	8	266	2398
To the lowest point on the dividing ridge - - -	0	116	2551
To the nearest stream tri- butary to Sinking creek	0	98	2509
To the mouth of Sinking creek - - -	34	51	1585
Following James river up to the mouth of Jack- son's river, and thence to the mouth of Bish- op's creek, dividing Bath from Botetourt county, the point of junction be- tween Jackson's river and Dunlap's creek was found to be - - -			1238
Thence to the lowest point on the dividing ridge	16	69	2478
To the mouth of Howard's creek into Greenbriar ri- ver, near Lewisburg, in Greenbriar county -	12	00	1640
From the mouth of Sink- ing creek to that of Greenbriar river, is 55 miles, and from the mouth of Howard's creek to that of Green- briar river, 50 miles.			

Elevation of mouth of	<i>M. P. Ft.</i>	
Greenbriar - - -		1333
To Bowyer's Ferry -	46 130	930
Kenhawa at the foot of the		
Great Falls - - -	20 240	589
Ohio river at the mouth of		
Kenhawa - - -	94 000	481

The reader, from a comparison of the relative elevations of any given route hitherto rendered navigable by canals, can easily determine the probability of effecting such an object, by either of the above routes, through the Appalachian ridges.

Jamestown, township of Newport county, Long Island, embracing and commensurate with Convenient island. Population in 1820, 448. Beaver tail lighthouse is at the S end of the island.

Jamestown, town of Chatauque county, New York. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Jamestown, post town, Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Jamestown, small town or village, in Silver creek township, Green county, Ohio, containing one store.

Jamestown, borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 53 51 N.

Jamestown, town of Barbadoes, in the W side of the island.

Jamesville, post village in Manlius township, Onondago county, New York, 4 miles E from Onondago Hollow.

Jamesville, post village, Clarendon district, South Carolina.

Jamtland, province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It is in general mountainous. The eastern part is a champaign country, watered with several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. The country produces excellent oats, and abounds in good turnips. It contains alum quarries, sandstone, slate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock crystals, lead ore, two new built copper-works, and a place where salt-petre is refined. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians.

Janeiro, province of Brazil, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E, SE, and S; St. Paul's SW, and Minas Geraes NW. Length 380; mean width 100, and area 380,000 square miles. The tropical latitude and exposure to the Atlantic Ocean, renders this fine province capable of producing most of the vegetable staples of highest value. Sugar is its chief production. Janeiro is its capital city.

Janeiro, Rio De, city of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name, stands at the head of a large bay or basin,

surrounded by lofty mountains. The opening of the harbor to the Ocean is about one mile wide, and is defended by fort Santa Cruz, built upon an immense mass of granitic rocks. The city rises like the steps or seats in an amphitheatre, and the houses built of stone along straight and well paved streets, produces a fine effect from the water. It is the mart of an immense and increasing inland trade. Population above 100,000. Lon. W C 35 E. Lat. 22 56 S.

Janna, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by Archipelago. It is the Thesaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 miles W of Larissa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Janikale, *Janikaleh*, or *Jenikale*, town, seaport, and fortress of Russia, in Taurida, and in the straits of Taman. It commands the passage from the Euxine, or Black Sea, into the sea of Azoph. Lon. 36 25 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Janowitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Jao-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang.

Japan Islands, of Asia, between 30 and 40 N. lat. and between 130 and 144 E lon. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Sacock, or more correctly Sikokf, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Bougo.—The third in magnitude is called Kiusu and these are surrounded by a great number of smaller. The whole group averages about 90,000 square miles and is peopled by at least 30,000,000 of inhabitants. It is the most exclusive and detached of all the civilized nations of the world. Much has been said, and it is probable little correctly understood in Europe respecting the government, religion, internal policy, and manners of this great nation. A secular and Hierarchical emperor have been named, presenting a striking resemblance to Europe during the middle ages, and to Mahometan Asia, during the decline of the Califate, and affording a similar intricacy to bewilder, and perplex foreigners, and fill their observations with fable and absurdity.

According to Galown in the latest European authority, the Japanese are remarkable for, order, intelligence and temperance and the country for its culture, and neat appearance. A prudent jealousy of Europeans has saved Japan from the fate of Hindoostan, and mortifications of China. The country produces in itself nearly all the luxuries and all the necessities of human life.

Japara, seaport on the N coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Juquemel, town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S coast, 32 miles SSW of Port au Prince. See *Jacquemel*.

Jagues, river of the United States, falls into Missouri from the N about lat. 43 N.

Jargeau, town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 miles ESE of Orleans.

Jarisberg, town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, five miles N of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III., obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulesme.

Jaromitz, town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, nine miles N of Koniggratz.

Jaron, town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm-trees and their excellent fruit. It is 95 miles S by E of Shiras. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslaw, town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is included in the kingdom of Galicia, and seated on the Seine, 55 miles W of Lemberg. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Joroslau, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Volga, 145 miles NNE of Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Jasenitz, town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stettin.

Jasper, county of Georgia, bounded by Jones S; Henry and Newton W; Walton N; Morgan NE; and Putnam E. Length 25; mean width 18; and area 450. This county lies along the east side of the Ocmulgee river, and was justly named in honour

of sergeant Jasper, who replaced the U. S. flag on the parapet of fort Moultrie at Charleston, when shot off by a British cannon, in the attack made by Sir Peter Parker.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,828
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,258

Total whites	-	-	-	2,086
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	12

Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,767
do. females	-	-	-	2,727

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,614
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	14
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,021
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	261
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	42
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Population to the square mile 32½.

Jasque, town of Persia, in the province of Meeran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 57 4 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Jassy, city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well fortified place, defended by a castle. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians. It is seated on the Pruth, 170 miles NNE of Bucharest. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Java, island of the E. Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118 E lon. and 6 to 8 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore, which renders the air unhealthy; but it rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours and towns, with many little islands near the shore. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses, but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September

ber and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has always been considered in a high degree unhealthy, but this observation applies correctly only to the sea coasts. The interior is in many places, high, airy, temperate and healthful. The fruits, grains and other vegetables of nearly all climates are found on this island, but their culture depends upon suitable elevation.

Java was originally colonised by the Dutch; it was taken in 1811, by the British, but has been since restored to the king of the Netherlands.

Java-head, W end of Java, towards the straits of Sunda.

Java Sea, lies between Java and Borneo.

Jay, post town and township, Oxford county, Maine, 20 miles NE from Paris. Population in 1820, 1614.

Jay, township and post village, of Orleans county, Vermont, about 50 miles N from Montpelier.

Jayme, San, town of Columbia Varinas, on the Aspuri river, 200 miles SW from Caracas. Lon. W C 9 E, lat. 7 50 N.

Jay point, post village, Oxford county, Maine.

Jean, St. town of France, now in the department of Moselle, formerly in the province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon 7 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Jean-d'Angely, town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente, lately in the province Saintonge. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

Jean-de-Laune, St. town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or, lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Jean-de-Latz, St. town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, lately in the province of Basques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia, and 12 SW of Bayonne. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Jean-de-Maurienne, town of Italy in Savoy, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean-Pied-de Port, St. town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance

of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which in this country are called Ports, and defended by a citadel upon an eminence. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Jean Rabel, town of St. Domingo, on the sea coast, 12 miles NE from St. Nicholas le Mole. Lon. W C 3 53 E, lat. 19 55 N.

Jed, river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, borough in Roxburghshire, situated on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

Jeddo, capital of all Japan, a city situated on the NE coast of the island of Nippon. Population 1,000,000. Lon. 140 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Jefferson, post town and township, Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1820, 1577.

Jefferson, post village and township, Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 252.

Jefferson, county of New York; bounded by lake Ontario W; St. Lawrence river N W; St. Lawrence county NE; Lewis county SE, and Oswego S. Length 47; mean width 25; and area about 1170 square miles. Surface broken in the interior, but level towards lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river. The substratum generally a shell limestone, which in many places, particularly near Black river, and around Sacket's Harbour approaches near the surface. Soil much diversified, but generally well calculated for the production of grain and pasturage. Chief town, Sacket's Harbour.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,216
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,884
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	40
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810, - 15,140

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	17,599
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,213
Total whites	-	-	-	32,812
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	79
do. do. females	-	-	-	56
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	4

Total population in 1820 - 32,952

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 787

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	8,907
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,603
do. in Commerce	-	-	134
Population to the square mile, 29 nearly.			

Jefferson, township of Schoharie county, New York, on the most elevated ground between the Susquehanna and Mohawk rivers, 50 miles SW from Albany. Population in 1820, 1573.

Jefferson, township of Morris county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 1231.

Jefferson, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Armstrong and Venango W; Warren N; McKean NE; Clearfield SE; and Indiana S. Length 46; mean width 26; and area 1200 square miles. This county is watered by Sandy Leek creek, Tobys creek, and other branches of Allegany river, the surface is hilly and broken, and soil generally rocky, or much broken. Some highly fertile soil skirts the streams, but is mostly of a middling quality.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	85
do. do. females	-	-	75
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	0
Total population in 1810			161

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	303
do. do. females	-	-	248
Total whites			551
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	4
do. do. females,	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820			561

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	18
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	124
do. in Manufactures	-	-	31
do. in Commerce	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.			

Jefferson, township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river, above and along Ten Mile creek, 22 miles SE from Washington. Population in 1820, 1158.

Jefferson, county of Virginia bounded by the Potomac river, NE; by the Blue Ridge or Loudon county, SE; Frederick SW; and Berkley W and NW. Length 20; mean width 15, and area 300 square miles. This county limited on the NW by the Opequan river; on the NE by the Potomac; and traversed towards the Blue Ridge by the Shenandoah, and lying in the Great Limestone valley is one of the most

productive grain and fruit counties of Virginia. Its surface is pleasantly variegated by hill, and dale, and well watered.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	4,196
do. do. females	-	-	3,771
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	352
Slaves	-	-	3,532
Total population in 1810			11,851

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	4,510
do. do. females	-	-	4,197
Total whites			8,707
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	131
do. do. females,	-	-	117
Slaves, males	-	-	2,211
do. females	-	-	1,921
Total population in 1820			13,087

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	89
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,650
do. in Manufactures	-	-	880
do. in Commerce	-	-	71
Population to the square mile, 43.			

Jefferson, county of Georgia, bounded by Emanuel S; Washington W; Warren NW; Columbia N; Richmond NE; and Burke E. Length 33; mean width 20; and area 660 square miles. It is traversed by the main stream, and drained by several branches of Ogechee river. Surface undulating, and soil sandy. Chief town, Louisville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,893
do. do. females	-	-	1,853
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	29
Slaves	-	-	2,336
Total population in 1810			6,111

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,010
do. do. females	-	-	1,922
All other persons	-	-	2
Total whites			3,934
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	1,571
do. females	-	-	1,525
Total population in 1820			7,056

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3

Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,542
do. in Manufactures	-	85
do. in Commerce	-	38

Population to the square mile 10½.

Jefferson, post town and seat of justice in Camden county, Georgia, on the right bank of the Great St. Illa, 50 miles SW from Darien, and 25 NW from St. Marys.

Jefferson, post town and seat of justice, Jackson county, Georgia, on one of the head branches of Oconee river; 80 miles N from Milledgeville, and 20 NW from Athens.

Jefferson, county of Alabama, bounded S by Tuscaloosa; SW by Pickens; NW by Marion; N by Blount; NE by St. Clair; and SE by Shelby. Length 46; mean width 30; and area 1380 square miles. It is traversed by the main stream of the Tuscaloosa. Chief town, Elyton. This county is not embraced by the census of 1820.

Jefferson, county of Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, bounded by that stream NW; by Claiborne N; uncertain on the E; by Franklin S; and Adams SW; length 30; breadth 18; area 540 square miles. Besides the Mississippi river, this county is watered principally by Fairchilds and Coles creeks, in the centre, and by the sources of Homochitto river, and Bayou Pierre, towards its eastern extremity. It is bounded along the Mississippi by a selvedge of low and perfectly level land. This flat is followed at a distance of from one to four or five miles by what is known as the Mississippi bluffs. With the bluffs commences a surface generally moderately hilly, and covered by a very dense forest which continues to the utmost eastern limits of the county. The soil of the Mississippi below the bluffs a deep and highly fertile loam, but mostly subject to annual inundation. The soil of the bluffs, and generally on the waters of Coles and Fairchilds creeks, the soil is highly productive, but gradually deteriorates towards the branches of Homochitto and Bayou Pierre, and terminates in open pine woods, with a sterile soil. Staple cotton. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,250
do. do. females	-	-	939
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	20
Slaves	-	-	1,792

Total population in 1810 4,001

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,157
do. do. females	-	-	1,297
Total whites	-	-	3,154
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	14

Free persons of colour, females	-	-	19
Slaves, males	-	-	2,032
do. females	-	-	1,603

Total population in 1820 6,822

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	746
do. in Manufactures	-	-	84
do. in Commerce	-	-	23

Population to the square mile, 12½.

Jefferson, county of East Tennessee, bounded by Sevier SW; Holston river N W; Grainger county N; Hawkins NE; Greene E, and Cocke SE. Length 30; mean width 12; and area 360 square miles. This county is traversed by Nolachucky, and bounded by Holston river, and contains much good soil. Chief town, Dandridge.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,304
do. do. females	-	-	3,148
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	74
Slaves	-	-	783

Total population in 1810 7,309

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,045
do. do. females	-	-	3,985
Total whites	-	-	8,030
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	453
do. females	-	-	439

Total population in 1820 8,953

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,395
do. in Manufactures	-	-	215
do. in Commerce	-	-	18

Population to the square mile, 25.

Jefferson, post town, Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Jefferson, county of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river W and NW; Henry NE; Shelby E, and Bullitt S. Length 28; mean width 18½; and area about 520 square miles. This country is remarkable from lying opposite to the Ohio rapids. The surface is waving, though not hilly. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Louisville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,705
do. do. females	-	-	4,233
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	114
Slaves	-	-	4,347

Total population in 1810	-	13,399
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	7,510
do. do. females	-	6,155
All other persons	-	2

Total whites	-	13,667
Free persons of colour, males	-	123
do. do. females	-	92
Slaves, males	-	3,630
do. females	-	3,256

Total population in 1820	-	20,768
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	190
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,850
do. in Manufactures	-	1,080
do. in Commerce	-	247
Population to the square mile, 40.		

Jefferson, eastern county, Ohio, bounded N by Columbiana county, E by the Ohio river, S by Belmont, and W by Harrison. It is 27 miles long from N to S, and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and contains about 500 square miles. The principal waters are Yellow creek, Cross creek and Short creek, beside Ohio river. The soil is generally very fertile, and the climate healthy. Chief town, Steubenville.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	8,778
do. do. females	-	8,358
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	124
Slaves	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	17,260
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	9,462
do. do. females	-	8,852

Total whites	-	18,314
Free persons of colour, males	-	105
do. do. females,	-	112
Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	18,531
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	209
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,519
do. in Manufactures	-	1,235
do. in Commerce	-	49
Population to the square mile, 37.		

Jefferson, post town, township, and seat of justice, Ashtabula county, Ohio. It contains a brick court house of 40 by 50 feet area, and a school house. It is situated on Mill's creek, about 10 miles from

the shore of lake Erie, 35 miles N from Warren. The village is at lat. 41 45 N. Population of the township in 1820, 150. *Jefferson*, township of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 349.

Jefferson, township in the northern border of Muskingum county, on the right side of Muskingum river. Population in 1820, 829.

Jefferson, eastern township of Franklin county. Population in 1820, 559.

Jefferson, SE township of Ross county, Ohio, on Sciota river. Population in 1807, 1407.

Jefferson, post town of Pickaway county, Ohio, in Pickaway Plains on Sciota river, 28 miles below Columbus, 3 below Circleville, and 16 above Chillicothe.

Jefferson, eastern township of Madison county, Ohio, on Little Darby creek. Population in 1820, 345.

Jefferson, township of Logan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1169.

Jefferson, NW township of Fayette county. Population in 1820, 892.

Jefferson, northern township of Sciota county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 469.

Jefferson, township of Adams county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 916.

Jefferson, NW township of Preble county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 876.

Jefferson, one of the central townships of Montgomery county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1339.

Jefferson, county of Indiana, bounded by Ohio river SE; Clarke SW; Scott W; Jennings NW; Ripley N, and Switzerland NE. Length 25; mean width 15; area about 360 square miles. Surface hilly and soil fertile. Chief town, Madison.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	4,134
do. do. females	-	3,792

Total whites	-	7,926
Free persons of colour, males	-	54
do. do. females	-	58

Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	8,058
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	153
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,452
do. in Manufactures	-	271
do. in Commerce	-	27
Population to the square mile, 22.		

Jefferson, county of Illinois, bounded by Franklin S; Randolph SW; Washington W; Bond NW; Crawford N; Wayne E, and White SE. Length 35; breadth 34; and area 970 square miles. Surface rather level.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	387

Free white females	-	-	302
Total whites	-	-	639
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	1

Total population in 1820 - 691

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	191
do. in Manufactures	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	6

Population to the square mile $\frac{3}{4}$.

Jefferson, county of Missouri, bounded by the Mississippi river E; St. Genevieve, and Washington counties S; Franklin W, and NW, and Merrimac river, or St. Louis county N. Length 30; width 25; and area about 650 square miles. Surface considerably broken, and soil except partially rather sterile. Chief town, Herculaneum.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	867
do. do. females	-	-	753

Total whites - - - - 1,620

Free persons of colour, males - 2

do. do. females - 1

Slaves, males - - - - 117

do. females - - - - 95

Total population in 1820 - 1,835

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	555
do. in Manufactures	-	49
do. in Commerce	-	18

Population to the square mile, 3.

Jefferson river, NW branch of Missouri, joins Madisons river, at lat. 45 N, lon. WC 30 45 W, and forms the Missouri. A short distance below their junction Gallatins river enters the united stream from the SE.

Jefferson, town of Pike county, Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri river, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ossage river

Jeffersonton, post village, Culpepper county, Virginia, on the S side of Hedgesmans river, 50 miles SW by W from Washington.

Jeffersonton, post village, Ash county, North Carolina, on a branch of New River, 30 miles SE from Abingdon in Virginia, and 45 miles N from Morganton.

Jeffersontown, post town, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on a branch of Salt river, 15 miles SE by E from Louisville.

Jeffersonville, post town, Clarke county, Indiana, at the head of the rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville, Kentucky. As

at Louisville, pilots reside, who skilfully convey boats through the rapids. Where necessary, carts or wagons can be also procured to transport goods by land. A good road extends from Jeffersonville to New Albany. This town contains about 600 inhabitants.

Jeffries-store, post office, Nottaway county, Virginia.

Jehud, or *Joad*, mountainous district in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. It is inhabited by the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambisares, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

Jekil Irmak, ancient *Iris*, river of Asia Minor, falling into the Black Sea at Sam-soun.

Jekyl, small island of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simons.

Jemterland, province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medelpadia, on the S by Helsingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Jena, strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar, and 25 SE of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N. This place has gained additional historical consequence, from being the scene of the great battle between the French and Prussians, October 14th, 1806, which by the defeat of the latter prostrated the Prussian monarchy.

Jenda, great lake of Russia, in Finland. It discharges its waters into the gulf of Finland.

Jenikaleh. See *Janicale*.

Jenitza, ancient *Pella*, town of European Turkey in Macedonia. It is often written and pronounced *Jenidsehe Vardar*. It stands on a lake 12 miles from the head of the gulf of Salonica, about 24 miles WNW from the city of Salonica. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Jenitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhaul Dessau, situated on the Muldau, two miles NE of Dessau.

Jenkinton, village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N of Philadelphia, on the post road to Bethlehem.

Jenner, township of Sommerset county Pennsylvania, on the Quemahoning creek on the road from Bedford to Greensburg. Population 1820, 1129.

Jennerville, post village, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, eight miles W from Stoystown.

Jennings, county of Indiana, bounded by Jefferson NE; Scott and Jackson SW;

Delaware NW and Ripley E. Length 24; breadth 18; and area 300 square miles. Surface undulating. Soil productive. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,041
do. do. females	-	-	-	914

Total whites	-	-	-	1,955
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	-	24

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,000
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	359

do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	37
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
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Population to the square mile, 6 2-3.

Jeno, town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Jeremie town and cape on the N side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The two is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, five miles W of St. Domingo. Lon. W C 3 05 E, lat. 18 42 N.

Jericho, town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem.

Jericho, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

Jericho, post village and township of Chittendon county, Vermont, on Onion river, 12 miles S from Burlington.

Jericho, post village, in Oyster Bay, township, Queens county, New York, 30 miles E from the city of New York.

Jericho. See *Bainbridge*, *Chenango* county, *New York*.

Jermah, town of the kingdom of Fezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It is 60 miles SE of Mourzook.

Jeromestown, trifling Indian settlement so called in Wayne county, Ohio, adjoining its western limit; on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

Jeromesville, recently laid out town, on Jerome's creek, one mile from the above described settlement, and 15 W from Wooster.

Jersey, island in the English channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorset-

shire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, of whom 3000 bear arms.

Jersey, *New*, one of the United States of America. See *New Jersey*.

Jersey-Shore, post village, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles above Williamsport, on the west branch of Susquehannah river.

Jersey-City, or *Paulus Hook*, post town, Bergen county, New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York.

Jersey-town, post village, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river, above Sunbury.

Jersey, township in the western borders of Licking county, Ohio. Population 1820, 256.

Jerusalem, ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, after sustaining one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city near its ruins. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099, it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks, who drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *Heleods*, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the church of the holy sepulchre: at the entrance, on the right hand, is that place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was said to have been laid at first, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, and is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were for all carrying away a small bit. The chapel is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The whole is covered with white marble, both within

and without ; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and forming six arches, which have three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. On Good Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized in this church. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodging and provisions, which is their chief business ; and a bashaw, with a guard of janissaries always resides here to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in Feb. 1799. It is 112 miles SW of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 35 26 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Jerusalem, post village and township, Ontario county, New York, on the W side of Seneca lake, and 38 miles NE of Bath. This was the seat of Jemima Wilkinson, the foundress of a religious sect, and some of her followers. Population in 1820, 1610.

Jerusalem, village on Long Island, New York, in Queen's county, 30 miles ESE from New York.

Jerusalem, post town of Southampton county, Virginia, situated on the N side of the river Nottoway, 63 miles SW of Norfolk.

Jesi, town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Jeso, group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N of Naiphon. It is governed, by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods ; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE, called the three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka. See *Kuriles*.

Jessamine, county of Kentucky ; bounded SE, S, and SW by Kentucky river ; NW by Woodford, and NE by Fayette. Length 14 ; breadth 12 ; and area 170 square miles. The surface of this county may be considered level, and soil generally first rate quality. Nicholasville its chief town, stands

nearly in the centre, about 85 miles almost due south from Cincinnati.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,072
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,786
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	36
Slaves	-	-	-	2,483

Total population in 1810 - - 8,377

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,353
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,042
Total whites	-	-	-	6,395
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	63
do. do. females	-	-	-	37
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,426
do. females	-	-	-	1,376

Total population in 1820 - - 9,297

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,013
do. in Manufactures	-	-	44
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, 54.

Jesselmere, town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Jessup, post town in the eastern part of Huron county, Ohio.

Jever, town of Germany, Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 30 NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Jeverlumd, territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Jewitt's City, post village of Connecticut, in New London county, 6 miles NE from Norwich.

Jezdkast. See *Yezdighast*.

Jibbel Auress, mountainous, well watered, and fertile district of Africa, in the province of Constantia, Regency of Algiers.

Jibbel Iskel, ancient mount Cerna, a mountain of Tunis, about 15 miles SW from Bizerta.

Jidda, *Judda*, or *Djedda*, seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this place, as they pay only eight per cent. dues of custom, while all others, even the subjects of the sultan, pay ten ; and they are suffered to discharge this in goods, while all others must produce money. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situated in

a barren sandy district, 34 miles SW of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Jigitonhonha, river of Brazil, in Mianas Geraes. It is celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed.

Jihon, or *Gihon*, ancient Oxus, river of Asia, rising in the same mountains with the Indus and Sihon, or Jaxartes. Its SE sources interlock also with those of the Hindmend, ancient Etymender flowing into the sea of Durrah. The course of the Jihon is generally to the NW; comparative course about 900 miles. This noble stream had formerly a communication with the Caspian, which is now impeded by sand. Before the destructive influence of the Tartars, the country on the Jihon was flourishing and well cultivated. The regions it drains, are amongst the finest of central Asia.

Joachim, village of Jefferson county, Missouri.

Joachimsthal, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 miles N by E of Elbogen.

Joachimsthal, town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 miles NNE of Berlin.

Joanna. See *Iinzuan*.

Joannes, one of the islands in the mouth or Delta of the Amazon, it is about 150 miles long, and 100 miles broad, and is extremely fertile.

Joannina, capital of Albania, in European Turkey, 70 miles W from Larissa; 115 S W from Salonica, and 30 nearly E from Batrinto, ancient Buthrotum in Epirus. Population about 35,000, composed of Greeks, Albanians, with a few Turks and Jews. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 39 30 N. It is situated in a mountainous, but fertile and romantic region, and has been recently rendered remarkable as being the scene of the power, wealth, tragic adventures, and final catastrophe of Ali Pacha. Since the death of this ferocious chief the city has been restored to the Ottoman empire.

Joanpour, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpour is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country, from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place, was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jahan, vizier to sultan Mohammed Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirki, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Joanpour, where he built the great mussid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for

himself and family. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Joanpour is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Jockgrim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, nine miles SE of Landau.

Johungeorgenstadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 miles SSE of Zwickau.

Johannesburg, town of East Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Johnquera, very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

John, *St.* one of the Philippine islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 39 E, lat. 9 30 N.

John, *St.* one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the Danes. It is 12 miles in circumference, and has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 18 10 N.

John, *St.* or *Prince Edward*, island in the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, Nova Scotia on the S, and Cape Breton on the E. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and fertile, with several streams. The capital is Charlotte town.

John, *St.* river which rises in the NW part of Maine, flows NE into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a SSE course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 miles for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

John, *St.* city of New Brunswick, at the mouth of St. John's river. It is a handsome and flourishing town. The tide rises here 30 feet, and by its excessive rapidity at ebb and flow, renders the harbour open throughout the year.

John, township of Franklin county, Missouri.

John's Island, one of those islands on the coast of South Carolina, formed by the inlets or diverging currents of the rivers. John's island is formed by Stono river, and north Edisto inlet. The western part is called Wadmalaw. Staple cotton.

Johnson, post village and township, of Franklin county, Vermont, on Lamoil river, 30 miles NE from Burlington.

Johnson, county of North Carolina, bounded by Sampson S; Cumberland SW; Wake NW; Nash NE, and Wayne E, and SE. Length 32; mean width 20; and area 640 square miles. Surface undulating. It is intersected by Neuse river from NW to SE. Chief town, Smithtown Smithfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,273
do. do. females	-	-	2,236
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	28
Slaves	-	-	2,330

Total population in 1810 - 6,867

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,225
do. do. females	-	-	3,181
Total whites	-	-	6,406
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	63
do. do. females	-	-	52
Slaves, males	-	-	1,588
do. females	-	-	1,498

Total population in 1820 - 9,607

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,022
do. in Manufactures	-	102
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 15.

Johnson, county of Illinois, bounded by Ohio river S; by Alexander and Union W; Franklin N, and Pope E. Length 30; breadth 18; and area 486 square miles. Surface hilly towards Ohio river, but becoming more level in the interior. Soil fertile. Chief town, Wilkinsonville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	432
do. do. females	-	-	397
Total whites	-	-	829
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	6
do. females	-	-	7

Total population in 1820. - 843

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	178
do. in Manufactures	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Johnson, Fort, at the entrance of Charleston harbour, on James' island, Charleston district, South Carolina.

Johnsonsboro, post village, Sussex county, New Jersey, 6 miles S from Newtown.

Johnston, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 5 miles N from Providence. Population in 1820, 1542.

Johnston, township of Trumbull county. Population in 1820, 327.

Johnston, Fort, of North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river at its mouth.

Johnston's Store, post office, Lancaster county, South Carolina.

Johnston's Straits, between the continent of North America and the island of Quadra, and Vancouver, it unites Queen Charlotte's Sound to the gulf of Guinea. Lon. W C 46 W, lat. 50 35 N.

Johnstown, in the township of Edwardsburgh, Upper Canada, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to lake Ontario, and is a mile square. From this town vessels may be navigated with safety to Queens-town, and to the ports of lake Ontario. It is nearly opposite Ogdensburg in New York.

Johnstown, post town and seat of justice, Montgomery county, New York. The village is situated about four miles N from the Mohawk, on the outer road from Schenectady to Herkimer, 25 miles NW by W from the former.

Johnstown, small town in the northwestern quarter of Licking county, Ohio, situated on the Middle or Raccoon fork of Licking creek, and 17 miles NW from Newark, on the road leading to Delaware.

Johnstown Mills, post office, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Little Conemaugh, above the mouth of Stony creek, and 18 miles N from Stoystown.

Johore, town of Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Joigny, town of France, now in the department of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Joinville, ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne. It is seated on the Marne, 24 miles SW of Bar-le-duc, and 125 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Joliet, seigniory, Dorchester county, Lower Canada, on the Chaudiere, and Echemin rivers, about 24 miles S from Quebec.

Jonasville, post village, Allegany county, Maryland.

Jones, county of North Carolina on Trent river, bounded by Carteret SE; by Onslow and Duplin SW; Lenori NW; and Craven NE and E. Length 30; mean width

10; and area 300 square miles. Surface level and soil generally either marshy or sandy. Chief town, Trenton 22 miles W from Newbern.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,267
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,235
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	91
Slaves	-	-	-	2,375
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	4,968

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,148
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,152
Total whites	-	-	-	2,300
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	82
do. do. females	-	-	-	70
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,439
do. females	-	-	-	1,325
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,216

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,055
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	62
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	50

Population to the square mile, 17.

Jones, county of Georgia, bounded by Wilkinson and Twiggs SE: by Oakmulgee river, or Fayette SW; Jasper NW; Putnam N: and Baldwin E. Length 21; width 20: and area 420 square miles. Clinton seat of justice about 22 miles SW by W from Milledgeville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,084
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,487
Total whites	-	-	-	5,571
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	439
Slaves	-	-	-	2,587
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	8,597

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,264
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,676
Total whites	-	-	-	9,940
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	49
do. do. females	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,742
do. females	-	-	-	3,649
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	17,411

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,263
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	255

Engaged in Commerce - - 108
Population to the square mile, 41½.

Jonesborough, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, East Tennessee, on Limestone creek, branch of French broad river, about 110 miles E from Knoxville.

Jonesburg, post town and seat of justice, Union county, Illinois, 22 miles NW from Wilkinsonville on the Ohio river.

Jones-Mills, post office, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

Jones-store, post village, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Jonestown, post village, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the point above the junction of the two main branches of Swatara creek, 23 miles nearly E from Harrisburg.

Jonesville, village of Lee county, Virginia, near the N shore of Powells river, about 65 miles W from Abingdon.

Jonesville, post village, Surry county, North Carolina.

Jonkioping, town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of lake Wetter, with a strong citadel 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Jonquieres, town of France, now in the department of Var, and lately in the province of Provence, 12 miles SW of Aix, and 10 NW of Marsill. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Joppa. See *Jaffa*.

Joppa, town of Hartford county, Maryland, 17 miles NE of Baltimore, and 16 SW of Havre-de-Grace.

Jordan, river of Turkey in Asia in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

Josselin, town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48 0 N.

Jouare, town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne, and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

Joud. See *Jehud*.

Jourdans, post office, Lincoln county, Georgia.

Joux, Valley and Lake of. See *Jura Mount*.

Juan de Uloa, small rocky islet off the harbour of Vera Cruz. On it stands a very strong fortress, which covers the island and commands the port.

Joyens, town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the

province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baune.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili, in South America, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. island of the West Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

Juan Fernandez, island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83 W lon. and 33 S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. This island is not quite 15 miles long and about six broad: its only safe harbour is on the N side. It is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of esculent vegetables highly antiscorbutic; besides which, commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden-seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and

now, doubtless furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Jubo, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Yucatan. See *Yucatan, Honduras and Merida*.

Judda, seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 20 N. See *Jeddo*.

Judenburg, considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armistice was settled between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte. It is seated on the Mueln, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Judith, Point, SW point at the entrance of Narraganset bay.

Judoigne, town of the Netherlands in South Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramilies. It is seated on the river Greete, 12 miles SE of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Juggernaut, celebrated temple of Hindoo superstition, in Orisso a few miles E from the Ohilka lake. Lon. 86 05 E, lat. 19 49 N.

Jujui, river of South America, in the province of Salta. It rises in the Andes at lon. 9 E, W C, nearly under the tropic of Capricorn, and flowing SE about 300 miles, falls into the Rio Grande.

Jujui, province of the United provinces of Buenos Ayres; occupying the peninsula between the Jujui and Rio Grande rivers.

Jugon, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

Jugora, considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

Julien du Sault, St. town of France in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

Juliers, formerly duchy of Westphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxembourg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

Juliers, town of Germany, capital of the

former duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Juliestown, post town, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Juliet, Mount, hill of Illinois, N from Des Planes river, near the mouth of the Kankakie. Lat. 42 06 N.

Jumella, town of Spain in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

Jumiege, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Jumnoo, or *Jumbo*, town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Lahore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Rawec. This city though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the country; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Jumnah, large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

Juniata, township of Perry county, Pennsylvania, on Juniata river, 20 miles from Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 1748.

Juniata, river in Pennsylvania, the principal branches of which rise in Bedford county. After having joined near Huntingdon in Huntingdon county, the united stream runs for the most part in an eastern direction till it meets the Susquehanna, 10 miles above Harrisburg. This river affords a channel through which the produce of the adjacent country is conveyed to a market; either at Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia, Baltimore, &c.

Junius, township of Seneca county, New York, at the lower end of Seneca lake. Population in 1820, 5113.

Junksilon, seaport of Asia, the principal town of an island on the SW coast of Malacca. The town is situated on the N part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving ships of a moderate size; the island is fertile, 63 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Juntas, river of Colombia, in Quito, and in the province of Jaen de Bracanioros, rises in the Andes, and flowing E, receives as its name imports, numerous branches changes its name to Santiago, and falls into the Lauricocha, at lat. 4 30 S, lon. W C 0 30 E.

Jura, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE of Islay, supposed to be 34 miles long and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and

without a possibility of cultivation; three of them called the paps of Jura are most remarkable; they are of a conic form and stupendous height. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath.

Jura, department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

Jura, Mount, chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; of these the most delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux, it is beautifully chequered with wood, arable, and pasture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, like Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcasites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel. See *Vosges*.

Jurullo, very remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid. Lon. W C 24 10 W, lat. 19 9 N. It was formed by an irruption in one night, between September 28th and 29th, 1759. The irruption was preceded by shocks of an earthquake from the month of July. The conical summit rises to 524 feet.

Jutland, peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick, and lies between N Jutland and Holstein.


Jyepour, city of Hindoostan Proper, ca-

pital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by rajah Jessing. It is about a league from Ambeer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and conse-

quence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Jykyl, island. See *Jekyl*.

K

 Words that sometimes begin with *K*, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter *C*.

Kabarda, territory of Russia, in Europe, between the Terek, and the Caucasus mountains, and extends to the Caspian sea.

Kaffraria, country and people of Africa. This country extends to the east from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. See *Caffraria*. The Kaffres appear to be a people essentially different from the Hottentots, and Bosjesmans of south, or the Negro of central Africa. The Kaffres are remarkable for elegance of form, and regularity of feature; though in every other respect of the wooley family of mankind.

Kadhema, seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 miles N by W of Lachsa. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Kaffungen, town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Kahua. See *Hua*.

Kairuan, city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population, and is 20 miles W of Susa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaia, village of Saxony, near Lutzen, remarkable for a battle between the French and the Russian and Prussian armies, May 2nd, 1813.

Kaisarich, city of Asia Minor, ancient Cesarea, and capital of Cappadocia. Lon. 35 18 E, lat. 38 41 N.

Kalaar, town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

Kaket, town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 45 miles NN E of Teflis, and 120 NW of Derbend.

Kalau, town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 miles SE of Luckau.

Kalhat, town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 miles SE of Mascat.

Kulis, town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 miles E of Stargard.

Kalisch, city of Poland, capital of a pala-

tinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Proсна, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 miles S of Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Kalkas, tribe of the Mongul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W.

Kallingburg, seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalmucs, nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard.

Kalmunz, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from Ratisbon, and situated at the confluence of the Vilz and Nad.

Kalnick, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Kaluga, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

Kamakura, famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by the cranes.

Kamatschinzes, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were

made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbourhood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostroms, situated one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

Kambala, 'Mount, ridge of mountains in Thibet, between lake Palte and the Burampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

Kaminieck, very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamtschatka, peninsula of Asia, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW from that part of the continent inhabited by the Koraiks. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penschinskoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isles which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51 and 62 degrees N lat. The soil is stony, full of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 miles from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 miles SW of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kandahor, province of Asghaniſtan. It is a high but level country, west from the mountains of Hindoostan.

Kandahor, city and capital of the province of the same name, is situated on the great road from Hindoostan to Persia, and is extensive, commercial and flourishing. See *Candahor*.

Kandegheri, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extend

over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 70 miles NW of Madras. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 miles NNW of Bornou.

Kaniow, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 100 NE of Braclaw.

Kanısca, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar; seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Kankakee River, great SE source of the Illinois, rises with the head waters of St. Joseph's of Michigan, flows W, and uniting with the Desplanes forms Illinois. The country drained by the Kankakee is generally level, and most of it prairie.

Kansas, one of the great southwestern branches of Missouri. It has interlocking sources with those of Arkansas and Platte rivers, and rises in the intermediate plains, as far W as lon. W C 27 W. Flowing nearly E, the various branches gradually converge, and after a comparative course of 400 miles unite, and forming a noble stream of nearly half a mile wide, continues 100 miles farther, and joins the Missouri, at lat. 39 05 N. The junction of those two streams, determines the extreme western limit of the state of Missouri.

Kan-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Kau-kiang, 840 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 2 E, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtung. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes and trees; it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 miles from the sea, and 1130 SSW of Peking. Lon. 145 36 E, lat. 40 N.

Kaposvar, fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Kara-Amid, Turkish name of Diarbekir, ancient Amida.

Karahissar. See *Aphium*.

Karasu, ancient Pangaeus, mountains of European Turkey, between Thrace and Macedonia.

Karasubazar, town of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath, and an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats. It is situate on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 miles W from Caffa.

Karek, or *Garak*, island in the NE part of the gulf of Persia, five miles long and two broad; where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Karlesburg, or *Belgrad*, town of the Austrian empire in Transylvania, of which it was formerly the capital. It now contains about 6000 inhabitants. Lon. 23 34 E, lat. 46 4 N, 32 miles NW from Hermanstadt.

Karlstadt, town and district of Austrian Illyria. Karlstadt the capital, stands on a branch of the Save, about 100 miles SE from Trieste.

Karlstadt, province of Sweden, nearly commensurate with the ancient province of Warmeland.

Karleby, *Gamta*, seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 miles N by E of Christinestadt. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 63 56 N,

Karleby, *Ny*, town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the river Lappajock, six miles from the sea, and 20 S of Gamia Karleby.

Karlsruhe, city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

Kasan, country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But, in 1552, Ivan Bassilowitz II. conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbersk and Fenza.

Kasan, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong stone fort. several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and eleven convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is also the seat of a university, founded in 1803, occupying a central position between Europe and Asia, it is a mart of extensive trade. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 miles N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 44 N.

Kashgar. See *Cashgur*.

Kaskaskia, river of Illinois, rising in the east part of the state near the west boundary of Indiana, and flowing SW by comparative courses about 250 miles, upwards of 150 of which following the windings of its course it is navigable for boats. It falls into the Mississippi about 100 miles above the mart of Ohio.

Kaskaskia, post town and seat of justice, Randolph county, Illinois, on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 12 miles above its mouth. It is built upon a plain, in a prairie, and contains 150 houses and about 650 inhabitants.

Kataba, town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel, situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 miles N of Aden. Lon. 44 32 E, lat. 13 64 N.

Katif, town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 miles N of Lachsa. Lon. 48 38 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Kauffbeuren, free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempten, and 30 S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kavenaugh, post village, Wilson county, Tennessee.

Kaurzim, town of Bohemia, near Prague, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there April 17th, 1757, between the Prussians under Frederick the Great, and the Austrians under Marshal Daun. The former were defeated. This is commonly called the battle of Kolin.

Kaye's Island, island in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59 51 N.

Kayersberg, town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 9 miles NW of Colmar, and 25 NW of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Kayserslautern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the present war it was taken by the French, is seated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Kayserstuhl, town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles SE of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Kaysersverd, or *Keiserwert*, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Dusseldorp, and 22 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Keen, post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SE of Walpole, and 95 W of Portsmouth; containing 1645 inhabitants at last census in 1800.

Keen, post town and seat of justice, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SE of Walpole, and 95 W of Portsmouth. In the neighbourhood of Keene many extensive manufacturing establishments have

been formed. It is a fine thriving village on Ashutot river. Population in 1820, 1895.

Keenc, post town and township, Essex county, New York. Population in 1820, 605.

Keenville, village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Easton to the Lehigh Water Gap, 2 miles from Cherrville.

Kehl, strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge at Strasburg. Lon. 7 53, E, lat. 48 34 N.

Kelso, populous town in Roxburghshire, 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Kelvin, small river of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

Kempen, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Kempton, free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempton, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

Ken, river in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorp, situated below this cataract, is the only port of Westmoreland.

Ken, river in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

Kendal, corporate town in Westmoreland, 45 miles S of Carlisle, and 262 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Kenhawa, Great, river of Virginia. It rises in Ashe county, North Carolina, and being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, runs nearly due N through Grayson, Wythe, and Montgomery counties: it thence turns to NW, joined by the Green Briar; thence it continues nearly NW till it falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 miles, and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

Kenhawa, Little, river of Virginia, rises in Lewis county, and flowing NW through Lewis and Wood counties, falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, 12 miles below Marietta.

Kenhawa, county of Virginia, bounded S E by Greenbriar and Giles; SW by Cabell; NW by Mason and Wood, and NE by Lewis and Randolph. Length 62; mean width 39; and area about 2400 square

miles. It is intersected by Kenhawa and Elk rivers, and drained by their numerous branches. The surface is extremely broken, and part mountainous. Soil generally rocky and sterile, though presenting some remarkable exceptions. Chief town, Charleston.

Population in 1810
Free white males - - - 1,845
do. do. females - - - 1,623

Total whites - - - 3,468
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 46
Slaves - - - 352

Total population in 1810 - - 3,866

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - 2,949
do. do. females - - - 2,348
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 5,297
Free persons of colour, males 21
do. do. females 8
Slaves, males - - - 605
do. females - - - 468

Total population in 1820 - - 6,399

Of these;
Foreigners not naturalized - 7
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,132
do. in Manufactures - - 489
do. in Commerce - - 0

Population to the square mile, 2.

Kenilworth, town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is five miles N of Warwick, and 95 NW of London.

Kenmare, town of Ireland, 12 miles SSW from Killarney.

Kennebec, river which rises in the northern part of Maine, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot. The Kennebec river is formed by the union of the Kennebec proper with the Androscoggin, and drains a basin of 150 miles in length, with a mean width of 80 miles, embracing an area of about 12,000 square miles. The tide flows up the Kennebec to Augusta 45 miles, and in the Androscoggin to near Durham. Though interrupted by falls and shoals, both branches afford very considerable extent of inland navigation. Teconich falls occur in the Kennebec at Waterville, about 20 miles above Augusta, but the stream is navigated to a considerable distance higher than that obstruction. Timber is the principal staple brought down either branch of the Kennebec.

Kennebec, county of Maine, bounded by Lincoln SE and S; Oxford W; Somerset N; Penobscot NE, and Hancock E. Length 47; mean width 22; and area about 1000 square miles. Surface hilly, but generally arable, and soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Hallowell and Augusta.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	16,544
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,846
Total whites	-	-	-	32,390
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	174
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 32,564

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	21,408
do. do. females	-	-	-	21,049
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	42,457
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	79
do. do. females	-	-	-	87
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 42,623

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	137
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	9,785
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,309
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	211

Population to the square mile, 42½.

Kennebunk, river of York county, Maine.

Kennebunk, post town and port of entry, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of Kennebunk river, 25 miles SW from Portland. The port is good; and tonnage exceeding 10,000 tons. Population in 1820, 2145.

Kennedy's, post village, Brunswick county, Virginia.

Kennet, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles SW from Philadelphia, on the waters of Clay creek. Population in 1820, 1032.

Kennet, river which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

Kennet-Square, post village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles SW from Philadelphia.

Kenoque, fort of Austrian Flanders, six miles from Dixmude.

Kensington, village in Middlesex, two miles W from London. The extensive

gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk.

Kensington, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 709.

Kensington. See *City of Philadelphia*.

Kent, one of the counties of England, situated at the SE corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country it varies according to the situation of places. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chestnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town. Population in 1801, 307,624; in 1811, 373,995; and in 1821, 426,016.

Kent County, Upper Canada, comprehends all the country (not being the territory of the Indians) not already included in the several counties herein described; extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada. It sends two representatives to the provincial parliament.

Kent, county of Lower Canada, commencing opposite Montreal, and extending down St. Lawrence about 11 miles, and S E to the boundary of Bedford county.

Kent, county of Rhode Island, bounded by Connecticut W; Providence county N; Narragansett bay E, and Washington S. Length 23; mean width 9; and area 207 square miles. Surface waving rather than hilly. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Warwick.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	4,683
do. do. females	-	-	4,793

Total whites - - - -	9,476
All other persons, except Indians not taxed - - - -	354
Slaves - - - -	4

Total population in 1810 - -	9,834
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Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	4,767
do. do. females - - -	5,121
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	1

Total whites - - - -	9,889
Free persons of colour, males -	161
do. do. females - - -	171
Slaves, males - - - -	4
do. females - - - -	3

Total population in 1820 - -	10,228
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	10
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	1,644
do. in Manufactures - - -	446
do. in Commerce - - - -	63

Population to the square mile 49.

Kent, middle county of Delaware, bounded by Delaware bay E; Sussex county in Delaware S; Maryland W, and New Castle county N. Length 32; mean width 20; and area 640 square miles. Surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dover.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - -	7,103
do. do. females - - - -	7,048

Total whites - - - -	14,151
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	5,616
Slaves - - - -	728

Total population in 1810 - -	20,495
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Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - -	7,163
do. do. females - - - -	7,027

Total whites - - - -	14,190
Free persons of colour, males -	2,740
do. do. females - - - -	2,793
Slaves, males - - - -	627
do. females - - - -	443

Total population in 1820 - -	20,793
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	25
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	4,402
do. in Manufactures - - -	521
do. in Commerce - - - -	193

Population to the square mile, 32½.

Kent, post village and township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on Housatonic

river, about 45 miles W from Hartford. Population in 1820, 1956.

Kent, county of Maryland, bounded E by Delaware; SE by Chester river or Queen Ann county; W and NW by Chesapeake bay; and N by Sassafras river or Cecil county. Length 27; mean width 8; and area 216 square miles. Surface generally level or moderately hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Chester.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - -	2,655
do. do. females - - - -	2,567

Total whites - - - -	5,222
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All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - -	1,979
Slaves - - - -	4,249

Total population in 1810 - -	11,450
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Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - -	2,668
do. do. females - - - -	2,647

Total whites - - - -	5,315
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Free persons of colour, males

do do. females - - - -	1,007
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Slaves, males - - - -	1,060
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do. females - - - -	2,276
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do. females - - - -	1,795
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Total population in 1820, -	12,453
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	16
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	2,589
do. in Manufactures - - -	262
do. in Commerce - - - -	35

Population to the square mile, 53.

Kent, island in Chesapeake bay, belonging to Queen Ann county, Maryland. It contains nearly 30,000 acres.

Kentaiffe, *Mount*, ridge of mountains in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

Kentsinguen, town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kentucky, one of the central states of the United States, bounded by Virginia E; Tennessee S; and the Ohio river W, NW and N.

Miles.

Kentucky has a boundary on Virginia, commencing at the mouth of Great Sandy river, and following that stream to its source in Cumberland mountains, - - - - 60

Thence along Cumberland mountain to the south-west angle of Virginia, on the north boundary of Tennessee, - - - - 110

Thence by a line a little north of

west, along the north boundary of Tennessee to Tennessee river, -	<i>Miles</i> 238
Up Tennessee river, - - -	12
Thence due west along the north boundary of Tennessee, to the left bank of Mississippi river, and extreme south-west angle of Kentucky, - - - -	84
Thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of Ohio, - - - -	42
Up Ohio, along Illinois, to the mouth of Wabash and south west angle of Indiana, - - - -	130
Thence up Ohio river, opposite Indiana, to the mouth of the Great Miami and south-west angle of Ohio, - - - -	336
Thence up Ohio river, along Ohio to the mouth of Great Sandy, -	173
Having an entire outline of - -	1207

Area, 37,680 square miles, or 24,115,200 acres.

The greatest length of Kentucky is from the south-west angle of the state on Mississippi river, to the head of Great Sandy river, 380 miles: mean width, 99 miles.

Extreme south, North lat. 36 30; extreme north, at the Great Miami bend, 39 5.

It is obvious by a simple inspection of its great features that Kentucky must present considerable diversity of soil and climate. On its south-east border it is limited by Cumberland mountain, from which most of its streams take their source. Unlike the opposite slope of the Ohio valley, no table land, in the true meaning of the term, exists on that on which Kentucky is placed.

In point of soil the state is divisible into three portions; the mountainous, hilly, and level. The mountainous section of Kentucky, is of small and unimportant extent, being limited to the region towards the sources of Cumberland, Kentucky, Licking, and Great Sandy rivers. If all the south-east angle of the state is taken as mountainous, it will not amount to one-fourth the area of the whole. But, though the mountains are not very elevated, this part of the state is very broken, and generally sterile soil.

The second, or hilly section, follows the mountainous, and is much more extensive. The hilly natural subdivision spreads over, in fact, much the greater part of the state, reaching from the Ohio river between Great Sandy and Licking rivers, and the border of Tennessee, nearly as low down as Ohio below the mouth of Salt river.

From analogy it might be expected, that on the left as well as right slope of Ohio valley, table land would be found. This is not, however, the fact; so far otherwise

is the face of the hill part of Kentucky, that in no part of the United States is the earth so broken by abrupt steeps, nor where the water courses have cut channels so deep in proportion to quantity of water, and length of course. In their natural state, before the settlement of the whites, these vales were overgrown with a thick forest, under which grew brakes of the reed cane, and rendered this part of Kentucky the most impenetrable to the footsteps of man, of any part of the North American forest yet attempted. On the level bottoms of Louisiana the large cane brakes are extremely difficult to pass, but it is on uneven ground that this gigantic grass renders human effort to penetrate its recesses, to the last degree painful and slow. The cane brakes, however, like the wild animals they once sheltered, disappeared before civilized man. In Kentucky this fact has been realized in a very striking manner. The buffalo, deer, bear, elk, and the *Arun-do gigantea*, have in great part vanished; and in their places farms, orchards, meadows, towns, and villages, have arisen.

I have more than once remarked, the curious circumstance, that in the Ohio valley, most of the hills were fertile to their summits. This characteristic is very striking in that part of Kentucky we have under review; it is so peculiarly so, that the hills are in many places more fertile than the bottoms. The prevailing timber of the hills is chesnut, hickory, poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) sugar maple, elm, and hackberry. In the bottoms the timber is nearly similar though larger.

As the rivers advance in their progress toward their common recipient, they pursue through the mountainous and hilly tracts we have noticed, nearly a west course, but are all less or more inflected to the northward at a considerable distance before their final discharge into Ohio. The uniformity of their curves must have arisen from some feature in the surface of the original plain, into whose surface their channels are worn. The rivers of the right slope of the basin are remarkable for all having courses not deviating much from north and south. Those of the left, in the lower or inferior part of their courses, flow nearly north.

The rivers of Kentucky are more characterized than are even those of Ohio and Indiana, by the deepness of the vales or ravines they have formed out of the secondary strata over whose surface they flow. The substrata of Kentucky is limestone in the far greater part, into which the rivers have worn precipitous channels.

Below the great bend of its rivers, the physiognomy of the country changes from sharp, high, steep hills, narrow, deep and gloomy valleys, to a comparative rolling or

even level country. Though on a smaller scale, than the expansive tracts of fertile soil on the opposing slope, this part of Kentucky is amongst the most desirable in the United States. It is the only part of Kentucky which assumes any of the attributes of a table land. The soil is extremely fertile, but in many places so very shallow as scarce to admit the growth of large trees. Its base is one immense floor of secondary or float limestone. This region may be said to occupy the central parts of the state from the waters of Green river to those of Licking, inclusive, and contains the best peopled part of the state. A want of spring water is felt in many parts of this range, a common deficiency of all places where carbonate of lime prevails to the exclusion of other rocks. Water is perhaps in equal quantity but unequally distributed. Springs of immense volume occur, and are followed by wide spaces where none are found.

Advancing south west through Kentucky the central table land we have under review gradually becomes more level and less fertile. The natural timber trees on the north-east part is liriiodendron, elm, black walnut, honey locust, buckeye, papaw, cotton wood, and wild cherry. This forest growth prevails on the middle waters of Licking, and Kentucky; the heads of Salt and Green rivers. It is followed toward Tennessee by the "*Barrens*," an area wooded by oak, chesnut, elm, &c. The barrens are interspersed by other species of soil, by broken, and what is called the oak knob districts. In fact, the latter term much more appropriately marks the character of this section of Kentucky, than does barrens. The hills are here round, gently sloping, and deviate in a striking manner from the common ridge form of a hilly country.

The substratum continues to be as to the north-east flat imbedded limestone.

Approaching towards the Ohio river the true superstructure of the basin again appears, as we have seen on the opposing slope. The rivers having found their way from the mountains over the hilly and central table land, their channels become deeper. From Great Sandy to its mouth, the aspect of the two opposing banks of the Ohio river are alike, and all the observations made in any general view or particular survey of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, applies with equal correctness to Kentucky. A very hilly broken border of about twenty-five or thirty miles wide, following the inflections of Ohio river, skirts the state from Great Sandy to the mouth of Cumberland river. This border is the buttress of the Kentucky slope, fractured, if such a term can be admitted, by the abrasion of the waters flowing from the inte-

rior. Though not obstructed by falls, or even remarkable rapids, the streams of Kentucky flow with great velocity, occasioned by the considerable inclination of their plane of descent. The space between the mountains and Ohio river has a small declivity, but the great depth of the bed of the latter river has given so much pitch to the water, that every stream has formed for itself a channel whose declivity corresponds to the comparative depression between their sources and recipient. The apex of the hills within three or four miles from the Ohio river is little if any below that of those far in the interior. The humble elevation of the interior hills are in relation to their base; if taken above Ohio river their height would nearly correspond to those near that stream.

We may, therefore, on leaving Ohio river, conceive ourselves rising rapidly to a level with the general surface. We find the waters flowing in enormous chasms, lined by limestone walls of from 100 to 300, or 400 feet deep. These chasms become less profound as we advance towards the mountain sources. Near the Ohio we meet with innumerable gushing springs of water, which as we ascend the central table land become more rare. We again find these fountains increase as we proceed on our way to the mountain border.

Over all the wide extent of Kentucky, the only really level surface of note is the bottoms of Ohio. Those bottoms are, in every place where they occur, perfectly similar in structure, and generally uniform in their texture. But the bottoms on the Ohio, in much the greater part, fall backwards toward the hills, at the base of which, ponds and small marshes are frequent. But few instances of a regular acclivity from the water edge exist on the Ohio. In this instance this river differs essentially from most streams on the Atlantic slope, and particularly from the St. Lawrence. These ponds along the base of the Ohio hills superinduce bilious complaints in autumn. They are, however, easily drained, and the beneficial consequences of such melioration on the face of nature are felt at Louisville and other places, where such works have been executed.

As the bottom lands of Ohio constitute so remarkable a feature in the topography of the United States, and as Kentucky embraces the largest share of this species of soil, I have reserved to the present, to introduce its particular description. The natural position of Ohio river, and the process of its formation has been amply discussed. It has been shown that that stream, and all its confluent owe their existence to the wearing away of a primitive plain. It has been also noticed that this

process must have been gradual and of very long continuance.

The vale of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburgh is 460 feet deep; and this depth diminishes in proportion to an advance towards the lower termination of the vale, and at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the water is but little depressed below the level of the adjacent bottoms.

Evidences of the periodical recession of the water is every where seen in the bottoms. In most places there are two, and in some places three stages of bottoms, elevated above each other 15, 20, or 25 feet. The first, or lowest stage, is yet subject to immersion, at the period of very high floods, the second and third have long ceased to be liable to inundation.

Newport, and Covington, the former above, and the latter below the mouth of Licking river, opposite Cincinnati, are on first bottoms.

Louisville, at the rapids of Ohio, stands on a first bottom, more than usually elevated, but falling in the rear into low ponds.

In general the towns along the margin of Ohio, except at the mouth of rivers, are on second bottoms. Below Louisville the hills are so much declined in elevation, as to render that place a point of separation between the bold and rich scenery above, and the more humble and less variegated landscapes below that place. It is also a point where the bottoms commence a change from the stair-form we have described to the flat and monotonous aspect of the shores of the Mississippi. From the apex of the hills on one side, to those on the other, the distance is about two miles, three-fourths of which is occupied by the river and slopes of the hills, leaving about half a mile, or 880 yards, for the breadth of the bottoms. The length of Ohio is 348, or in round numbers 850 miles, which at half a mile wide would yield 425 square miles of bottom land. This amounts to only 528,200 acres, much less than is commonly believed, though I am well convinced falls little if any short of the real quantity. As to fertility, no description can much exceed reality; this range is no doubt amongst the most productive in the northern, temperate zone. Its natural indigenous forest trees indicate a soil of the very highest strength of production. The most prominent species are oaks, elms, ash, and hickory, of every variety; black and white walnut, liriodendron, sugar maple, linen, cotton wood, and sycamore; with an underwood of papaw, dogwood, and spice. Every vegetable which the climate will admit can be produced in abundance. We may dismiss the subject at present by observing, that in point of climate the Ohio itself ranges through three degrees and

forty minutes of latitude. The mouth of Big Beaver, being in North lat. 40 40, and the mouth of Ohio North lat. 37. Of this climatic expanse, Kentucky embraces two degrees and eight minutes of latitude.

We have now surveyed Kentucky, and have found the features of nature exhibited on its surface to be in accordance with those of other parts of the basin in which it is situated. We have found a much more varied physiognomy than that country is commonly allowed to possess. It is a region, indeed, which well deserves the attention of the philosopher and statesman: it is interesting to the former from its peculiar structure and productions, and to the latter from its commanding position.

Politically, Kentucky is subdivided into the counties of:

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Square miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>To square mile</i>
Adair,	1,140	8,765	7
Allen,	290	5,327	17
Barren,	476	10,328	21
Bath,	352	7,960	22
Boone,	300	6,542	22
Bourbon,	200	17,664	88
Bracken,	160	5,280	33
Breckinridge,	700	7,485	10
Bullit,	260	5,831	22
Butler,	480	3,083	6
Caldwell,	480	9,022	18
Campbell,	220	7,022	32
Casey,	300	4,349	14
Christian,	770	10,459	13
Clarke,	230	11,449	50
Clay,	800	4,393	5
Cumberland,	440	8,058	18
Davies,	600	3,876	6
Estill,	700	3,507	5
Fayette,	276	23,250	84
Fleming,	540	12,186	22
Floyd,	1,660	8,207	4
Franklin,	270	11,024	4
Gallatin,	350	7,075	20
Garrard,	220	10,351	50
Grant,	260	1,805	7
Grayson,	600	4,055	6½
Greene,	630	11,943	19
Greenup,	590	4,311	7
Hardin,	1,100	10,498	9
Harlan,	650	1,961	3
Harrison,	330	12,278	37
Hart,	320	4,184	13
Henderson,	600	5,714	9
Henry,	400	10,816	27
Hickman,	1,500		
Hopkins,	750	5,322	7
Jefferson,	520	20,768	40
Jessamine,	170	9,297	54
Knox,	840	3,661	4
Lawrence,	720		
Lewis,	380	3,973	10
Lincoln,	320	9,979	31
Livingston,	720	5,824	8
Logan,	630	14,423	23

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Square miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>To square mile</i>
Madison,	490	15,954	32
Mason,	220	13,588	61
Mercer,	350	15,587	44
Monroe,	700	4,956	7
Montgomery,	420	9,587	22
Muhlenberg,	540	4,979	9
Nelson,	510	16,273	32
Nicholas,	190	7,973	42
Ohio,	640	3,879	6
Owen,	200	2,031	10
Pendleton,	340	3,086	9
Pulaski,	800	7,597	9
Perry,	990		
Pike,	960		
Rockcastle,	380	2,249	6
Scott,	170	14,219	83
Shelby,	520	21,047	40
Simpson,	410	4,852	11
Todd,	450	5,089	11
Trigg,	450	3,874	8
Union,	340	3,470	6
Warren,	680	11,776	17
Washington,	550	15,987	29
Wayne,	940	7,951	8
Whitley,	560	2,340	4
Woodford,	160	12,207	76
	37,680	564,317	15 nearly

Of this population, 2,759 are free blacks, and 126,732 are slaves, leaving a white population of 434,826.

The different members of this mass, according to the census of 1820, were classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	529
Engaged in Agriculture	-	132,161
do. Manufactures	-	11,779
do. Commerce	-	1,617
		<hr/> 146,086

Those counties, the population of which are not marked, have been formed since the last census was taken.

Lawrence county was formed out of Greenup; Hickman, between the state of Tennessee, and Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers; Pike from Floyd, and Perry from Clay.

The principal productions of Kentucky, are wheat, flour, Indian corn, salted provisions, live stock, tobacco, hemp and salt. Manufactures of various kinds have risen to considerable extent particularly coarse cloths and cordage. The commercial outlet of Kentucky is the Mississippi river.

The interests of education have received considerable attention in this state, the Transylvania, is a comparatively recent but a really respectable institution. According to a report of the Professors in this seminary dated February 11th, 1822, the school of Medicine presents, "all the means requisite for a complete course of medical

education, conducted in the usual academical form.

The Library of the Institution is select and valuable; containing in various languages, the standard and most esteemed works in medicine, both ancient and modern, with no inconsiderable number of the same rank in the several collateral branches of science; the chemical apparatus is, in many respects, not inferior to any in the United States; and the anatomical museum, already rich in matter of instruction, will be rendered much more so, by additions which it will receive from Europe in the course of the summer. The lecture rooms are also spacious, comfortable and commodious.

Courses of lectures are delivered on all the branches of medicine taught in the eldest schools of our country.

The price of subsistence is unusually moderate, and accommodations excellent, the situation exceedingly healthy, and, in intelligence, morality and refinement, the society not surpassed by that of any other town in the United States.

The lectures will commence annually, on the first Monday in November, and terminate early in the month of March.

To be entitled to present himself a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a pupil must be twenty-one years of age, and have attended two full courses of lectures—one of them at least, in this Institution.

But any Physician, who shall have practised his profession with reputation for the term of four years, may become a candidate after attending one full course of lectures in this school."

The charter of a second university to be located at Danville, was granted by the Legislature in 1819.

Kentucky, river, rises in Floyd county, in the spurs of Cumberland mountain, interlocking with the sources of Licking and Big Sandy, and opposite to those of Tennessee. The general course of Kentucky river is NW, and by comparative courses 200 miles, through or bordering on Floyd, Perry, Estill, Clark, Madison, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Mercer, Woodford, Franklin, Shelby, Owen, Henry and Gallatin counties. It enters Ohio at Port William, and in times of flood navigable by the windings of the stream about 150 miles.

Kerbela, ancient Vologesia, town of Irak Arabi, on the W bank of the Euphrates, about 50 miles SW from Bagdad.

Kercolang, island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Keresoun, ancient *Cerasus*, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 70 miles W SW from Trebisonde.

Kerguelen's Land, island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779, Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

Kerman, province of Persia, ancient *Caramania*, lying on the gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, called also *Caramania*. It is 120 miles NNW of Gambrun. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Kerry, county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad, bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

Kershaw, district of South Carolina, bounded by Sumpter and part of Richland SE; part of Richland SW; Fairfield W; Lancaster NW and N; Chesterfield NE; and Darlington E. Length 33; mean width 24; and area about 800 square miles. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil productive. Chief town, Camden. This district was not returned in the census of 1820, but the aggregates, as subsequently published in Niles' Register, are annexed to the subjoined table.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,577
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,365

Total whites	-	-	-	4,942
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	78
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Slaves	-	-	-	4,847
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,867
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Population in 1820.

Free white inhabitants	-	-	-	5,628
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Free persons of colour,	-	-	-	122
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Slaves,	-	-	-	6,692
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,746
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Population to the square mile, 15½.

Kertsch, fortress of great importance, which with Jenikale command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situated on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa, 12 miles from Jemicale.

Kesroan, chain of mountains, on the coast

of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

Kessel, town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Mease, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 15 16 N.

Kesseldorf, village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

Kesteven, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire. It contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

Keswick, town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta; near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 217 NNW of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Keswick, Vale of, district in the S part of Cumberland. Here is the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this is the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrowdale. See *Borrowdale*, *Derwent-water*, and *Skiddaw*.

Kettering, town in Northamptonshire, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Kew, village in Surrey, seven miles W by S of London, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the South Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The latter has been brought to great perfection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn.

Keweena, Point, projects far into the S side of lake Superior. It is thus distinguished and described by Mr. Schoolcraft. "It has sometimes been confounded by geographers, and travellers, with Point Chegoimegon, which is 130 miles further west. In coasting round this point it is estimated to be ninety miles, but canoes shorten the voyage, by ascending the Portage river, which nearly insulates the point from the main shore, and makes a portage of less than a mile, into the lake west from the point. To the east of this point there is a large bay, 12 miles wide by 20 in length called Keweena bay, which it is necessary to cross, in order to reach Portage river. See *Portage river*."

Kexholm, town of the Russian government of Wiburgh, on two islands of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

Keynsham, town in Somersetshire, on the

Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Keysville, post village of Charlotte county, Virginia, on the head waters of Meheim river, 70 miles SW from Richmond.

Khorasin, country of Asia, along the E side of the Caspian. It corresponds in part with ancient Hyrcania, or rather the western part of Scythia Intra Imarum.

Kharkof, government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

Khajund, city of Bucharia, on the Sihon or Jaxartes river, 120 miles NE from Samarcand.

Kia-king-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependent upon it.

Kaichta, town of Asiatic Russia, on the Selinga river, and frontier of China, about 200 miles S from Irkoutsk. It is the centre of trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50 30 N. lon. 10 7 E.

Kiang-nan, province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Houquang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, on the E by the gulf of Nanking, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than that of the other provinces, Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-Si, province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Houquang, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, lead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the empire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

Kiburg, town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles NE of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Kidderminster, corporate town in Worcestershire. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and it was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth,

and 125 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Kidwelly, town in Carmarthenshire, in S Wales. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Kiel, strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic; and crosses Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which Kiel has become one of the most commercial places in Holstein. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See *Holstein*. See article *Navigation Inland*.

Kiema, promontory of Switzerland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

Kien-ning-fou, city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Mandshurs, it sustained two sieges, and after some time it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nan king.

Kiernow, town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. 35 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Kilbarchan, village in Renfrewshire; it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

Kilbeggan, borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Bosna, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

Kilburn, village in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

Kilda, St. small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

Kildare, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County, and

Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Kildare, town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kildrumny, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 57 20 N.

Kilgarren, town in Pembrokeshire, seated on the river Tyvy; near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Kilham, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Moulds, and is 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Kilia, fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated in an island at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful, pleasant and populous counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

Kilkenny, town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Kilkenny, township of Leinster county, Lower Canada, 35 miles NW from Montreal.

Kilkenny, township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 8 miles NE from Lancaster. Population in 1820, 24.

Kilkeniny, post town, St. Lawrence county, New York.

Killala, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 E.

Killaloe, city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Killarney, town of Ireland in the county of Kerry and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfert. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

Killarney, beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

Killevan, town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Killiecrankie, noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army under general M'ckey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also a body of Hessians in 1746 made a full pause, refusing to march further, for it appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

Killileagh, borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killinaule, town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught, 14 miles N of Cloumel. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Killingly, township of Windham county, Connecticut, containing 2,512 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2,803. It is situated

between Quinaboag river and Rhode Island, in the NE corner of the state.

Killington peak, mountain of Vermont, 10 miles E from Rutland. It is upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean.

Killingworth, post town and township, in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound, 20 miles SW of New London, and about 25 NE of New Haven. It contained in 1820, 3,963 inhabitants.

Killony, town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, situated on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea, and has a good quay where ships lie very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killybegs, borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Kilmac-Thomas, town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and province of Munster, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Kilmainham, town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a jail; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to the purpose.

Kilmallock, borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Kilmarnock, populous town in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glasgow.

Kilmarnock, post village, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Kilmore, town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

Kiltearn, town of Rosshire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

Kilworth, thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Cloughleagh,

which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 miles SW of Dublin.

Kimbolton, town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday, noted for the castle of Kimbolton. It is eight miles N W of St. Neot's, and 64 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Kimi, town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in East Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name, where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles S E of Tornea.

Kimi Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

Kimski, town of Tartary in Russia, where there is a great number of martens and sables.

Kin, town of Persia, 320 miles E of Isbahan.

Kinburn, fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

Kincardine-on-neil, village in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NW by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverhervie.

Kinderhook, township and post village, in Columbia county, New York, on the E side of Hudson river, 10 miles N of the city of Hudson, and 20 S of Albany. Population in 1820,

Kinderhook, creek of Columbia, and Rensselaer counties, New York. It is composed of two branches. The South branch rises near the SE angle of Columbia county; the north branch near the SE angle of Rensselaer county, and each flowing about 25 miles, unite about 2 miles from Hudson river, into which the united stream falls 5 miles N from the city of Hudson.

Kineton, town in Warwickshire. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 N W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 11 N.

King George's Sound, name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of Quadra and Vancouvers Island. Lon. 126 48 W, from London, 49, 48 W from W C. and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it

Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea coast, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the island, it rises into steep hills, which have a uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the

Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, current, gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. In 1780, a small association of British merchants, resident in the East Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying China with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into that part of the world, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

King and *Queen*, county of Virginia, bounded by Mattapony river or King William SW; Caroline NW; Essex and Middlesex NE; and Gloucester SE. Length 40; mean width 10; and area 400 square miles. Surface waving rather than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dunkirk.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,267
do. do. females	-	-	2,451
Total whites	-	-	4,718
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	267
Slaves	-	-	6,003
Total population in 1810	-	-	10,988

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,192
do. do. females	-	-	2,268
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	5,460
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	140
do. do. females	-	-	157
Slaves, males	-	-	3,081
do. females	-	-	2,960
Total population in 1820	-	-	11,798

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,945
do. in Manufactures	-	-	44
do. in Commerce	-	-	16
Population to the square mile, 29½ nearly.	-	-	

King-an-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a

river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

King-creek, post village, Barnwell district, South Carolina.

King George, county of Virginia, bounded by the Rappahannock river, or Caroline county S; Stafford W; Potomac river N, and Westmoreland E. Length 16; mean width 10; and area 160 square miles. Surface hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Hampstead.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,190
do. do. females	-	-	1,191
Total whites	-	-	2,381
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	197
Slaves	-	-	3,876
Total population in 1810	-	-	6,454

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,175
do. do. females	-	-	1,174
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	2,349
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	121
do. do. females	-	-	142
Slaves, males	-	-	1,783
do. females	-	-	1,721
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,116

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,934
do. in Manufactures	-	-	124
do. in Commerce	-	-	16
Population to the square mile, 38.	-	-	

King George the Third's Islands, group on the west coast of America, extending from lat. 56 10, to 58 18 N.

Kinghorn, seaport in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the opposite side of the Frith. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Kings's county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N by West Meath, on the E by Kildare, on the S by Queen's county and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

Kings, county of New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river, bounded by Charlotte county E; by St. John S; and by Westmoreland and Northumberland W.

Kings, county of New York, comprising the western extremity of Long Island; bounded S by the Atlantic Ocean; W by the Narrows, New York harbour, and East river; NE by Queens county, and E by Jamaica, or Rockaway bay. Length 8; mean width 6; and area about 50 square miles. Surface most delightfully variegated, and under complete cultivation, presents a very pleasing aspect. The soil in its natural state was sterile, sandy and rocky, but by manure has been rendered generally highly productive in grain, fruits, and garden vegetables. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,406
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,044
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Total whites	-	-	-	6,450
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	735
Slaves	-	-	-	1,118
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,303

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,912
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,514
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	9,426
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	410
do. do. females	-	-	-	472
Slaves, males	-	-	-	519
do. females	-	-	-	360
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,187
Of these;	-	-	-	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	308
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	840
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	713
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	81

Population to the square mile, $223\frac{2}{3}$; and excluding the inhabitants of Brooklyn, $717\frac{2}{3}$.

Kingsbridge, town in Devonshire. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 218 WSW of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 50 20 N.

Kingsbridge, crossing place over Harlem river or strait, on the road from New York up Hudsons river.

Kingsbury, village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

Kingsbury, township of Washington county, New York, with 2272 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2203. It is situated on the E side of Hudson river, between fort George and Argyle township, and 90 miles N of Albany.

Kingsclear, town in Hampshire. It was the residence of some of the Saxon kings,

and is nine miles NW of Basingstoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Kingsclear, township of York county, New Brunswick.

Kingsessing, SE township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated between Blockly township, Schuylkill river, Delaware river, and Darby creek. Population 1820, 1188.

Kingsey, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on St. Francis, and the west branch of Nicolet rivers, about 40 miles S by E from Three Rivers.

Kings-ferry, post office, Monongalia county, Virginia, 25 miles by land above Morgantown, and three miles below the main fork of Monongahela river.

King's Langly, village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. Richard II, was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V. to Westminster.

Kings, mountain in Lincoln county, North Carolina, 26 miles a little S of W from Charlotte, and 35 SE by E from Rutherfordton. This mountain or hill, was rendered remarkable by a battle fought there, October 7th, 1780, between a party of United States militia, and of British and Tories. The latter were defeated with the loss of Col. Ferguson their commander, and nearly the whole either killed or taken prisoners.

Kingstem, strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstadt*.

Kingston, post town and township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 19 miles SW of Portsmouth, with 847 inhabitants.

Kingston, post town and township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay near Cape Cod, at the distance of 37 miles SE of Boston. Population 1820, 1313.

Kingston, township of Addison county, Vermont, 25 miles SW from Montpelier. Population 350.

Kingston, post town and township, Ulster county, New York, lying on the W side of Hudson river, 32 miles S of the city of Hudson; which was burnt by the British forces in 1777, being at that time one of Gen. Washington's principal magazines. Population 1820, 2956.

Kingston, village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on Millstone river, and on the road from New Brunswick, to Trenton, 15 miles SW from the former place.

Kingston, village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, built on one street, opposite Wilkesbarre, on the W side of the river Susquehanna, and distant about one mile from it. This village stands upon a plain, about the same height as Wilkesbarre and in view from each other.

Kingston, township of Luzerne county,

Pennsylvania, around and including the preceding village of the same name. Population 1820, 1288.

Kingston, village of Talbot county, Maryland, on the right bank of Choptank river five miles NE from Easton.

Kingston, post village, Somerset county, Maryland, five miles N from the mouth of Pocomoke river.

Kingston, township in Delaware county, Ohio, on the head waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks, and immediately north of Sunbury. Population in 1820, 407.

Kingston, small town situated on the line, but within the county of Ross, Ohio, 10 miles north from Chillicothe.

Kingston, post town and seat of justice, Roane county, Tennessee, on the point between Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 miles by water, and 40 by land, below Knoxville.

Kingston, town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. W C 0 8 E, lat. 17 56 N. Population about 33,000, of which about 10,000 only are whites.

Kingston upon Hull. See *Hull*.

Kingston upon Thames, a corporate town in Surry. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free school; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Kingston, Upper Canada, occupies the site of old fort Frontenac, at the head of St. Lawrence river, opposite Wolf island. This town was laid out in 1784, and is now the most populous in the province. Its situation as an entrepot between Lower and Upper Canada, and between Canada and the United States is very advantageous. The harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of the largest size. It contains a Protestant and Catholic church; a court house, jail, hospital and about 400 dwelling houses, with 2000 inhabitants. Distant 35 miles, nearly NW from Sacket's Harbour, in New York. Lon. W C 0 20 E, lat. 44 8 N.

King-te-ching, town of China, in the province of Kiang-si and district of Jaotcheou-fou.

King-tree, village of Williamsburg district, South Carolina, on Black river, about 65 miles N from Charleston.

Kingsville, township of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on lake Erie, 10 miles NE from Jefferson. Population in 1820, 614.

King William, county of Virginia; situated between Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, and extends eastward to where those rivers unite, and form York river, and bounded NW by Caroline county. Length 40; mean width 12, and area 480 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally thin and in part sandy.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,612
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,682

Total whites	-	-	-	3,294
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	203
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Slaves	-	-	-	5,788
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,285
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,698
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do. do. females	-	-	-	1,751
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	3,449
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	114
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do. do. females,	-	-	-	124
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,095
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do. females	-	-	-	2,915
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	9,697
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,159
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	47
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	21
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Population to the square mile, 20.

King William Court House, the principal seat of justice, in King William county, Virginia; situated 35 miles NE from Richmond, about half way between Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers. Here is a post office.

King William's Mills, post office, King William county, Virginia.

King Wood, township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 2,605 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of the Delaware, between Amwell and Flemington. Population in 1820, 2786.

Kingwood, post village, Preston county, Virginia, near Cheat river, 20 miles SE from Morgantown.

Kinross, borough in Kinross-shire, seated on a plain, near Loch-Leven, skreened on the N by the Ockil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Kinross-shire, county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to parliament,

alternately with the county of Clackmannan. Population in 1891, 6,725; in 1811, 7,245; and in 1820, 7762.

Kinsale, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Kinsale, post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia; situated on the SW side of the river Potomac, near Chesapeake bay.

Kinsman, NE township of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 472.

Kinston, post town, Lenoir county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Neuse river, 40 miles by water above Newbern.

Kintail, peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

Kin-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Hai-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second; and 11 of the third class.

Kint-ching, capital of the islands of Lieoukieou, in the China Sea, in Cheonli, the S part of the island. Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kintore, borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 57 8 N.

Kiof, town of Polish Russia, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kamienieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital is on the W side. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Cassimer, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to the empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol and Trubesh.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kio-feou, city of China in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yencheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birth place of

Confucius, several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

Kioge, or *Koge*, seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

Kioping, town of Sweden, in Wermland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Kioumzeik, well built town of Pegue, situated on the river Irrawaddey. It seems to be in a state of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the source of its prosperity.

Kirby-Lonsdale, town on Westmoreland. It is a large town with a manufactory of woollen cloth, seated on the Lon, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 253 NW of London. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

Kirby Moorside, town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Kirby-Stephen, town in Westmoreland, near the skirts of the hills, which separate this country from Yorkshire, and has a manufactory of stockings. It is seated on the river Eden, and is nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

Kirchberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Kirchberg, territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria.

Kirchein, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

Kirchein Poland, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 49 39 N.

Kirin, one of the three departments of East Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the E by the Sea, and on the S by Corea, and on the W by Leacong. It contains only two or three ill built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here.

Kirin, capital of the province of the same name in E Chinese Tartary, situated on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, is the residence of a Mantchew general, who is invested with the authority of a Viceroy.

Kirkhises, *Tartar*, or *Tater*, nation of central Asia. They are divided into three Hordes or clans; the Little, Mid-

dle and Great Horde. This widely extended people inhabit the Asiatic steppes or prairies. According to Mr. Tooke, they derive their name from Kirghis-Kaisaki, and are a branch of the Kozaks. In their manners they are pastoral, and extend from the Volgee far to the east of the Aralsea.

Kirkcaldy, seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and a cotton manufacture. It is a pretty populous, large, well built town, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Kirkcudbright, seaport in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbour. It is a small inconsiderable place, admirably situated for the fishery, and other branches of commerce. It is 60 miles W of Carlisle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, county or stewartry of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45. Population 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,683; and in 1821, 38,966.

Kirkless, village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewise two hills called Robin Hood's Butts.

Kirkoswald, town in Cumberland, on a hill near the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 NW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Kirk's-Mills, post village, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Kirkpatrick township in Dumbartonshire, lying E of Dambarton, said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antonius, extend from the frith of Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth.

Kirkwall, borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is built on an inlet of the sea on the E side of the island, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which some guns are mounted for its defence; the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles NE of Thurso, in Caithnesshire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

Kirkwood, township of Belmont county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1404.

Kirton, town in Lincolnshire, with a magnificent church, and a market on Saturday,

20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Kismish, island of Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 miles S of Gombroon.

Kishtac, island on the Pacific coast of America, 100 miles long and about 30 mean width. Lon. W C 75 W; central latitude 57 30 N.

Kisti, Asiatic nation, which extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets; they are bounded to the W by the little Cabarda; to the E by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S by the Lesguis and Georgians.

Kistna, river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masulipatam. It is upwards of 650 miles in length, rising near the Malabar coast.

Kistnagheri, town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 miles from Arcot.

Kittanning, chief town and seat of justice, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of Alleghany river, 40 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Lat. 40 30 N. Population in 1820, 318.

Kittanning, township of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, including the preceding town. Population in 1820, 976, exclusive of the village.

Kittatinny Mountains, this range passes through Sussex county, New Jersey, crosses Delaware river at the Delaware Water Gap, passes through Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and continuing SW, crosses Susquehannah river, 5 miles above Harrisburg; separates Perry from Cumberland, and Franklin from Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and merges into Maryland, west from Connecocheague creek; crosses Potomac river, between Back creek, and Shenandoah rivers. It is finally merged amongst the other mountain ridges of Virginia.

Kittatinny valley, is the valley between the Kittatinny range and Blue Ridge. In Pennsylvania, this valley varies from 8 to 15 miles wide, and is uniformly composed of a limestone base towards the Blue Ridge, and of clay slate on the side of Kittatinny mountain. The line of separation, between those two rock formations crosses Delaware river about 20 miles above Easton; the Lehigh at the Slates about five miles above Allentown; the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek; the Susquehannah in the borough of Harrisburg, and the Potomac near the mouth of the Conecocheague. In Virginia, the line of division nearly corresponds with Opequan creek between Jefferson and

Berkeley counties. It is a common, but very erroneous opinion that the whole of this valley is based on limestone; that rock, is, however, confined to the SE side.

Kittery, post village and township of York county, Maine, at the mouth of Piscataway river, opposite Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1886.

Kiun-tcheou-fou, capital of the island of Hainan, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

Kiutaiah, ancient *Cotyacum*. Lon. 29 52 E, lat. 39 25 N. It is situated on the W side of the Sikaria, ancient Sangarius river, 150 miles SSE from Constantinople. Present population about 50,000.

Kizislermak, ancient *Halya*, largest river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Tauris, within 70 miles from the Mediterranean sea. Its general course nearly N, about 400 miles to where it falls into the Black sea, near the ancient Naustathmus promontory.

Kislar, or *Kisliar*, considerable town of Asiatic Russia, on the Terek, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lat. 43 51 N.

Klattaw, town of Bohemia, 46 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Kletenberg, town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The bishop of Constance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction; but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons, Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Klundert, strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

Knapdale, mountainous district in Argyleshire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal springs, on a rugged rock where there was a castle. Knaresborough sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Knighton, commercial town in Radnorshire. It is seated on the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Knightsbridge, first village from London, on the great Western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded,

called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Knittelfeldt, town of Germany in the duchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 78 miles from Vienna, seated on the river Muchr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Knotsford, town in Cheshire. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. It is seven miles NE of Northwich, and 173 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Knowlton, township of Sussex county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, below the mouth of Paulings kill, and about 5 miles below the Delaware Water Gap. Population in 1820, 2,701.

Knox, township of Hancock county, Maine, 28 miles NW from Castine. Population in 1820, 560.

Knox, county of Kentucky; bounded SE by Harlan; SW by Whitely; NW by Rockcastle, and NE by Clay. Length 43; mean width 19½; and area 840 square miles. This county is watered by Cumberland river, and several of its branches. The 37th degree of N lat. intersects it nearly in the centre. The surface is very hilly in general, and towards the SE mountainous. Chief town, Barbouville, is about 125 SSE from Frankfort.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,867
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,661
Total whites	-	-	-	5,528
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	40
Slaves	-	-	-	307
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,875

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,688
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,617
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,305
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	9
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	163
do. females	-	-	-	174
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,661

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,096
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	32
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	5
Population to the square mile, 4½ nearly.	-	-	-	

Knox, county of East Tennessee; bounded by Sevier SE; Blount S; Roane W;

Anderson NW; and Grainger and Jefferson NE. Length 30; mean width 15; and area 450 square miles. Holston and Clinch rivers unite at Knoxville, near the centre of this county, and with the united stream below their junction afford much excellent land. Chief town, Knoxville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,557
do. do. females	-	-	4,319
Total whites	-	-	8,876
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	24
Slaves	-	-	1,271
Total population in 1810	-	-	10,171

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,578
do. do. females	-	-	5,548
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	11,126
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	48
do. do. females,	-	-	35
Slaves, males	-	-	877
do. females	-	-	948
Total population in 1820	-	-	13,034

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	51
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,769
do. in Manufactures	-	-	230
do. in Commerce	-	-	35
Population to the square mile, 29 nearly.	-	-	

Knox, county of Ohio; bounded by Richland N; Cooshocton E; Licking S; Delaware W; and Marion NW. Length 30; breadth 20; area 600 square miles. It is watered by Owl and Mohiccon creeks. Surface rather level than hilly. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,145
do. do. females	-	-	992
Total whites	-	-	2,137
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	2,149

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,451
do. do. females	-	-	3,855
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	8,306
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	10

Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,326

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,367
do. in Manufactures	-	-	139
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, 14 nearly.

Knox, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 535.

Knox, NE township of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1677.

Knox, county of Indiana, between White and Wabash rivers; bounded by Kaskaskia, or Pike and Gibson counties S; Wabash river W; Sullivan N; and Daviess E. Length 36; mean width 11; and area about 410 square miles. Surface level towards the Wabash, but becoming hilly in the interior; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Vincennes.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	4,011
do. do. females	-	-	3,550
Total whites	-	-	7,561
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	249
Slaves	-	-	135

Total population in 1810	-	-	7,945
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,840
do. do. females	-	-	2,313
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	5,153
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	92
do. do. females	-	-	74
Slaves, males	-	-	65
do. females	-	-	53

Total population in 1820	-	-	5,437
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	46
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	941
do. in Manufactures	-	-	212
do. in Commerce	-	-	50

Population to the square mile, 13.

Knoxville, post town and seat of justice, Knox county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Holston river, 22 miles above its junction with Tennessee, about 200 miles E from Nashville. Lat. 35 50 N. Population upwards of 2000. It is the seat of an academy, and preparations are making to put a college into operation. A very liberal donation was made by the general government in favour of the latter institution.

Knoxville, post town, Jefferson county, Ohio, 12 miles NW from Steubenville. Population 200.

Koang-fu-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains seven cities of the third class.

Kobi, called by the Chinese, *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

Kodiah, extensive group of islands on the Pacific coast of North America, between lat. 56 45 and 58 28 N, lon. W C from 74 15 to 76 48 W.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with almost inaccessible mountains, it may be justly called the Siberia of China. This province produces the best horses in China. Besides, Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou-fou, city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

Koei-Yang, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of the ancient kings.

Kokenhausen, strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Kola, town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour, on the river Kola, near a bay of the same on the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

Kollomenska, town of Russia, pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. Lon. 38 16 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Kolokythia, ancient *Gythium*, 25 S from Misitia. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 36 47 N.

Kolyma, or *Rovyma*, large river of Asiatic Russia, rising north from the sea of Ochotsk, and flowing nearly parallel to the Indigherka, falls into the frozen ocean. Lat. 71 25 N, lon. 152 24 E.

Kolyvan, government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kongal, town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Kongsberg, town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Kongswinger, fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomne, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

Kong-tchang-fou, city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles SW of Peking.

Koningsberg, town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Koningsberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stettin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Koningsberg, capital of Prussia, with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the Roman Catholics. The town is five miles in circumference, and including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 135 N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

Koningsgratz, town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, with a bishop's see, 35 miles SW of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Koningshofen, strong town of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles NNW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Konigstein, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyma, and 10 SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Königsstein, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

Königsutter, town of Germany, seated in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttele. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Könitz, town of Poland in Western Prussia, 10 miles NW of Culm, and 50 SW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Kopys, fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilet. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Koriacs, people of Tartary, subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of the gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka to the river Anadir. Their country extends westward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Indian Ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtschadales, the Tongusians, the Lamouts, and the Tschouktsches.

Korsav, or *Kosoa*, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

Kortright, township and post village, Delaware county, New York, 10 miles E from Delhi. Population in 1820, 2548.

Kosol or *Kosta*, fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratibon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Korsum, or *Korsun*, town of Russia in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ross. Lon. 31 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Kostroma, government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kustroma and Unsha. The capital of the former of Kostroma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarieff, situated on the Unsha.

Kouei-te-fou, city of China in the province of Ho-nan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

Kowno, town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

Kraanenbergh, town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleyes. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

Krainburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

Krainowitz, town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Krainlaw, town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of

Chelmi, 120 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Krapitz, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelim. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Kratnojarsk, town of Asiatic Russia in the government of Tomsk, on the Abakan a branch of the Yenisey river. Lon. 109 E, lat. 62 30 N. Here according to M. Chappe D'Au eroche, quicksilver frequently congeals by the frost in winter.

Kreiderville, post village, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles W from Bethlehem.

Kreith, corporate town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawar Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

Krempen, strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Krems, town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Krenzenach, town of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Nabe, 20 miles SW of Mentz.

Krumlaw, town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Krutzow, town of Lithuania, 30 miles SW of Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Krylow, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubesha, large strong town situated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to call Europeans,) and relate that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners cast away upon the coast; but they who pretend to be better versed in their history tell the story this way. The Greeks and Genoëse, say they, carried on during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but likewise on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen to establish manufactories, and instruct the inhabitants. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited

ed obedience; and as all the inhabitants are on a footing of perfect equality, each individual is sure to have in his turn a share in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the Usineri, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Kudach, strong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, seated on the river Dneiper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kufstein, strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Kunachir. See *Jeso*.

Kur, ancient Cyrus, river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea. It is formed by two large branches, the Aras and Kur proper.

Kurab, town of Asia in Persia, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Kurgan, river of Asia, which rises in the province of Corasan, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kuriles, chain of islands extending from lat. 45 to 51 N, running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a SW direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones.

Kursk, government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod.

Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine or Sem.

Kusma Damianski, town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles NE of Vasigolod from the river Volga. Lon. 51 30 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Kusistan, province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, on the S by Farsistan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

Kuttenburg, town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Kultore, country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and Jourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plums, &c. It likewise yields rice, wheat and other grain.

Kuynder, fortress of the United Provinces, 23 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kyllburg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles NW of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Kyneton, town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wednesday. It is 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Kyneton, village in Somersetshire, NE of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

L

Laa, Laab, or Lahab, town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles NW of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Labadia, strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 miles NW of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Labia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

Labiau, town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Cuirschhaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Labourd, late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruits, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Lacan Sable. See *Lake Sable*.

Laccadives, an archipelago of small islands, lying SW off the Malabar coast.

Lac Des Deux Montagnes, seigniory, York county, Lower Canada, on the left bank of Ottawa river, 25 miles W from Montreal.

Lachenaye, seigniory, Leinster county, Lower Canada, on the St. John channel, 13 miles N from Montreal.

Lachevrotiere, seigniory, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, on the left side of St. Lawrence river, 38 miles W from Quebec.

Lachine, village of Montreal island, 7 miles above the city of Montreal. From the interposition of the rapids of St. Louis, Lachine is the upper port of Montreal. Active measures have been taken by the provincial parliament to unite the two places by a navigable canal.

Lackawaxen, river of Pennsylvania, a branch of Delaware in Pike county.

Lackawaxen, township of Pike county,

Pennsylvania, on the waters of Delaware river and Lackawaxen creek, 60 miles N from Easton. Population in 1820, 222.

Lac Metasiedlach, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada.

Lac Metis, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada.

Lac Dantre, seigniory, Warwick county, Lower Canada, on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, a short distance above the mouth of Richelieu river.

Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe. It lies between the gulf of Finland and lake Onega, receiving by the river Svir the discharge of the Onega, and is itself discharged by the river Neva into the gulf of Finland. At the town of Koscholm, lake Ladoga receives the united waters of the intricate rivers and lakes of Carelia; and at Nova Ladoga near its southern extremity, enters the volk of a fine river flowing from lake Kinen. The Ladoga is united to the waters of the Volga by a canal, between the sources of the Mista, falling into lake Ilmen and the Tver, entering the Volga at Mologda.

Ladoga, New, town of Russia, on lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Volkof river, 56 miles E from St. Petersburg.

Ladogna, or *Lacedogna*, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Ladrone, or *Marianne*, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140 E lon. and between 11 and 28 N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Lafourche, river of Louisiana, one of the mouths of the Mississippi river. It leaves the main stream, at and above Donaldsonville, by a mouth of about 80 yards. Though receiving no tributary waters by its banks, in all its length the Lafourche gradually increases in width and depth, and flowing SE by S about 90 miles, falls into the gulf of Mexico, between the island of Timbalier and the Saut or Jump passage. Vessels drawing 9 feet water can enter this river, and ascend to the settlements 40 miles inland.

Lafourche, interior of, parish of Louisiana, bounded by the gulf of Mexico S; Atchafalaya bay and St. Mary's parish W; parish of Assumption NW; St. Charles, and St. Bernard NE, and Orleans E. Length 60; breadth 50; and area about 3000 square miles. Surface a uniform level. Soil only arable near the water courses, as the other parts are liable to submersion annually. Staples cotton, and sugar.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	889
do. do. females	-	-	-	802
Total whites	-	-	-	1,691
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	-	289

Total population in 1810, - 1,995

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,414
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,238
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	7
Total whites	-	-	-	2,659
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	74
do. do. females	-	-	-	54
Slaves, males	-	-	-	542
do. females	-	-	-	426

Total population in 1820 - 3,755

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	60
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,325
do. in Manufactures	-	61
do. in Commerce	-	55

Population to the square mile $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Lafourche, town of. See *Donaldsonville*.

Lagny, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine Abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, lat. 18 47 S.

Lagos, seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Laguna, capital of Teneriffe, principal of the Canary Islands. It is elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on a romantic hill or mountain near the sea, is one of the most attractive places perhaps in the world. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 28 N.

Lahn, river of Germany which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine above Coblentz.

Lahoom, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Holland, seated near the Baltic, with the castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often

called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording in addition to all the necessities of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Panjab*.

Lahore, city, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Laino, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

Lai-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

Lake, township in the N part of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 588.

Lake, SW township of Wayne, county, Ohio. Population 1820, 311.

Lake, township of Logan, county, Ohio. Population 1820, 470.

Lake Maskinonge, seignior, St. Maurice, county, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence above Maskinonge river.

Lake of the Woods, lake, between lake Superior and lake Winnipic, discharging by Winnipic river into the lake of the same name.

Lake Pleasant, township of Hamilton county, New York. Population 1820, 312.

Laland, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lambale, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linens and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Lambese, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and the province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Lambeth, village in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answer

every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments.

Lamborn, town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Lamego, town of Portugal in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing two churches, a hospital and four convents. It is 50 miles SE of Bragua, and 150 N of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Lammermuir, mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general very black and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Spouta Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

Lamo, island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa.

Lamoille, river of Vermont state, which rises in Caledonia county, and runs in various meanders nearly a W course through the country, till it falls into Lake Champlain near Milton, and opposite the S point of South Hero.

Lampedosa, desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta, and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Lampeter, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 2501 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3278. It is situated on Mill creek, five miles E of the borough of Lancaster.

Lampsaco, ancient town of Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Lamspringe, town of Lower Saxony, situated at the source of a river called Laine.

Lanark, borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanarkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 miles SE of Glasgow, and 30 S W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

Lanarkshire, county of Scotland, 48 miles long and 38 broad, bounded on the N by Dunbartonshire, E by the counties of Sterling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 146,689; in 1811, 191,752, and

in 1821, 234,387. It sends one member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lancashire, county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmoreland, E by Yorkshire, S by Cheshire, and W by the Irish Sea. It is 74 miles from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 miles. It contains 1,155,140 acres is divided into six hundreds, and 63 parishes; has 27 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 672,781; in 1811, 828,309; and in 1821, 1,052,859. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superier to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sacking, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of the county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Lever, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-mere and Coniston-mere. It has also numerous canals, and the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, borough and the capital of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal, from Kandal, winds round the E part of the town, which is covered over the river by an aqueduct of five arches, each of seventy feet span. It is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 3 N.

Lancaster, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Cecil county in Maryland S; by the Susquehanna river SW; Dauphin

and Lebanon counties NW; Berks NE; and Chester E. Length 33; width 28; and area 928. Lancaster is a very diversified county in respect both to soil and surface. Several ranges of hills approaching the elevation, and rugged aspect of mountains intersect it from SW to NE. The creeks flowing generally SW, meander through the whole extent, and particularly the Conostoga, have margins of excellent soil. The staple productions are grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, peach and apple brandy, &c. Chief town, Lancaster.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	26,699
do. do. females	-	-	-	25,627
Total whites	-	-	-	52,326
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	1,557
Slaves	-	-	-	44
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	53,927

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	33,112
do. do. females	-	-	-	32,636
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	361
Total whites	-	-	-	66,109
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1,117
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,089
Slaves, males	-	-	-	5
do. females	-	-	-	16
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	68,336

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	874
Engaged in Agriculture	-	6,786
do. in Manufactures	-	5,185
do. in Commerce	-	252

Population to the square mile 71.

Lancaster, city of Pennsylvania, on the great road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 62 miles from the former, and 36 from the latter. Lon. W C 40 E, lat. 40 3 N. It is laid out in streets intersecting each other at right angles. The site is waving, about a mile W from Conestoga creek. The adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated. This city contains a county courthouse, jail, a number of places of public worship, and schools. The bulk of the inhabitants are either Germans or descendants of that people. The trade, commerce, and manufactures of Lancaster are flourishing. Population 1810, 5405; and in 1820, 6633.

Lancaster, county of Virginia, bounded Chesapeake bay SE; by Rappahannoc river S and SW; Richmond NW, and Northumberland NE. Length 23; width 10; and area about 230 square miles. At the courthouse is a post office.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,104
do. do. females	-	-	1,172
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	2,276
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	204
Slaves	-	-	3,112
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	5,592

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,176
do. do. females	-	-	1,212
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	2,388
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	84
do. do. females	-	-	101
Slaves, males	-	-	1,446
do. females	-	-	1,498
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	5,517

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,567
do. in Manufactures	-	-	163
Engaged in Commerce	-	-	77

Population to the square mile, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lancaster, district of South Carolina, bounded by North Carolina N ; Wateree river W ; Kershaw SE ; and Chesterfield E. Length 23 : width 20 ; and area 460 square miles. Chief town, Lancaster C. H.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,248
do. do. females	-	-	2,052
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	4,300
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	372
Slaves	-	-	1,646
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	6,318

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,989
do. do. females	-	-	2,659
			<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	5,878
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	39
do. do. females	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	1,401
do. females	-	-	1,397
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,716

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,917
do. in Manufactures	-	-	100
do. in Commerce	-	-	28

Population to the square mile, 19.

Lancaster, flourishing post town and

seat of justice for Fairfield county, Ohio. It is handsomely situated near the centre of the county, in Hocking township, near the source of Hocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It contains above 200 houses, and a population of 1037 inhabitants. It is situated 28 miles SE from Columbus, 36 SW from Zanesville, and 34 NE from Chillicothe. Lon. W C 5 35 W, lat. 39 45 N.

Lancaster, post town, Gerrard county, Kentucky, near Dicks river, about 30 miles S from Lexington

Lancaster's Sound, on the W side of Baffin's Bay. This great inlet has been recently rendered peculiarly remarkable by the expedition under Capt. Parry, who in 1819, entered it and wintered as far west as lon. 111 W from London. Lat. 74 47 N.

Lancaster, township, in the county of Glengary, Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the provinces adjoining to Lower Canada.

Lancaster, post town and seat of justice, Coos county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Gulkhall, in Vermont, 40 miles above Dartmouth college, 131 W from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 844.

Lancaster, post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 35 miles NW of Boston, and 17 NE of Worcester, with 1694 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1862.

Lancerota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. The goats and sheep are pretty plenty, and the valleys produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Landaff, small place in Glamorganshire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taaf, near Cardiff ; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 miles NW of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Landaff, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 650 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, between Bath and Haverhill.

Landaw, strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is seated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newstadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Landen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Becke, 17 miles NW of Hey, and 18 NE of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See *Neervinden*.

Landerneau, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Elhoro, 16 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Landes, department of France, including the late territory of Marsan, on the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de Marsan is the capital of this department, and Dax the episcopal see.

Landgrove, township of Bennington county, Vermont, about 35 miles NE from Bennington. Population 300.

Landguard, or *Pointe aux Pins*, N side of Lake Erie, is in latitude about 42 degrees 7 minutes 15 seconds north. Lon. W C 3 20 W; variation 2 degrees 48 minutes westerly. This point is about 20 miles east of the South Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

Landisburg, post village, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Landrecy, town of France, department of the North, on the Sambre, 50 miles SE from Douay.

Landsberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Landsberg, town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Leech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

Landschut, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 miles W of Schweidnitz.

Landschut, town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Iser, 35 miles NE of Munich. Since 1800, this town has been the seat of the university of Louis Maximilian, formerly the university of Ingoldstadt. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landschut, town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

Landscreon, fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence three miles N of Basil. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Landscreon, or *Landscrena*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

Land's End, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

Landsford, post village, Chester district, South Carolina.

Lanesborough, post village and township of Berkshire, Massachusetts. It is situated in the NW part of the state, joining to the state of New York. Population in 1820, 1319.

Lanesburg, town of Ireland, in the county of Longford and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Langdon, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 40 miles W from Concord. Population in 1820, 654.

Langeac, small town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Langeais, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Langeland, island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Lanjan, or *Lanching*, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the further India, 371 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 51 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Langon, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 38 N.

Langport, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is ten miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Langres, ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Langstone, place in Hampshire, famous for its harbour which is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

Languedoc, late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Rousillon. The clergy and inhabitants

were more rich, numerous and more bigotted than in any other place in France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

Lanier, township of Prebble county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1096.

Lanion, town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought here by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

Lannoy, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 5 miles SE of Lisle.

La Noraye, seigniory, Warnick county, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river, 40 miles below Montreal.

Lansdown Township, in the county of Leeds, Upper Canada, is the 11th township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Lansburg, post town in Rensselaer county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohock river, about four miles above Troy, and nine above Albany. A fine bridge over Hudson river unites Lansburg and Waterford. Sloops of small draught ascend thus high. Population in 1820, 2635.

Lansing, township of Tompkins county, New York. Population in 1820, 3631.

Lanzo, town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Lam, town of France in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; it is advantageously seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Laos, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. Lanciones is the capital.

La Petite Nation, York county, Lower Canada, on the Ottawa river, about 70 miles W from Montreal.

Lapland, or the extreme northern part of Europe. It is divided into Russian and Swedish Lapland.

Russian Lapland extends E from Tornea and Tana rivers, to the White Sea, under the name of the circle of Koia.

Swedish Lapland embraces the residue, including the extreme North Cape of Europe, and is subdivided into Tornea-Lapmark, Lulea-Lapmark, Pithea-Lapmark, Umea-Lapmark, Jamptland-Lapmark, Assele-Lapmark, and Finmark.

The whole of Lapland stretches over 150,000 square miles, of which Sweden possesses about 80,000, with 33,000 inhabitants, and Russia 70,000 square miles, and 27,000 inhabitants. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and stupendous mountains; interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands: Storavan is said to contain 365; and Enora contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in summer the roses are seen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the beautiful glow of colour which appears in those cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not engrossed by these agreeable prospects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown dusky forests of fir and pine trees; and these are often skirted by wide extended morasses, the stagnating waters of which in summer produce myriads of mischievous insects, that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intense during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of spirit of wine, if the latter is not highly rectified: all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickness; and the whole face of the country covered with snow. The heat of summer is almost as intolerable as the cold of winter. At the northern extremity of the country the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but this is qualified in such a manner by a constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moon-light, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent springs; and is remarkable for some surprising cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices, and dashes among rocks with amazing impetuosity and noise. Its soil is generally so chilled and barren that it produces little or

no grain or fruit-trees of any kind. This sterility, however, is not so much owing to the soil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of industry and the rigor of the climate.

In stature, appearance, and manners, the Laplanders are evidently a branch of the family so extensive, within and contiguous to the Arctic regions. The Samoids, Laplanders, Greenlanders, and Eskimaux, are the great divisions of this race.

Lar, town of Persia, in the province of Lariston, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Laracha, ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Laredo, seaport of Spain on the bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W of Bilbao. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Largentiere, town of France, now in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny.

Largo, town of Scotland, county of Fife, six miles S of Cupar, situated in a large bay of the same name.

Largs, village on the W coast of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and an army of 20,000 men, under the command of Haquin king of Norway.

Larino, town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, 60 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Larissa, ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 121 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Laristan, province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

Larrybundar, seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

Larta. See *Arta*.

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, seaport town of Norway, capital of a district of the same name. Its iron works are among the most valuable in Norway.

La Salle, seignior, Huntingdon county, Lower Canada, 15 miles S from Montreal.

Lassa, or *Lahassa*, city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty.

Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the great lama, the high-priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Lasselsville, post office, Montgomery county, New York, 10 miles W from Johnstown.

Latacunga, town of Peru. Lon. W C 1 16 W, lat. 0 55 S.

Latakia, formerly *Landicea*, ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade, it is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Latessarie, fief, Hampshire county, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river, 40 miles above Quebec.

Latimore, NE township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the waters of Bermudian creek, 15 miles NNE from Gettysburg. Population 1820, 856.

Latton, village of Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

Laval, considerable town of France, now in the department of Maine, and late province of the same name, with two castles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here, and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles S of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Lavamund, or *Lavant Minde*, town of Carinthia, in Austria, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Lavaur, town of France, now in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Agout, 20 miles NE of Toulouse. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Laubach, strong town, capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Lauchingen, town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black forest.

Lauda, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Lauder, borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Lauderdale, small district in the county

of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

Lauderdale, county of Alabama; bounded by Tennessee river S and SW; Tennessee N; and Limestone E. Length 54; mean width 12; and area about 700 square miles. Surface hilly. Soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town, Florence.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,856
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,700
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,556
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	14
do. do. females	-	-	-	15
Slaves, males	-	-	-	828
do. females	-	-	-	550
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,963

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	19
Engaged in Agriculture	-	118
do. in Manufactures	-	2
do. in Commerce	-	34

Population to the square mile, 7.

Lavello, ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Lavelt, or *Lafelt*, village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, commanded by Marshal Saxe, over the allies under the duke of Cumberland, in 1747.

Lavenham, town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. Its church is a very handsome Gothic structure; and it has considerable manufactures in serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn. It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 39 N.

Lauffen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Hailborn. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Lauffen, small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the rivers Birs.

Lauffen, village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles S by W of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the river precipitates itself in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

Lauffenburg, strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is

17 miles E of Basil. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Laughtinton, post town, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, 23 miles E from the latter.

Laughton, village of Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

Lavigna, town of Italy in the territory of Genoa. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Lavington, town in Wilts, 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 13 51 N.

Launceston, town in Cornwall, on a hill near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Launu, town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Laurel, post village, Sussex county, Delaware, on the N side of Broad creek, a branch of Nanticoke river, 35 miles SE from Easton in Maryland.

Laurel Mountains. In general terms, this range includes the extreme NW ridges of the Appalachian chain, and reaches from the central parts of Pennsylvania to Alabama, under various local names. It is pierced by the eastern branches of Monongahila, by the Great Kenhawa and Tennessee rivers.

Lawrens, township of Otsego county, New York, 15 miles SW from Coopers-town. Population in 1820, 2974.

Lawrens, district of South Carolina, between Eunore and Saluda rivers, and bounded by Newberry SE; Saluda river or Abbeville SW; Greenville NW; and Ennoree river, or Spartenburg and Union NE. Length 30; mean width 23; and area 690 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town, Laurensville.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	-	5,848
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,797
Total whites	-	-	-	11,645
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	29
Slaves	-	-	-	3,508
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	14,982

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,327
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,428
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	12,755
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	37
do. do. females	-	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,418
do. females	-	-	-	2,460
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	17,682

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,049
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	238
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	47

Population to the square mile, 25.

Laurens, county of Georgia, on both sides of Oconee river; bounded SE by part of Montgomery; SW by Pulaski; NW by Wilkinson; N by Washington; and NE by Emanuel, and part of Montgomery. Length 35; mean width 25; and area about 875 square miles. Chief town, Dublin.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	932
do. do. females	-	-	-	782
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Total whites	-	-	-	1,714
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All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	11
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Slaves	-	-	-	485
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,210
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,787
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,663

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	3,450
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	3

Slaves, males	-	-	-	982
do. females	-	-	-	993
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,436
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,249
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	48
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile 6.

Laurococha, river of South America, and one of the great constituents of the Amazon. It is formed by innumerable streams flowing from the Andes, between lat. 2 and 10 S. At lat. 5 S, it unites with the Guallaga and forms the Tunguragua.

Laurington, post office, Marlborough district, South Carolina.

Lausanne, town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college and a bishop's see. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais.

It is seated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Lausanne, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, about 30 miles above Bethlehem. It includes the greatest mine of Anthracite coal yet opened in the United States. See *Mauch Chunk*. Population 1820, 220.

Lauterburg, town of Poland in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 miles NE of Thorn. Lon. 20 39 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Lauterburg, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 20 miles SE of Weissenburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Lautrec, town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain and has an ancient castle.

Lautrec, town of Germany in the palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glaun.

Lawson, seigniory, Dorchester county, Lower Canada, on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, opposite the city of Quebec.

Lavora, Terra di, province of Naples in Italy, 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent wines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Lawahannock, river of Pennsylvania, rises in the NE angle of Luzerne county, and flowing SW falls into the Susquehanna river, at Pittstown, 12 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Lachawahanock, mountain, is a continuation of the Shawnee range of Wyoming mountains. This, near the Susquehanna river, is very high and steep, but becomes lower as it extends north-eastwardly. It terminates in Susquehanna county, where it is called the *Moose Mountain*, and a part of it *Mount Ararat*.

Lachawahanock, valley, extends from the mouth of the Lackawahanock creek, up the same about 30 miles. The soil is of second quality, the land uneven, forming no level plain of any considerable extent. This next to Wyoming Valley is the most populous in Luzerne county.

Lawenburg, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the kingdom of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

Lawenburg, considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle on an eminence. It is

seated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Lawenburg, town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

Lawrence, St. See *St. Lawrence river*, and *St. Lawrence county, New York*.

Lawrence, county of West Tennessee, bounded by Alabama S; Wayne W; Hickman N; and Giles E; length 26; width 22; area 570 square miles. Chief town, Lawrenceburgh.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,598
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,468
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,066
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	96
do. females	-	-	-	108
Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	3,271

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	966
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	33
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Lawrence, county of Ohio, bounded on the N by Jackson; E by Gallia counties; S by the Ohio river, and W by Scioto county. It is generally a very hilly and barren tract of country. Symmes' and Indian Guyandot creeks, water the eastern parts. It contains about 430 square miles. Seat of justice, Burlington.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,819
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,657
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,476
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	11
do. do. females	-	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,499

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	607
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	34
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 8.

Lawrence, township in the west border of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 596.

Lawrence, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in which are situated the

towns of Lawrenceville and Zoar. Population 1820, 393.

Lawrence, township of Washington county, Ohio. Population 1820, 354.

Lawrence, county of Indiana, bounded by Orange S; Owen and Martin W; Monroe N; Jackson E, and Washington SE. Length 21; width 18 $\frac{2}{3}$; and area 378. This county is drained by the E branch of White river, and its confluent. Chief town, Palermo.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,151
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,950
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,101
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,116

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	997
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	15
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	5

Population to the square mile, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Lawrence, county of Arkansas, boundaries and extent uncertain, but usually called the White river county.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,747
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,326
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	5,073
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	17
do. do. females	-	-	-	22
Slaves, males	-	-	-	257
do. females	-	-	-	233
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,602

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,345
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	77
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	28

Lawrence, county of Mississippi, bounded NW and N by the Cateby ceded Choctaw territory; E by Covington; S by Marion and Pike, and W by Franklin. Length 60; mean width 21; and area 1260 square miles. Pearl river flows through this county, upon the banks of which, and on some of its branches good land in small quantities is found. The general surface is covered with fine timber, and is hilly and sterile, though well supplied with good water. Chief staples, cotton.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,236
do. do. females	-	-	1,683
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Total whites	-	-	3,919
Free persons of colour, males			4
do. do. females			2
Slaves, males	-	-	531
do. females	-	-	460
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Total population in 1820	-		4,916
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-		0
Engaged in Agriculture	-		1,518
do. in Manufactures	-		47
do. in Commerce	-		23

Population to the square mile 4 nearly.

Lawrence, village and seat of justice, Lawrence county, Arkansaw territory, on the N side of Black river, about 50 miles above its confluence with White river.

Lawrenceburg, post town, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Allegany river, 20 miles NE from Butler. Population in 1820, 473.

Lawrenceburg, post village, and seat of justice, Dearborn county, Indiana, two miles below Great Miami, and 24 miles below Cincinnati. This village is seated on an extensive bottom, liable to inundation at seasons of high flood.

Lawrence's post office, Southampton county, Virginia, about 50 miles SE from Richmond.

Lawrenceville, village on the left bank of Allegany river, two miles above Pittsburgh. At this place is an arsenal, and United States military depot.

Lawrenceville, village laid out in the year 1816, near the centre of Madison county, Ohio, on the state road leading from Columbus to Springfield.

Lawrenceville, post village, Nansemond county, Virginia, 10 miles W from Suffolk, and 30 SW from Norfolk.

Lawsville, post village and township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the New York line, 10 miles N from Montrose.

Laxenburg, town of Austria, on a small river 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Laytonstone. See *Low Layton*.

Laybuck, town and government of Austrian Illyria. The town stands on a small river a branch of the same, about 30 miles NE from Trieste. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 46 02 N. Population 12,000.

Laytons, post village, Essex county, Virginia, on the right bank of Rappahannock river, opposite Leeds, in Westmoreland, and 35 miles by land below Fredericksburg.

Lea, river of England, rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertford-

shire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall.

Leacock, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is situated between Pequea and Conestogoe creeks, nine miles E of the city of Lancaster, and 56 W of Philadelphia. Population 1820, 2882.

Leadhills, village in Lanarkshire, among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundred of miners, with their families. These miners, though in a great measure excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village, 44 miles S from Glasgow.

Leading creek, stream rising in the southern part of Athens county, Ohio, which after running 15 or 16 miles to the SE through Meigs county, falls into the Ohio river 17 miles above Gallipolis.

Leaf, river, south-western branch of Pascagoula (which see.) Leaf river rises by a number of branches, in the Choctaw country, above N lat. 32. Its general course is SE through Covington and Wayne counties, joins the Chickisawhay river in Jackson, and forms Pascagoula river. The entire length of the Leaf river is about 100 miles, and though not so long as Chickisawhay, the former is probably a larger volume of water from its more numerous branches. Both streams flow from a pine forest, soil thin and sterile.

Leaf, river, post village, Green county, Missouri.

Leaksville, post town, Rockingham county, North Carolina.

Leamington Priors, village of Warwickshire, England, a celebrated watering place, 22 miles SW from Birmingham, and 90 N W from London.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of the Mantshus, who hence entered and conquered China. Chen-yang, or Mougdien, is the capital.

Letherhead, town in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

Leathes-water, called also *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere-water*, fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

Leawava, seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Lebanon, post town of York county, Maine, situated on the E side of Salmon-fall river, about 20 miles NW of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. In 1810 it

contained 1938 inhabitants, and in 1820, 2223.

Lebanon, post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, four miles SE of Dartmouth college.

Lebanon, post town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the W side of Shetucket river, nine miles N of Norwich, and near the same distance S of Windham. In 1810 it contained 2580 inhabitants, and in 1820, 2719.

Lebanon, township and post village, Madison county, New York, 35 miles SW from Utica. Population 1820, 1940.

Lebanon, post town, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 2817.

Lebanon, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Lancaster SE; Dauphin SW and N W, and Berks NE. Length 17; width 17: and area 288 square miles. This fine county is drained by the Swatara, Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken creeks with their branches. Its NW boundary is the Blue Mountain, or Kittatinny Ridge. The surface exceedingly diversified. The substratum of rather more than one half its surface is limestone. This formation lies SE from the Quitapahilla, on the opposite side of that stream. Towards the Blue Mountain, the soil is based on clay slate. The Union Canal, intended to unite the Swatara to the Schuylkill by their respective branches, the Quitapahilla and Sulpehocken, will pass through the centre of this county. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey and iron. Chief town, Lebanon.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	8,527
do. do. females	-	-	8,341
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	13
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Total whites	-	-	16,881
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	53
do. do. females	-	-	50
Slaves, males	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	2
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Total population in 1820	-	-	16,988
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	273
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,989
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,302
do. in Commerce	-	-	31

Population to the square mile, 55.
Lebanon, borough, and post town, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Quitapahilla creek, 28 miles W of Reading, and 25 ENE of Harrisburg. The streets are regular, and the houses well built, principally with bricks and stone. Population 1820, 1437.

Lebanon, post town and seat of justice, Warren county, Ohio, containing the usual county buildings, with a bank, printing

office, two market houses, and library company; 28 miles S from Dayton, and 30 N E from Cincinnati. Lon. W C 7 05 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Lebanon, township of Meigs county, Ohio. Population 1820, 253.

Lebanon, one of the southern townships of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population 1820, 213.

Lebanon, post town and seat of justice, Wetson county, Tennessee, 25 miles E from Nashville.

Lebanon, post town, Washington county, Georgia.

Lebanon, post town, Washington county, Kentucky, 60 miles SE from Louisville.

Lebeda, seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrisa, town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Lebus, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Frankfurt, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Leece, populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, town of Italy in the Milanese, seated on the E side of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Lech, river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, town in Gloucestershire, at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lechnich, town of Germany. It is situated in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Leck, river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyckby-Deurstede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, on a mountain at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, town in Herefordshire. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Hereford,

and 116 WNW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Ledesma, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormé, 20 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Lee, river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

Lee, village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is six miles SE of London.

Lee, township of Hancock county, Maine, about 27 miles NW from Castine. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Lee, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, 15 miles NW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1224.

Lee, township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, containing 1305 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1384. It is situated about 4 miles E of Stockbridge and 140 W of Boston.

Lee, township of Oneida county, New York, 10 miles NW from Rome. Population in 1820, 2186.

Lee, Fort, Bergen county, New Jersey, on the right bank of the Hudson, 9 miles above Bergen.

Lee, township of Athens county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 336.

Lee, SW county of Virginia; bounded S by Tennessee; NW by Cumberland Mountain or Kentucky; and E by Scott county in Virginia. This county is triangular; extending 45 miles along Tennessee, and 36 along Kentucky; with an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's river a branch of Tennessee. The surface is generally mountainous, or hilly, and soil rocky and sterile. Chief town, Jonesville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,248
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,089

Total whites	-	-	-	4,337
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	21
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Slaves	-	-	-	336
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Total population in 1810	-	4,694
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,962
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,923

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	3,885
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	-	3

Slaves, males	-	-	-	169
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do. females	-	-	-	197
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Total population in 1820	-	4,256
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	6
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,210
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do. in Manufactures	-	22
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do. in Commerce	-	5
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Population to the square mile, 5.

Leech Lake, lake of the NW territory of the United States, discharging its waters into the Mississippi river from the N, a short distance above the falls of Pegagama. It lies about 18 degrees W from Washington, lat. 48 N.

Leeds, town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leeds, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on Becancour river, and between Broughton and Inverness, 40 miles S from Quebec.

Leeds County, Upper Canada, is bounded on the east by the county of Grenville; on the south by the river St. Lawrence, and on the west by the boundary line of the late township of Pittsburgh, running north until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending that river, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Grenville.

Leeds Township, in the county of Leeds, Upper Canada, is the twelfth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Leeds, township of Kennebec county, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 20 miles SW from Augusta. Population in 1820, 1369.

Leeds, village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Leedston, post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 17 miles NW of Westmoreland court-house, and 105 S from Washington.

Leefooga, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1776. This island is seven miles in length, and its breadth in some places, not above three.

Leek, town in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 154 miles

NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Leer, or *Lehr*, town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 miles SE of Embden, and 24 WNW of Osnaburg.

Leerdam, town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Leerot, fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embden.

Leers, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leesburg, seat of justice, and post town, Loudon county, Virginia; lying four miles SW of the Potomac river, and 43 NW of Washington.

Leesburg, post town, Washington county, Tennessee, about 80 miles NE by E from Knoxville.

Leesburg, post town, Harrison county, Kentucky, 10 miles NW from Paris, and 22 NE from Frankfort.

Leesburg, village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Leesburg, village of Champaign county, Ohio.

Leesburg, post town, Highland county, Ohio, 31 miles W from Chillicothe.

Lee's Mills, post office, Washington county, North Carolina.

Leetakoo, recently discovered town of South Africa, in the country of the Boshwanas. It was discovered in 1801, and since visited by Dr. Lechstenstein, and Mr. Campbell. It is supposed to contain from 7 to 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 27 E, lat. 26 30 S.

Leeward Islands, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

Leeuwe, fortified town of Austrian Brabant, seated in a morass, on the Geete, 12 miles E of Lovain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Leghorn, city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; its commerce is prodigious. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essen-

ces, oils, wine, strawhats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs' and goats' skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 145 miles NW of Rome, and 46 W of Florence. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 43 33 N.

Legnago, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It is 24 miles SE of Verona.

Le Goupe, seigniory, Northumberland county, Lower Canada, on the left side of St. Lawrence, 54 miles below Quebec.

Lehigh, river of Pennsylvania, the NW branch of the Delaware. Its extreme northern sources are in the southern part of Wayne county, and in Luzerne county, near Wilkesbarre. Augmented by many mountain streams, it flows SW by comparative courses 25 miles to the mouth of Wrights mill creek; it thence turns to nearly S by a very serpentine course, but in a direct distance of about 20 miles to Lelighton. Here it inflects to SE, and continues in that direction, 25 miles to Allentown or Northampton. At Allentown it once more turns nearly at right angles, and flows NE 15 miles to its entrance into the Delaware at Easton. The entire comparative course of this stream is 85 miles. From near its source to Trout creek it separates Pike and Luzerne counties. From Trout creek, to Rock Eddy falls it separates Northampton from Luzerne county. Below the Rock Eddy falls to its passage through the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, its course is within Northampton county. Between its passage through the mountain, and the mouth of Hockendocque creek, it forms the limit between Lehigh and Northampton county. Below Hockendocque creek to Bethlehem it flows through Lehigh and below Bethlehem to Easton, in Northampton county.

The Lehigh is truly a mountain stream, and meanders through a series of natural scenes not excelled if equalled in the United States. The following table will exhibit its descent from Stoddartsville to its mouth.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Stoddartsville to the mouth of Nesquehoning creek about two miles above the Lausaus, and 3 miles above the village of Mauchchunk - - -	845
From Nesquehoning to the Lehigh water gap - - -	160
From the gap to Easton - - -	205
	<hr/> 1,210

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation company have been for several years employed to render this stream navigable from

the mouth of Mauchchunk creek to Easton, in order to transport to Philadelphia and other places, the immense treasures of Anthracite coal imbedded in a mountain, about nine miles from the mouth of the creek. See *Mauchchunk*, and *Northampton county*.

Lehigh, county of Pennsylvania, bounded SE by Bucks; SW by Montgomery and Berks; NW by Schuylkill and Northampton; and NE by Northampton. Length 25; breadth 13; and area 335. The surface of this county is highly picturesque and varied. Except the two southeastern townships Upper Milford and Upper Saucon, the residue of this country lies in the valley between South Mountain and the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain. The valley section is nearly equally divided between the Limestone and Clay slate formations so frequently mentioned under various articles in this Gazetteer. The soil, particularly on the limestone tracts is excellent. The whole county with but partial exceptions is well adapted to the culture of grain, grass and fruits, though in many places the surface is excessively broken. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, salted meat, &c. Chief town, Allentown or Northampton.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	9,616
do. do. females	-	-	9,230
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	18,846
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	26
do. do. females	-	-	23
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820,	-	-	18,895

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	103
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,966
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,289
do. in Commerce	-	-	34

Population to the square mile, 56.

Leibnitz, town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Suln, 16 miles S of Gratz.

Leicester, town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with a considerable manufacture of wool cards, six miles NNW of Worcester.

Leicester, borough and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town,

are the ruins of an abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died. In 1811, Leicester contained 23,146 inhabitants. It is seated on the Soar, 23 miles S by E of Derby, and 98 NNW of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Leicester, township and post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, seven miles SW of Worcester, and 54 in the same direction from Boston. It contains several places of public worship, an academy, and extensive manufactory of wool cards. It contained 1181 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1252.

Leicester, township of Livingston county, New York, on Genesee river, about 25 miles SE from Batavia. The villages of Moscow and Mount Morris are in this township. Population 1820, 1331.

Leicestershire, county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S by Northamptonshire, SW by Warwickshire, and NW by Derbyshire. It contains 522,240 acres is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes, has 12 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 150,419. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker and Welland; and it has several canals. The sheep bred here, and in Lincolnshire, are the largest mutton with which the London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleeces of wool of any in England. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity; it has the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted. The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in England, being generally the great black dray horses, of which great numbers are continually sent to London. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county. Population 1801, 131,081; in 1811, 150,419; and in 1821, 174,571.

Leigh, seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Leigh, town in Lancashire, seven miles NNE of Warrington, and 191 NW of London.

Leighton-Buzzard, town in Bedfordshire. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Leinengen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Leina, river of Germany, which flowing through Brunswick Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller.

Leinster, eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. George's

or the Irish Channel, on the E and S; and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital city of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's county, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,258 Irish plantation acres; 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad, and extends from 51 45 to 55 45 N lat.

• *Leipheim*, town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces good hops, and it stands on the S bank of the Danube, 10 miles NE of Ulm.

Leipnic, walled town of Moravia, near the river Beczwa, 14 miles ESE of Olmutz.

Leipsic, city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel, called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Its principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty buildings. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians, in 1756, besieged it in vain; they took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. Leipsic is celebrated for two of the greatest battles recorded in history, having been fought in its vicinity, between the French and allied armies, on the 16th and 18th of October, 1813, and which are followed by the capture of the town, and the rear-guard of the French army, on the following morning, and also the king of Saxony and his family, who were made prisoners. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyssse, 60 miles WNW of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Leiria, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. It is 80 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Leisnig, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 miles ESE of Leipsic, and 32 NW of Dresden.

Leitenberg, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Sorbitz, 11 miles SSE of Saalfeld.

Leith, seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, two miles NNE of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. [It is situate at the

mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant drawbridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W. Indies and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Leitrim, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermanah, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roscommon on the SW, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Leitrim, county town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, 80 miles from Dublin, and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 53 57 N.

Leixlip, town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is eight miles W of Dublin.

Leman, real name of the fine lake on which the city of Geneva stands. It is commonly, though erroneously called from the city, *Lake of Geneva*.

Lemay's cross roads, post office in Granville county, North Carolina.

Lemberg, Austrian Poland, or *Leopold*, large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman Catholic arch-bishop and an Armenian and Russian bishop. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of

Kamienieck and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Lemington, post village and township, Essex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, 65 miles NE from Montpelier. Population 150.

Lemnos, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigiliata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles SE of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sunset, and 55 NW of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lemon, one of the north eastern townships of Butler county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2133.

Lempta, ancient Leptis Parva, or Little Leptis, town and seaport of Africa, 60 miles S from Tunis.

Lena, large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

Lenicia, strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 1. 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Lenham, town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 ESE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Lennep, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Lenoir, county of North Carolina; bounded by Jones SE; Dublin SW; Wayne W; Greene N; and Craven NE. Length 20; with 16; area 320. Surface level; soil tolerably productive. Chief town Kingston, stands on the north bank of Neuse river, about 50 miles by water above Newbern.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,507
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,512
Total whites	-	-	-	3,019
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	113
Slaves	-	-	-	2,440
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,572

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,594
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,737
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,336
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	66
do. do. females	-	-	-	48
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,694
do. females	-	-	-	1,660
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,799

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,254
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	40
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11

Population to the square mile, 21.

Lenox county, Upper Canada, is bounded on the east by the county of Addington; on the south and west by the bay of Quinte, to the easternmost boundary of the Mohawk village; thence by a line running along the westernmost boundary of the township of Richmond, to the depth of 12 miles, and thence running north, until it meets the north-west boundary of the county of Addington.

Lenox, post town and seat of justice, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, half way between Pittsfield, and Stockbridge, and about 20 miles E of Hudson river. Besides the ordinary county buildings and places of public worship, this town contains an academy, and foundry for casting hollow iron ware. Population in 1820, 1315.

Lenox, township of Madison county, New York, on Oneida lake, and Erie canal, about 28 miles W from Utica. Population in 1820, 3360.

Lenox-Castle, post town, Rockingham county, North Carolina, 16 miles E from Germantown, and 10 SW from Danville.

Lenoxville, town and seaport of Carteret county, North Carolina, to the N from Beaufort, and on a small creek or bay communicating with Core Sound, 3 miles W from Beaufort.

Lens, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is eight miles NE of Arras, and 95 of Paris.

Lentini, or *Leontini*, ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Catania, and 20 NW of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Lentzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

Lenzburg, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

Lenzo, small river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Po.

Leogane, town and fort of the West Indies, with a good harbour on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but re-taken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in March, 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, borough in Herefordshire. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Leominster, post town and township, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles NW of Concord, and 43 from Boston, nearly in the same direction. Population in 1820, 1800.

Leo, St. small but strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Leon, fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 190 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts, by the river Douero.

Leon, ancient *Legia*, city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra, 50 miles SE of Oveiedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

Leon, small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW extremity.

Leon, New, kingdom of North America, which is very populous and there are silver mines in it.

Leon de Nicaragua, town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of the gover-

nor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Leonard le Noble, St. ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienne, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Leonardstown, post town in St. Mary's county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Potomac river, 33 miles SE of Port Tobacco, and 68 S by E of Washington.

Leonhart, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Leontini. See *Lentini*.

Leopold. See *Lemburg*.

Leopolstadt, small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhausel, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Lepage, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada.

Lepanto, strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle on the top of the mountain. It was near this town that Don John of Austria, obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 112 miles NW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Lepanto, *Gulf of*, ancient gulf of Corinth, or sea of Crissa, or sea of Alcyon. This deep bay separates the Morea from Roumelia.

Lepers, *Isle of*, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

L'Epinay, seigniory, Devon county, Lower Canada, on the south side of St. Lawrence river, 30 miles E from Quebec.

Leray, township, Jefferson county, New York, on Indian river, 20 miles NE from Sackett's Harbour. Population in 1820, 2944.

Leraysville, post town, Jefferson county, New York, in Leray.

Leria, or *Leiria*, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a

bishop's see. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Lerici, seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Lerida, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university and a castle. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Lerins, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners having formerly been sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedictine abbey.

Lerma, town in Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42 16 N.

Lernica, town of Cyprus, formerly a large city as appears from its ruins, situated on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

Lero, or *Leros*, anciently *Leira*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Leroy, township and post village, of Genesee county, New York, 10 miles E from Batavia. Population in 1820, 2,611.

Lerwick, chief town of the Shetland Islands, situated on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

Les Eboulemens, seigniory, Northumberland county, Lower Canada, about 60 miles below Quebec.

Lescar, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 43 17 N.

Leskeard, borough in Cornwall, and one of the coinage towns for tin. It sends two members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at Exeter. It is 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lesparé, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, medoc stones. It is 30 miles NW of Bourdeaux.

Lessard, seigniory, Cornwallis county,

Lower Canada, on the S side of the St. Lawrence.

Lessard, seigniory, Devon county, Lower Canada, 45 miles below Quebec.

Lessines, town of the Netherlands in Hainault, on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles NE of Ath, and 28 SW of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lestoff, or *Leostoff*, town of Suffolk, the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is seven miles S of Yarmouth, and 115 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 37 N.

Lestwithiel, borough in Cornwall. It is seated in a vale on the Fowey not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Lestwithiel is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 230 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Letart, township of Meigs county Ohio, containing 409 inhabitants.

Lettere, commercial town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

Letterkenny, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, containing 1549 inhabitants in 1810 and in 1820, 1820. It is situated about five miles NW of Chambersburg, and three miles S of Strasburg.

Levana, small town on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Brown county Ohio. It lies two miles below Ripley, immediately above the mouth of Straight creek. It contains a printing-office, one store, 15 houses, and 100 inhabitants. See *Lavinia* in the Addenda.

Levant. This word properly signifies the East; but is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The *Levant Sea* means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levant, post-village, and township, Penobscot county Maine, 10 miles NW from Bangor. Population 1820, 143.

Levantine Valley, valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between mount St. Gothard and the lake Maggiore. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri; and Ossogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few houses.

Leucate, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same name, 18 miles S. of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Leuchstenberg, town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a

mountain, near the river Eschmpt, 50 miles NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Leue, town of the Austrian Netherlands; in Brabant, seated on the river Gheet, 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Leven, *Loch*, beautiful lake in Kinrosshire Scotland, 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form.

Leven, river in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde below Dumbarton.

Levenworth, village of Crawford county, Indiana, on the right bank of Ohio river, 68 miles below Louisville. In Cummings Western Navigator, this place is spelled *Leavenworth*.

Leverett, township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 10 miles SE from Greenfield. Population in 1820, 857.

Leverings, post village, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles NW from Philadelphia, on the road to Norristown.

Levi, *Ile du Fort*, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, Upper Canada, it lies about 5 miles below Ogdensburg. On this island are the ruins of a French fortification.

Leviston's, post office, Franklin county, Indiana.

Levi, *Point*, south-east side of St. Lawrence, 2½ miles E from Quebec.

Leugne, village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Vesoul.

Leuk, town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhane. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Lezroux, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Leuse, town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Leutkirch, free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

Leutmeritz, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague, and 40 SE of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Leutmuhl, town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 22 miles E of Chrudim, and 72 from Prague.

Leutsch, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola.

Levarden, populous and strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 27 miles W of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Lewenstein, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 miles E of Hailborn. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Lewentz, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is ten miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Lewes, borough in Sussex, 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from N to S, and from 13 to 14 in breadth, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harries, the former lying to the westward of the other. Area 451,000 acres, lying between lat. 57 54, and 58 28 N. The air is temperately cold, moist and healthy, great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes: the rest is arable in many places, and has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp.

Lewis, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on a morass 10 miles from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Lewis, township of Essex county, Vermont, 60 miles NE from Montpelier.

Lewis, county of New York; bounded by Oneida S; Oswego SW; Jefferson NW; St. Lawrence NE; and Herkimer E. Length 50; mean width 30; and area 1500 square miles. Surface hilly; soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Martinsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,456
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,948

Total whites	-	-	-	6,404
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	-	25

Slaves	-	-	-	4
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,433
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,820
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,364

All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	9,184
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	21

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	9,227
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	124
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,733
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do. in Manufactures	-	312
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Engaged in Commerce - - - 0
 Population to the square mile 6.
Lewis, township of Essex county, New York, 6 miles N from Elizabeth town. Population in 1820, 779.

Lewis, county of Virginia; bounded by Nicholas S; Kenhawa SW; Wood NW; Harrison N; and Randolph E. Length 45; mean width 32; and area about 1400 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil generally rather barren. Chief town, Westown.

Population in 1820.
 Free white males - - - 2,134
 do. do. females - - - 1,988
 All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 4,122
 Free persons of colour, males - 5
 do. do. females, - 5
 Slaves, males - - - 59
 do. females - - - 56

Total population in 1820 - - 4,247

Of these ;
 Foreigners not naturalized - 0
 Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,160
 do. in Manufactures - - 64
 do. in Commerce - - 4

Population to the square mile, 3.
Lewis, township, situated on the Ohio river, in Brown county. Population in 1820, 1605.

Lewis, county of Kentucky, on Ohio river; bounded by Fleming SW; Mason W; Ohio river N; and Greene E and NE. Length 28; mean width, and area 380 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, see *Clarksburg*, in the Addenda.

Population in 1810.
 Free white males - - - 1,197
 do. do. females - - - 875

Total whites - - - 2,072
 All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 1
 Slaves - - - 284

Total population in 1810 - - 2,357

Population in 1820.
 Free white males - - - 1,809
 do. do. females - - - 1,696
 All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 3,505
 Free persons of colour, males - 3
 do. do. females - - - 1
 Slaves, males - - - 246
 do. females - - - 218

Total population in 1820 - - 3,973

Of these :
 Foreigners not naturalized - 3
 Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,057
 do. in Manufactures - - 89
 do. in Commerce - - 3
 Population to the square mile, 10.

Lewis bay, harbour of Yarmouth, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south shore of Cape Cod.

Lewisburg, post village, of Union county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Susquehanna river, 7 miles above Northumberland.

Lewisburg, post town and seat of justice, Nicholas county, Virginia, 60 miles W from Lexington, in Rockbridge county.

Lewisburg, post town, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on Green river, 40 miles SE from Russellville.

Lewisburg, town of North America and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 46 50 N.

Lewissham, village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, five miles SE of London, with an elegant church.

Lewis River, river of the Columbian valley in the great western territory of the United States. It is the main middle fork of Columbia, rises about 30 degrees W from Washington, lat. 40 N, and flowing N W, by its various windings 900 miles, joins Clarks' river and forms the Columbia.

Lewis'-Store, post office, Spotsylvania county, Virginia.

Lewiston, township, Lincoln county, Maine, on the E side of Androscoggin, 13 miles above its junction with the Kennebec. Population in 1820, 1312.

Lewiston, post village, Niagara county, New York, on Niagara river opposite to Queenston, in Upper Canada. Lewiston stands at the head of ship navigation from lake Erie. A steam boat plies regularly from that place to Sackett's Harbour. Above Lewiston to navigable water, above the falls of Niagara is about 8 miles. Population in 1820, 869.

Lewistown, post town, the capital of Sussex county, Delaware, on Lewis creek, about three miles from the light house at Cape Henlopen. It is inhabited principally by pilots, and supports a small coasting trade. It lies in the lat. of 38 25 N, and lon. of 75 10 W, about 113 S of Philadelphia.

Lewistown, post town and capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the N side of Juniata river, 55 miles NW of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia; containing about 600 inhabitants.

Lewisville, post village, Brunswick county, Virginia, about 70 miles S from Richmond.

Lewisville, post village, Chester district, South Carolina.

Lexington, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 11 miles NW from Boston. In this town, April 19th, 1775, the first blood was shed in that revolution which produced the United States. Population in 1820, 1200.

Lexington, post town and township, Green county, New York. Population in 1820, 1798.

Lexington, post town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county, Virginia, about 150 miles W of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S of the N branch of James river, it has about 120 houses, many of them handsomely built of brick, a court house, jail, and Presbyterian and Methodist houses of worship; the population is 766, and the town is improving, there is a public arsenal of the state, in which a number of arms is deposited, say 20,000 stand. This town is also noted for its seminaries of learning. Washington college was endowed by the illustrious man whose name it bears, with 100 shares of the James' river company stock, which produce an annual income of \$2,400. Its buildings are, two halls of brick, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 students. Additional buildings are about to be erected. It has a considerable library and philosophical apparatus. The faculty are, a president, two professors, and a tutor. Andrew Smith's academy, for the education of young ladies, has a large and handsome edifice, and teachers in all the branches of education commonly taught in such schools.

Lexington, post village, Rowan county, North Carolina, on a branch of the Yadkin, 50 miles W from Raleigh.

Lexington, district of South Carolina; bounded SE, S, and SW, by Orangeburgh; W by Edgefield; NW by Newberry; and NE by Fairfield and Richland, or by Broad and Congaree rivers. Length 38; mean width 27; and area about 1000 square miles. Chief town, Granby.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,385
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,328
Total whites	-	-	-	4,713
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	17
Slaves	-	-	-	1,911
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	6,641

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,615
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,652
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	5,267
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,370
do. females	-	-	-	1,431
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,083

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,831
do. in Manufactures	-	20
do. in Commerce	-	16

Population to the square mile 8.

Lexington, post town and seat of justice, Ogletherpe county, Georgia, on Ogeche river, 76 miles NW from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.

Lexington, post town and seat of justice, Fayette county, Kentucky, on Town-fork, a branch of Elkhorn river, 25 miles ESE from Frankfort, and about 90 S from Cincinnati. Lat. 38 06. It contains, besides the ordinary county buildings and places of public worship, a university, academy for the education of young females, a public library, and a masonic hall. The progressive population and improvement of this town, has been extremely rapid. Twenty-five years ago, it contained about 50 ordinary houses. It is now a splendid town, abounding with elegant buildings, and inhabited by a cultivated and polished people. The manufacturing establishments are on a large scale, and numerous, consisting of nail factories; those for copper and tin; for cotton and woollen goods, grist mills, steam paper mills, rope walks, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.

Transylvania university is located in this town, and is now a flourishing institution. In 1818, it received its present form, and in 1820, the number of students amounted to 235. See *Kentucky*.

Lexington, township in the northeastern corner of Stark county, Ohio, in which is a village of the same name. Population in 1820, 539.

Lexington, New, post town in the eastern part of Preble county, on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton. Distance, 6 miles east from Eaton, 19 west from Dayton, and 85 west by south from Columbus.

Leyden, city of South Holland, seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates. A university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, customhouse, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of cloth, serge and cambric; and the vi-

city produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of free-stone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up. Leyden is four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Leyden, post village and township, Lewis county, New York, on Black river, 33 miles N from Utica. Population in 1820, 1203.

Liam po. See *Ning-po*.

Libanus, or *Lebanon*, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. Some of the summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus; the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country called by the ancients Coelosyria.

Libau, seaport of Courland, on the Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Liberty, township of Sullivan county, New York, on Delaware river. Population in 1820, 851.

Liberty, SW township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the waters of Middle and Marsh creeks, commencing 4 miles SW from Gettysburg. Population in 1820, 1027.

Liberty, post town and seat of justice, Bedford county, Virginia, on one of the higher branches of Otter river, 25 miles S E from Fincastle.

Liberty, county of Georgia; bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE; McIntosh S; Altamaha river SW; Tatnall NW; and Bryan NE; length 50; mean width 10; and area 500 square miles. Chief town Riceboro.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	693
do. do. females	-	-	-	659
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	1,358
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	68
Slaves	-	-	-	4,808
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,228

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	867
do. do. females	-	-	-	774
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	1,641
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4

Free persons of colour, females	13
Slaves, males	2,532
do. females	2,505

Total population in 1820 - 6,695

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,191
do. in Manufactures	-	46
do. in Commerce	-	10
Population to the square mile, 15½ nearly.		

Liberty, post-village and seat of justice, Amite county Mississippi, 45 miles SE from Natch z.

Liberty, post town, Smith county Tennessee, about 20 miles S from Carthage.

Liberty, post township of Trumbull county Ohio. Population 1820, 684.

Liberty, township in the south part of Delaware county Ohio. Population 1820, 550.

Liberty, township on the northern limits of Fairfield county Ohio. Population 1820, 998.

Liberty, central township of Highland county Ohio, in which is situated the town of Hillsborough. Population 1820, 1689

Liberty, township in the northern limits of Clinton county Ohio. Population 1820, 447.

Liberty, large township, in the southeast quarter of Butler county Ohio, in which is situated the town of Princeton. Population 1820, 2814.

Liberty, village of Jefferson township, in Montgomery county Ohio, nine miles west-erly from Dayton.

Liberty Corner, post village of Somerset county New Jersey, 33 miles E from Easton in Pennsylvania, and 26 W from Newark.

Liberty Hall, post village Morgan county Georgia, about 40 miles NNW from Milledgeville.

Liberty, post town, Frederick county Maryland, 12 miles NE from Frederick.

Libourne, small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Lich, or *Lichia*, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francofort. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Lichfield, city in Staffordshire, in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N. See *Litchfield*.

Lichstall, handsome town of Germany in the bishopric of Basle.

Lichtallen, or *Liestal*, town of Switzerland in the county of Basil. It is seated on the Ergetz, eight miles SE of Basil. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Lichtenau, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Lichtenau, town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N.

Lichtenau, fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremberg, and is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lichtenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Lichtenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles NE of Cullembach. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Lichtenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishoprics of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Lichtensteig, handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of the county of Tockenburgh. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Lichtenstein, principality of Germany, between the Tyrol, Voralberg, and Switzerland.

Lick, central township of Jackson county Ohio, so called from the salt lick within its limits.

Licking, interior county of Ohio, bounded on the N by Knox, E by Muskingum, S by Perry and Fairfield, and on the W by Franklin and Delaware counties. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 24 broad from north to south; containing 700 square miles. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil highly fertile. It is drained by Licking creek, affording an extensive variety of sites whereon to use the advantage of water power. It abounds also with iron ore; which is already manufactured into hollow ware and bar iron. Chief town, Newark.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,048
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,796

Total whites	-	-	-	3,844
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	-	8

Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,852
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,236
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do. do. females	-	-	-	55,87
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	11,823
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	21
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do. do. females,	-	-	-	17
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,861
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	88
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,188
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	449
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	9
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Population to the square mile, 17.

Licking, township of Licking county Ohio Population 1820, 723.

Licking, township of Muskingum county Ohio, 10 miles NW from Zanesville. Population 1820, 710.

Licking-Station, post village Floyd county Kentucky.

Licking, small river of Ohio, draining Licking county, and flowing ESE falls into the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville.

Licking, river of Kentucky, rising on Floyd, Pike, and Montgomery counties, and flowing NW, between, or through Bath, Fleming, Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken, Pendleton, and Campbell counties, falls into the Ohio between Newport, and Covington, opposite the city of Cincinnati.

Licola, lake in the kingdom of Naples, the ancient Lucrine lake, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine lake.

Liconia, post village, Harrison county Indiana.

Lidd, town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Dettā, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Lidd, town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Liddel, river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

Liddisdale, district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lidford, village of Devonshire, on the river Lidd, seven miles N of Tavistock.

Liefkenstock, fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Liege, formerly a bishopric of Westphalia, but now a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the country of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble; area, 2900 square miles. Population 240,000.

Liege, large, ancient, and strong city, capital of the territory of its name. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and after passing through the city, under several bridges unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 16 gates: it has also ten large suburbs. It is 60 miles WSW of Cologne. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 50 38 N. Population 50,000.

Lien-tchou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 miles WSW of Canton. Lon. 108 40 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Lieu-kieu, or *Leoo-keoc*, the general name of 36 islands lying between Formosa and Japan. They form a kingdom, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable and temperate disposition. Each island has a particular name; the principal one, called Lieu-kieu, is 126 miles long and 28 broad, but the others are inconsiderable. The chief products are sulphur, copper, tin, with shells, and mother of pearl. The king is tributary to China. Kintching, the capital, in the SE part of Lieu-kieu, is in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Lièze, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle; seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 miles SE of Antwerp.

Liesina, island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine.

Liesina, seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a harbour capable of containing vessels of all sorts. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Liesse, town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon.

Liffey, river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs W thence into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and by the

city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, 28 miles NE of Donegal.

Ligne, town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

Lignerolles, town of France, in the department of Allier, four miles S of Montluzon.

Lignieres, town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 miles SSW of Bourges.

Lignitz, fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I. for the instruction of young gentlemen. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 miles S of Glogau. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Lignitz, government of Prussian Silesia, enclosed by those of Breslaw, Schweinitz, Jawer, Glogaw, and Wolaw.

Ligny, town of the Netherlands, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar le Duc.

Lignton, village of Amelia county Virginia.

Ligor, seaport of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

Ligneil, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 miles SSE of Tours. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Lillers, town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Lillo, fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, seven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Lima, city of and capital of Peru. It is a corruption of the Indian word Rimac. The Spanish name imposed by the founder is, *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings. It was founded by Francis Pizzano in 1525, about 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and the port of Calas. The streets are laid out in straight lines. The houses constructed of wood on account of the frequent earthquakes; and are generally low from a similar cause, and the heat of the climate. The centre square and the surrounding buildings are very magnificent. Population about 50,000, of whom about 20,000 are

whites; the residue mixed races, Indians, negroes, &c.

Independent of the emolument derived from being the capital of the province, Lima derives incalculable advantages as a mart of trade. It is indeed the emporium of one of the richest sections of South America. Its exports are gold and silver; imports, silk, cloths of several kinds, lace, linen, iron ware, &c. Longitude only 8 minutes W from Washington; lat. 12 0 2 S.

Lima, province of Peru, extending 300 miles along the Pacific Ocean, and inland to the Andes about 70 miles; bounded by the Pacific Ocean SW; N by Truxillo; NE by Guancavelica, and SE by Arequipo.

Lima, post village, and township, Livingston county New York, 16 miles W from Canandaigua. Population 1820, 1963.

Limale, town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels. Lon 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Limavady, town of Ireland. See *Newtown Limavady*.

Limbourg, or *Limpurg*, town of Germany in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by the duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn.

Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woolen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, almost inaccessible, near the river Verse, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lime, town in Dorsetshire. See *Lyme Regis*.

Lime, or *Limen*, village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands.

Lime-creek, post village Monroe county Alabama.

Limerick, county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent eight members to parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, or *Lough Meath*, city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present, the linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and

the export of provisions are very considerable. Population 50,000. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Limerick, post town in York county, Maine, about 12 miles W of the river Saco. Population 1820, 1377.

Limerick, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, with 1282 inhabitants in 1820. It is situated on the NE side of Schuylkill, 5 miles E from Pottsgrove, and 25 W from Philadelphia. Population 1820 1577.

Limestone, county of Alabama, bounded by Tennessee river SW; Lauderdale county W; Giles county in Tennessee N; and Madison in Alabama E; length 30; width 24; area 560 square miles. Elk river passes obliquely through the NW angle of this county, and beside being washed by Tennessee river along its SW border, it is drained by Limestone, Muddy, Round Island, and several other fine creeks. The surface is wavering rather than hilly; and much of the soil is excellent. Staple, cotton. Chief town Cotton port.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,630
do. do. females	-	-	3,922
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	6,922
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	26
do. do. females	-	-	4
Slaves, males	-	-	1,512
do. females	-	-	1,407
Total population in 1820.	-	-	9,871

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,580
do. in Manufactures	-	-	63
do. in Commerce	-	-	34
Population to the square mile, 173.			

Limington, township of York county, Maine, containing 1774 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2122. It is situated on the W side of Saco river, 4 miles W of Standish, and 22 W of Portland.

Limmat, river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course NW, flows through the lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Périgueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limosin, late province of France, bound-

ed on the N by Marche and the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Anguemois. It is covered with forests of chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Limpurg. See *Limbouurg*.

Linares, town of Mexico, in New Leon, between Bravo and St. Fernando rivers. Lon. W C 22 20, lat. 25 50.

Linche, or *Linke*, strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 15 miles SW of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Lincoln, capital of Lincolnshire, on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It is a bishop's see whose diocess is the largest in England. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham, and there is also a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E by the German Ocean, SE by the Wash and Norfolk, S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW by Rutlandshire, and W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,783,680 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city and 31 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. Population in 1801, 208,557; in 1811, 237,891; and in 1821, 283,058.

Lincoln County, Upper Canada, is a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of 20 townships, containing about 6000 souls, and furnishes five battalions of militia. It occupies the peninsula between Lake Erie, Niagara river, Lake Ontario, and the river Ouse.

Lincoln, township of Sunbury county, New Brunswick, on the west side of St. John's river.

Lincoln, county of Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; Kennebec bay and Androscoggin

river SW; Kennebec county NW; Hancock NE; and Penobscot bay E. Length 45; mean width 25; area, exclusive of water, about 800 square miles. The surface is extremely indented by bays and rivers. The whole southern and south-eastern part is composed of an intricacy of islands and long peninsulas, extending between the rivers and bays towards the Ocean. The north-western and northern sections rise into a finely diversified country. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Wiscasset.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	21,967
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,861

Total whites	-	-	-	42,828
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	164
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Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	42,992
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	26,560
do. do. females	-	-	-	26,460

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	53,020
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	73
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do. do. females	-	-	-	96
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	53,189
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	120
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	8,116
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,574
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	1,265
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Population to the square mile, 66½.

Lincoln, NW township, Hancock county, Maine, 27 miles NW from Castine. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Lincoln, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, between the sources of the Merrimac and Ammonoosuch rivers, 60 miles above Concord. Population in 1820, 32.

Lincoln, township of Addison county, Vermont, 21 miles SW from Montpelier. Population 250.

Lincoln, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 706.

Lincoln, county of North Carolina; bounded by South Carolina S; Rutherford W; Burke NW; Iredell or Cataube river NE; and Cataube river or Mecklenburg E. Length 48; mean width 25; and area 1200 square miles. It is washed on its northern, north-eastern, and eastern borders by Catauba, and drained by Little Catauba, and several branches of Broad river.

Surface moderately hilly, and soil on the streams excellent. Chief staple cotton. Chief town, Lincoln.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	7,070
do. do. females	-	-	6,792
Total whites	-	-	13,862
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	8
Slaves	-	-	2,489
Total population in 1810	-	-	16,359

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	7,576
do. do. females	-	-	7,215
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	14,791
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	17
do. do. females	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	1,719
do. females	-	-	1,610
Total population in 1820	-	-	18,147

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,571
do. in Manufactures	-	-	445
do. in Commerce	-	-	29
Population to the square mile, 15.			

Lincoln, county of Georgia, on Savannah river; bounded by Columbia SE; Wilkes SW; and Savannah river NE. Length 22; mean width 10; and area 220 square miles. Chief town, Lincoln.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,269
do. do. females	-	-	1,062
Total whites	-	-	2,331
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	2,212
Total population in 1810	-	-	4,555

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,766
do. do. females	-	-	1,612
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	3,378
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	11
do. do. females,	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	1,564
do. females	-	-	1,499
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,458

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,310
do. in Manufactures	-	-	32
do. in Commerce	-	-	24

Population to the square mile, 15.
Lincoln, county of Kentucky; bounded by Pulaski SE; Casey SW and W; Mercer NW; Ganard NE; and Rockcastle E. Length 27; mean width 17; and area 450 square miles. It occupies the dividing ground between Green and Dicks rivers; is hilly and broken. Chief towns, Stanford and Craborchard.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	3,296
do. do. females	-	-	3,011
Total whites	-	-	6,307
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	28
Slaves	-	-	2,341
Total population in 1810	-	-	8,676

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,512
do. do. females	-	-	3,350
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	6
Total whites	-	-	6,868
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	40
Slaves, males	-	-	1,515
do. females	-	-	1,538
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,979

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,991
do. in Manufactures	-	-	281
do. in Commerce	-	-	14
Population to the square mile, 22.			

Lincoln, county of West Tennessee; bounded by Madison county in Alabama S; by Giles county in Tennessee W; Bedford N; and Franklin E. Length 25; breadth 23; and area 580 square miles. This county is divided into nearly two equal parts by Elk river. Surface diversified, and soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town Fayetteville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,799
do. do. females	-	-	2,583
Total whites	-	-	5,382
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	2
Slaves	-	-	720
Total population in 1810	-	-	6,104

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	6,355
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,151
Total whites	-	-	-	12,506
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,095
do. females	-	-	-	1,155
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,761

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,597
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	184
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	26

Population to the square mile, 26 nearly.

Lincoln, village of Mercer county, Kentucky, on Dick's river.

Lincoln, NE county of Missouri ; bounded NE by Des Moines and Mississippi rivers ; south by Cuivre river ; W by Pike, and N by the northern limit of the state. Length 100 ; mean width 35 ; area 3500 square miles. Soil and surface much diversified.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	799
do. do. females	-	-	-	620
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	1,419
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	126
do. females	-	-	-	117
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,662

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	390
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	11
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lincolnton, post town and seat of justice, Lincoln county, North Carolina, on Little Catauba, 150 miles SW by W from Raleigh, and 31 miles NW from Charlotte.

Lincolnton, post town and seat of justice, Lincoln county, Georgia, 40 miles NW from Augusta.

Lincolnville, or *Duck-Trap*, township of Hancock county, Maine, on the west side of Penobscot bay, 16 miles W from Castine. Population in 1820, 1294.

Lindau, city of Suabia, with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796 ; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 miles ESE of

Constance, and 75 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Lindau, town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, five miles N of Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, five miles NE of Ruppin.

Lindenness. See *Naze*.

Lindenfels, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles NNE of Manheim.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindley's-Store, post office, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Lindley's-Store, post office, Orange county, North Carolina.

Lingen, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county of its name. It is seated on the Ems, 48 miles NNW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-keang, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Yu-ho, 410 miles N by E of Canton. Lon. 115 0 E, lat. 27 58 N.

Linköping, town of Sweden, in E Gothland, on the river Steng, near the lake Røxen, 26 miles W of Nordköping.

Linlithgow, borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes ; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Linlithgow is 17 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Linlithgow, or *West Lothian*, county of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad ; bounded on the N by the frith of forth, SE by Edinburghshire, SW by Lanarshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale ; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone and lead. Population in 1801, 17,844 ; in 1811, 19,451 ; and in 1821, 22,685.

Linnhe, *Loch*, arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness.

Linnich, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers ; seated on the river Roer, five miles NNW of Juliers.

Linos, island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near that Lampedosa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Lin-tcheou fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to distinguish it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds.

Lintz, town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 16 N,

Lintz, town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblenz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Linton, town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

Lipari, ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, group of islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Datotolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

Lippa, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, on a mountain 22 miles NE of Temeswar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Lippe, river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

Lipstadt, considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles WSW of Paderborn, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Liquet, town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Liqueo, or *Likeo Islands*. See *Lieou-Kieou*.

Lis, river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running NE into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Deyne, and then falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisbon, considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally de-

stroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The harbour will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It contained before the earthquake at most 150,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Lisbon, township and post village, Lincoln county, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 23 miles W from Wiscasset. Population in 1820, 2240.

Lisbon, township, New London county, Connecticut, 7 miles N from Norwich. Population in 1820, 1160.

Lisbon, township of St. Lawrence county, New York, 3 miles below Ogdensburg. Population in 1820, 930.

Lisbon, village of Lincoln county, Georgia, on the right bank of the Savannah river below the mouth of Broad river.

Lisburn, borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Lisca, one of the Lipari islands, three miles from Lipari. It is a desert spot.

Lisier, *St.* town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans, on the Satat, 50 miles SE of Auch, and 390 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Lisieux, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW of Ruen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Lisle, large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to amount to 65,000. It is called Lisle, (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes; the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 SW of Ghent, 37 NW of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lisle, post town and township, Broome county, New York; situated on the Tioughneoga river, near its junction with the Chenango, and about 14 miles NE of Union. Population in 1820, 3083.

Lismore, one of the Western islands of Scotland, at the mouth of Loch Linhe, capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile

island, seven miles long and one and a half broad.

Lisonzo, river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

Lissa, island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Lissa, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnia, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lissa, village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

Litchfield, township and post village, Lincoln county, Maine. Population in 1820, 2120

Litchfield NW county of Connecticut; bounded by New York W; Massachusetts N; Hartford county E; New Haven SE; and Fairfield SW. Length 38; mean width 22; and area 836 square miles. Surface very hilly or mountainous. The Housatonic passes through, and the Naugatuck and Farmington rivers rise in Litchfield. Though broken, it contains much excellent soil, productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Litchfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	20,267
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,320
Total whites	-	-	-	40,587
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	784
Slaves	-	-	-	4
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	41,375

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	19,957
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,331
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	94
Total whites	-	-	-	40,382
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	453
do. do. females	-	-	-	428
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	41,266

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	61
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	8,347
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,682
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	251
Population to the square mile, 49½ nearly.	-	-	-	

Litchfield, post village and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 26

miles S from Concord. Population in 1820, 465.

Litchfield, township of Herkimer county, New York 10 miles S from Utica. Population in 1820, 1730.

Litchfield, post town, and capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 24 miles W of Hartford, and 44 NW of New Haven. Population in 1810, 4630; and in 1820, 4610. The township is elevated, and in part mountainous, though well cultivated. Litchfield Great-pond a very curious sheet of water, one of the sources of the Shepang river, affords fine mill seats at its outlet. There are in Litchfield 6 fulling mills, 5 or 6 tanneries, 18 or 20 saw mills, 4 forges, one slitting mill, 1 or 2 nail factories, and 14 or 15 places of public worship. This town contains also, Morris' academy, a flourishing and very respectable institution. In Litchfield village, is a seminary for the education of young ladies, which has long, and continues to hold a distinguished rank amongst similar institutions in the United States. The Litchfield Law school, was established in 1784, by the honourable Tapping Reeve, and has become one of the most systematic Law schools in the United States.

Litchfield, post village, Grayson county, Kentucky, 70 miles SSW from Louisville.

Lithuania, former name of an extensive country of Europe; bounded on the S by Volhinia, and part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polacia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia; and on the E by Russia. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Dnieper, the Lewina, the Niemen, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. This perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772 the empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polosk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she affected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominions over the whole of Lithuania. It forms at present the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk.

Lititz, town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 W of Philadelphia.

Little Britain, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; with 1700 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2169. It is situated on the W side of Octorara creek, in the SE corner of the county.

Little Compton, township of Newport county, Rhode Island. It is a maritime district, and famous for its dairies. Population in 1820, 1530.

Little Creek, hundred of Kent county, Delaware, containing 2039 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1963. It is on the N side of Jone's river, about six miles from Dover.

Little Beaver Bridge, post village, of Columbiana county, Ohio.

Little Cape Capon, post village, Hampshire county, Virginia.

Little Creek, township of Sussex county, Delaware. Population in 1820, 2851.

Little Darby, considerable western branch of Big Darby, rising in the northwestern quarter of Madison county, Ohio, and running southeastwardly into the western side of Big Darby, opposite Georgesville. Along the borders, and westward of this stream are extensive bodies of open prairie land; much of which is fertile and valuable.

Little Egg Harbour, township of Burlington county, New Jersey. Soil generally sandy, though well cultivated near the coast. The sandy land in the interior, covered with pine and oak timber. Principal town, Tuckerton. Population in 1820, 1102.

Little Egg Harbour, or *Mullican's River*, rises in Burlington and Gloucester counties, New Jersey, by a number of creeks which unite 11 or 12 miles from the sea, and separating the two preceding counties, falls into Little Egg Harbour inlet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE from Tuckerton. It is navigable for shallops as high as Basto furnace.

Little Egg Harbour, bay or inlet, a sheet of salt water separated from the Ocean by Tucker's Island and Long Beach. It communicates with the Ocean by the Old and New Inlet of Little Egg Harbour.

Little Egg Harbour, new inlet, lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles due S from Tuckerton, admits vessels of from 15 to 18 feet draft, many of which during the late war, entered and discharged valuable cargoes. The old inlet to the N from Tucker's island, is now but little used, except for very light vessels.

Little Hockhocking, an inconsiderable stream in the south part of Washington county, Ohio, running into the Ohio river, five miles above the mouth of the Great Hockhocking.

Little Indian creek, small stream of Clermont county, Ohio, putting into the Ohio river, two miles below Big Indian creek.

Little Miami, river rising in the southwestern corner of Madison county, and after

running southwest above 70 miles across Clark, Green, Warren and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the state; 30 or 40 mills, among which two or three are paper mills, are already erected upon it. The principal streams running into it are, East branch, Shawnee, Obannon, Turtle, Todd's fork, Caesar's and Massie's creeks on the eastern side, and Sugar and Beaver creeks on the west. For navigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, is preferable to the Great Miami.

Little Missouri, the name of two rivers of the United States; one a branch of Missouri, joining that stream from the SW, 90 miles above the Mandan villages; and the other, a branch of Washitau, in Arkansas, rises with the Little river of the north, flows E, and falls into the Washitan from the west.

Little River, is the name of several small streams in the United States. Little Red river, a branch of White river in Arkansas; Little river one of the constituents of Pedee, rises in North Carolina, and in part of its course separates North Carolina from South Carolina. Little river, branch of Savannah river, which it joins 30 miles above Augusta. Little river in Georgia, falls into Oconee, 12 miles above Milledgeville. Little river, Christian county, Kentucky, which falls into Cumberland. Little river of Indiana, joining Wabash river above Vincennes. Little North river, a branch of Red river, rises in Arkansas, and falls into Red river a short distance above the NW limit of Louisiana; and Little river south, another branch of Red river, rises in Texas, and flowing E, falls into Red river in the NW angle of Louisiana.

Little Rock, village of Arkansas, on Arkansas river, about 300 miles above the post of Arkansas.

Little Sandy Salt Works, post village, Lawrence county, Kentucky.

Littleton, post town and township, in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 45 miles NE of Haverhill, and about 40 NW of Conway. Population in 1820, 1096.

Littleton, post village and township, of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles WNW from Boston. Population in 1820, 955.

Littorata, now part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria; formerly a district of Dalmatia, containing the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

Livadia, province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Janna; E by the Archipelago; S by the Morea, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

Livadia, town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, with a castle. it has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 68 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Livandiere, seigniori, Hartford county, Lower Canada, 12 miles SE from Quebec.

Livenza, river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Livernore, post village and township, Oxford county, Maine, 18 miles NE from Paris. Population in 1820, 2134.

Liverpool, borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village three miles off) till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. The number of the inhabitants in 1773 was 34 407, in 1790 it was 55,732, in 1801 77,653, and in 1811 no less than 94,376. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works; and it is now become, with respect to population and commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has a harbour, formed with great labour and expense, here being eight wet docks, secured by large flood-gates, bound by keys, a mile and a half in length, where 1000 vessels, or 20,000 tons of shipping, may lie in the greatest safety. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels; and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings, some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works, many roperies, and upwards of fifty breweries. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants; and over it is the town-hall. There is also a handsome exchange, a custom-house, an assembly room, an elegant theatre, a library, and a borough jail on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the two parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion; also Roman Catholic chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate of every description and denomination,

would far exceed our bounds. Liverpool is 48 miles S of Lancaster, and 202 NW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Liverpool, township of Queens county, Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy.

Liverpool, post village, in Salina, Onondago county, New York, 3 miles from Salina.

Liverpool, post village, in the NE part of Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Susquehannah river, about 30 miles above Harrisburg.

Liverpool, post town, of York county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N from the borough of York.

Livingston, township of Columbia county, New York, containing 1651 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820 1938. It is situated 40 miles S of Albany, on the river Hudson.

Livingston, county of New York, on both sides of Genesee river; bounded S by Steuben and Allegany; W by Genesee; N by Monroe; and E by Ontario. Length 30; width 20; and area 600 square miles. In respect to soil and surface, this is a very diversified county. It is generally hilly and fertile; but exceptions to both these features exist; extensive flats skirt Genesee river, and part of the upland is sterile. This county was formed from part of Ontario and Genesee, in which it was included in the census of 1820.

Livingston, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee river SW; by Ohio river W and NW; by Trade Water river or Union county NE; and Caldwell county SE. Length 47; mean width 15; and area about 720 square miles. Cumberland river passes through and enters Ohio river in this county. The surface is generally level, and much of the soil highly fertile. Chief town, Salem.

Population in 1810				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,597
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,335
Total whites	-	-	-	2,932
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	24
Slaves	-	-	-	718
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,674

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,478
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,292
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,770
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	-	19
Slaves, males	-	-	-	508
do. females	-	-	-	512
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,824

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,270
do. in Manufactures	-	40
do. in Commerce	-	12

Population to the square mile, 8.

Livonia, province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskof, on the S by that of Polotsk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North. Area 21,000 square miles. Population 600,000.

Livonia, post village and township, Livingston county, New York, between Genessee and Hemlock lakes, 20 miles SW from Canandaigua. Population in 1820, 2427.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

Llanarth, town in Cardiganshire, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Llanbeder, town in Cardiganshire, on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Llandilowawr, town in Carmarthenshire, on the River Towy. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Llanelly, town in Carmarthenshire. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Llangadoc, town in Carmarthenshire, 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Llangollen, town in Denbighshire, 184 miles from London.

Llangunner, village in Carmarthenshire. Sir Richard Steele had a private seat here, and here he died in 1729.

Llanroest, town in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Llantrissant, town in Glamorganshire, in S Wales, 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Llanwilling, town in Montgomeryshire,

near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Llanymdlos, town in Montgomeryshire, 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 157 WNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

Llanymdlovery, town in Carmarthenshire, near the Towy, 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Llangharn, town of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales, at the mouth of the Towy, 7 miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233 W by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Llobregat, two rivers of Spain, in Catalonia ; the least considerable of which, falls into the bay of Rosas, but the largest rises in the Pyrenean mountains with the Noguera, and enters the Mediterranean 15 miles SW from Barcelona.

Lo, *St.* town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel.—It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

Loanda, small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the kingdom of Angola, in South Guinea, with a very good harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Loango, considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth ; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year ; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw their palm-wine.

Loango, town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Loans, or *Lavora*, town of Genoa, near the sea coast. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Lobaw, town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Loba, town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Lobos, islands of Peru, near the coast. Lat. 6 25 S.

Lacarno, town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Lacarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks ; at present it

stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locarno, Lake of. See *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the SW part of Inverness-shire.

Lochem, town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen, on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Locher Moss, morass in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

Loches, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, on the river Indre, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 W of Tours. Lon. 51 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Lochmaben, royal borough in Dumfriesshire. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

Lochrida, or *Ocirida*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania. It is a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Lochta, town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnock, town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near three miles in length.

Lochy Loch, lake in the SW part of Inverness-shire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at fort William.

Locke, post village and township, Cayuga county New York, 23 miles SSE from Auburn. Population 1820, 1559.

Lockwood, post village, Sussex county New Jersey.

Loddon, town of Norfolk, eight miles SE of Norfolk, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Lodesan, district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, town of France, in the department of Hérault, and late province of Languedoc. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren country, at the foot of the Cévennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 42 37 N.

Lodi, strong town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodesan. It is seated in a pleasant county on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Placentia, and 20 SE of Milan. In 1796 the French under Bonaparte

in attempting to force the passage of a bridge at this place which was vigorously defended by the Austrians, after being three times repulsed, at last carried it with the loss of 6000; 1500 were said to have been killed by the first discharge of the Austrian artillery. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Lodomeria. See *Galicia*.

Lodrone, town of Italy in the bisopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Loftus Heights, in Adams county, Mississippi territory; situated on the E bank of the river Mississippi, 45 miles below the town of Natches, there is a post-office in this place.

Logan, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee; Todd county in Kentucky W; Muhlenburg NW; Butler N; and Simpson NE. Length 30; mean width 21; and area 630 square miles. It occupies the high ground between Cumberland and Green river. It is drained by Red river branch of Cumberland, and by Bigbannon, and Muddy river, branches of Green river. The surface is waving rather than hilly, soil excellent. Chief town Russellville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	5,013
do. do. females	-	-	4,461
Total whites	-	-	9,474
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	169
Slaves	-	-	2,486
Total population in 1810,	-	-	12,129

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	5,047
do. do. females	-	-	4,543
Total whites	-	-	9,590
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	69
do. do. females	-	-	66
Slaves, males	-	-	2,331
do. females	-	-	2,267
Total population in 1820	-	-	14,423

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,769
do. in Manufactures	-	-	356
Engaged in Commerce	-	-	21
Population to the square mile, 23.	-	-	

Logan, county of Ohio; bounded N by Hardin; E by Union; S by Champaigne; SW by Miami; W by Shelby; and NW by Allen. Length 26; breadth 21; and area 500 square miles. Miami river, Boques, Mill, and Darley creeks, and Mad river, all

rise in this county. The land is, however, tolerably level and fertile. Chief town Bellefontaine.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,549
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,464
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,103
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	41
do. do. females	-	-	-	37
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	3,181
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Of these ;	-	-
Foreigners not naturalized	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,043
do. in Manufactures	-	14
do. in Commerce	-	2

Population to the square mile, 6.

Logan, post town, and seat of justice for Hocking county Ohio, on the N bank of Hocking river, 18 miles SE from Lancaster. Lat. 39 36 N.

Log - Horse - Landing, post-office Hyde county North Carolina.

Logowogorod, town of Poland, in Lower Volhnia, seated on the W bank of the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46.

Lagronno, town of Spain in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the necessities of life. It is seated on the Ebro, 115 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; is joined to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, and falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf.

Loire, department of France, contiguous to the departments of Rhone, and Isere. Chief town Montbrison.

Loire and Cher, department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, Lower, department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the Bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its south boundary, Puy is the capital.

Loiret, department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombardo, Venetian kingdom, name imposed on Austrian Italy by the congress of Vienna, 1815.

Lombardy, name formerly given to part of Italy, and which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the North, and was divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy was the western part, and comprehended Piedmont, with its dependencies and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which was the eastern part, comprehended Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamase.

Lombez, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouse. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Lomond, Ben, mountain, in the North of Shropshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cneviat Felis, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond, Loch, beautiful lake in Dumfriesshire.

Lon, or *Lune*, beautiful and romantic river which rises in Wesmoreland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful.

London, metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus, as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the bills of mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames. Southwark is situated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Lime-house and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral is the most conspicuous. It is 2292 feet in circumfer-

ence, and 365 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues; several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist, Mr. John Howard. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls *The Wonder of the World*. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church, of exquisite beauty, the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside, St. Bride's, in Fleet Street, and St. Dunstan's in the East, and St. Martin's in the Fields, are, with several others, distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amounted to 145; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Besides these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meeting for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, and on the N side of a small park: it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house on the W side of James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain. It is surrounded by a wall, and

partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: it contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for foreign birds and beasts. It is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London bridge, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern appearance; but the sterlings remain, though they so contract the space between the piers, as to occasion, at the ebb of tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts which have occasioned the loss of many lives. Westminster bridge, one of the finest in the world, was built by Labeyle, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739, the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has 13 large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. Blackfriar's bridge, built by Mylne, was completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-paths seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. This noble structure is built of Portland stone. Among the other public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme court of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the Horse Guards, the Treasury and the Admiralty at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Excise Office; the East India House, the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; and the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading compa-

nies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. The Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. Such, on a cursory view of it is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country around, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry at all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, is greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. It contains several large wet docks, particularly those called the West India and East India, Wrapping, and Commercial docks, dry docks for repairing, and slips for building of ships, besides the king's yards at Deptford, for building men of war. London therefore unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is thus both the mercantile and political head of the kingdom. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself as administering to the demands of studied splendour, and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar

manufactures is the silk weaving established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery, the engraving of prints, and making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port (late-ly much improved in various respects) are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence and the number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1811, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 1,009,546. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councillmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clarks-well Green, have an office in Bow Street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailwic. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits, we shall only mention the great plague in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses were destroyed. London is 210 miles NNW of Paris, and 300 ESE of Dublin. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 31 N.

London, New. See *New London.*

London, district, Upper Canada, along Lake Erie.

London, town of Upper Canada, on the Thames, about 100 miles NE by E from Detroit, and 150 SW by W from York. The surrounding country is extremely well adapted to agriculture. Lat. 42 55 N.

London, post town and seat of justice Madison county Ohio, 25 miles W by S from Columbus. Population 1820, 200, but rapidly increasing.

London-Town, post village of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, on the right bank of South river, 5 miles SW from Annapolis.

London-Britain, township of Chester county Pennsylvania, adjacent to the NE angle of Cecil county in Maryland. Population 1820, 425.

London-Harbour, a bay of the island of St. John, on its north side. Lon. W C. 13 52 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Londonderry, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Denegal, and the N by the Ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Londonderry, township of Halifax county Nova Scotia, on Colequid river, 30 miles above the bay of Minas.

Londonderry, post town in Rockingham county New Hampshire, 35 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 37 NW of Newbury port, Massachusetts. It is peopled mostly by emigrants from Ireland, as the name implies, and contained 2766 inhabitants, in 1810, and in 1820, 3127.

Londonderry, post village and township of Windham county Vermont, 27 miles SW from Windsor. Population 150.

Londonderry, township of Chester county Pennsylvania, on the E side of Octorara creek, between Oxford and Nottingham. Population 1810, 1164, and in 1820, only 581.

Londonderry, township of Dauphin county Pennsylvania, between Conewago and Swatara creeks, about 15 miles of Harrisburg. Population 1810, 2411, and in 1820, 1100.

Londonderry, SW township of Lebanon

county Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1629. This, and the preceding, formed one township in Dauphin county previous to the formation of Lebanon county.

Londonderry, SW township of Bedford county Pennsylvania, on Wills creek, between Wills, and Little Alleghany mountains. Population 1820, 602.

Londonderry, town and township at Guernsey county Ohio. Population 1820, 902.

London Grove, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between New Garden and Oxford, about 40 miles SW from Philadelphia. Population 1810, 983, and in 1820, 1097.

Long Bay, that part of the Atlantic coast of the United States, between the mouths of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers.

Long Beach, on the coast of Monmouth county New Jersey, is a low sandy island extending from Barnegat inlet, to Little Egg Harbour.

Long Bottom, post office Athens county Ohio.

Long Creek, post office Caldwell county Kentucky.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. It extends from the Narrows E 140 miles, but is not more than ten broad on a medium. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island is carried to New York. This island, in 1810, contained 48,752 inhabitants, and in 1820, 56,978. A ridge of hills extends along the north side of Long Island, with a declivity towards the sound. South of the hills, the descent is more gradual, and terminates in a flat border, sinking imperceptibly in approaching the Atlantic Ocean. See the respective counties for a more particular description of this island.

Long Island, a name given to sundry unimportant islands in different parts of the world. One near the W coast of Biliton; one on the SE coast of Madura; one in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the coast of New Zealand, off the coast of New Guinea in lat. 1 S: one on the African coast in the Indian Ocean, lat 10 25 S: one in Penobscot bay, coast of Maine. For the latter see *Isleborough*.

Long Island Sound, kind of inland sea, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Meadows, township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the left side of Connecticut river, 6 miles below Springfield. Population 1820, 1171.

Long Point, or *North Foreland*, is a long narrow peninsula of Walsingham

township Upper Canada, stretching in a direction nearly E. The American seamen on lake Erie, call it Point Abino. It lies nearly opposite the town of Erie in Pennsylvania.

Long Swamp, township of Berks county Pennsylvania, on the waters of Little Lehigh creek 18 miles NE from Reading. Population 1820, 1371.

Longanico, town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Longavi, one of the Chilian peaks of the Andes, supposed to be 20,000 feet above the level of the Ocean.

Longford, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by West Meath, on the NW by Lettirim; on the NE by Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament.

Longford, borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 43 N.

Longmire's store, post office Edgefield district South Carolina.

Long reach, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 miles along the NE borders of Washington county Ohio.

Long Saut, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the township of Osnabruck, contains from 100 to 1500 acres; the soil is good. It lies off the NE angle of St. Lawrence county New York.

Longtown, town in Cumberland, on the Esk, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NW of London.

Longueville, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 miles N of Rouen.

Longuion, town of France, in the department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry. It is 10 miles SW of Longwy, and 36 NW of Metz.

Longueil Township, in the county of Glengary, is the second in ascending the Ottawa River.

Longueil, seignior, Kent county Lower Canada, extending from St. Lawrence, to Richelieu river, and commencing immediately opposite Montreal.

Longueil barony, that part of the seignior, on the Sorel.

Longwy, town of France, in the department of Moselle on an eminence, on the River Chiers, 36 miles NW of Metz, and 160 ENE of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Lons le Saunier, town of France, capital of the department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, town of Holland, in Gelderland, 13 miles N of Arnheim.

Loochoo Islands, called recently by Mr. Macleod, Lewchew, and by some others Liqueo, Lieikeou, See *Lieikeou*. Great Loochoo is about 50 by 12 or 15 miles. The climate is represented as most delicious, and the manners of the people as highly civilized. The coasts are dangerous coral banks.

Looe, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone-bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 231 W by S of London.

Lookout, Cape, one of those remarkable promontories of North Carolina. It is the southwest point of Ocracoke bar, and the SW outlet of Core Sound. Lon. W C. 0 23 E, lat. 34 22 N.

Lookout, Cape, name of several capes, of America: one south coast of Hudson's bay, lon. W C. 7 W, lat. 56 N, one in Hudson's bay, lon. W C. 12 W, lat. 55 30 N: one on the Atlantic coast of South America, lat. 48 24 S: and one on the Pacific coast of North America, 45 32 N.

Lookout, Mountain, one of the Appalachian ridges in the NW part of Georgia, terminating near the Suck in Tennessee river.

Looz, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles W by S of Maestricht.

Lopaska, Cape, the S extremity of the Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See *Kuriles*.

Lora, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Loramie, township of Shelby county Ohio.

Lore, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Loreda, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lovurgana, Sar Vincente de.

Loretto, fortified town of Italy, in the marquise of Anconia, and a bishop's see. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house, or chapel, is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a nich of silver: this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous gold and silver lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels; and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt, holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. Great numbers frequently go on pilgrimage to Loretto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present, that the treasury of the chapel is immensely rich. The inhabitants of this town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, who retained possession of it till 1799. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Lorgues, town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 miles W of Frejus.

L'Orient, fine seaport of France, in Morbihan, on Port Louis. The harbour is deep sufficient for ships of the first class. Population about 18,000, 340 miles W by S from Paris. Lon 3 21 W from London, lat 47 45 N.

Lorrach, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, six miles NE of Basel, and 30 S of Friburg.

Lorraine, late province of France, 100 miles long, and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S by Franche Compte, and W by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the departments of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorraine, post village, and township of Jefferson county New York, 20 miles SSE from Sackett's harbour. Population 1820, 1,112.

Lossiemoth, town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the river Lossie, five miles NE of Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lot, river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lotbiniere, seignior, Buckingham county Lower Canada, on the south side of St. Lawrence, 40 miles above Quebec.

Lothian, district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, *Edinburghshire*, and *Linlithgowshire*.

Lotzin, town of Prussia, with a castle, situate on a canal which joins the Angerburg and Levantin lakes, 78 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Louans, small town of France, in the department of Saune and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situated in a kind of Island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Chalons.

Loudeac, town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread, 20 miles S of St. Brieux.

Loudon, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Merrimack river, 45 miles NW of Portsmouth. Population in 1810, 1472, and in 1810, 1694.

Loudon, county of Virginia; bounded SE by Fairfax; SW by Prince William and Fauquier; NW by Frederick and Jefferson; and NE by the Potomac river. It is about 20 miles square, with an area of 400 square miles. Surface delightfully varied by hill, dale and mountain. Soil excellent. Staple grain and flour. Chief town, Leesburg.

Population in 1810.				
Free whites, males	-	-	-	7,818
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,759
Total whites	-	-	-	15,577
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	604
Slaves	-	-	-	5,157

Total population in 1810	- -	21,338
Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	8,356
do. do. females	- - -	7,788
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0

Total whites	- - -	16,144
Free persons of colour, males	-	406
do. do. females	-	423
Slaves, males	- - -	2,964
do. females	- - -	2,765

Total population in 1820	- -	22,702
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	246
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	4,976
do. in Manufactures	- -	1,394
do. in Commerce	- -	89

Population to the square mile 55½.

Loudonville, post town, in the southeastern quarter of Richland county, Ohio.

Loudun, town of France, in the department of Vienne, 30 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris.

Loughborough, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a handsome tower, and four meeting-houses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. It is seated near the Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 N NW of London.

Loughborough Township, in the county of Frontenac, Upper Canada, lies in the rear and to the north of Kingston.

Louisa, town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

Louisa, county of Virginia; bounded by Hanover SE; Goochland and Fluvanna S W; Albemarle NW; and Orange and Spottsylvania N. Length 28; mean width 20; and area 560 square miles. Surface moderately hilly. Soil generally fertile. Chief staples, flour and tobacco.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	- - -	2,696
do. do. females	- - -	2,557
Total whites	- - -	5,253
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	157
Slaves	- - -	6,430

Total population in 1810	- -	11,840
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	3,055
do. do. females	- - -	2,912
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0

Total whites	- - -	5,967
Free persons of colour, males	-	117
do. do. females	-	102
Slaves, males	- - -	3,925
do. females	- - -	3,635

Total population in 1820	-	13,746
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	3,705
do. in Manufactures	-	169
do. in Commerce	- -	14

Population to the square mile, 24½.

Louisburgh, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

Louisburg, post town and seat of justice, Franklin county, North Carolina, on the E bank of Tar river, 23 miles NE of Raleigh, the capital of the state.

Louis De Ramsay, seigniory, Richelieu county, Lower Canada, on the southeast side of St. Lawrence, near the head of lake St. Peters, 6 miles E from the mouth of Richelieu river.

Louis, Fort, strongly fortified island in the Rhine, 12 miles E from Hagenau.

Louisiana, state of the United States; bounded by the gulf of Mexico S and SE; Mississippi NE; Arkansas territory N, or rather NW; and by Texas W.

	<i>Miles.</i>
<i>Louisiana</i> has an interior limit on the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of Sabine to that of Pearl river,	400
Up Pearl river to North lat. 31,	60
Thence along North lat. 31 to the right bank of the Mississippi,	105
Thence up that river to North lat. 33,	220
Thence due west along North lat. 33 to the north-west angle of the state,	168
Thence due south along 1 of lat. from the 33 to the 32 of North lat.	69½
Thence down the Sabine to its mouth, or to the south-west angle of the state,	190

Having an entire outline of	1,212½
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Area about 48,220 square miles = 30,860,800 acres.

The longest line which can be drawn in Louisiana, is from the mouth of Mississippi to the north-west angle of the state, 380 miles. Its width is very difficult to estimate; one hundred and twenty miles is not, however, far from an accurate mean.

Extreme south, at North lat. 28 56.

Extreme north, at North lat. 33 00.

The state of Louisiana contains perhaps as great diversity and extremes of soil as any country of the globe of equal extent. It is no misrepresentation to say, that in this state, every kind of land exists, from the most sterile to the most productive.

The very singular features of Louisiana, and its importance in our topography, will warrant a more widely extended range of descriptive remark, than I have judged necessary with other sections, more uniform in their interior, and more analogous in their exterior features to the contiguous countries.

The soil of Louisiana admits of five very distinct varieties; river alluvion, pine forest, prairie, river inundated land, and sea marshes. Of these the most extensive is pine forest, but the most valuable, alluvion. In Louisiana, the sea sand alluvion is so limited in extent, as not to merit a distinctive classification.

Commencing from the south, the first natural division which presents itself, is the sea marsh. This tract is commensurate with the entire extent of the state, reaching from Pearl to Sabine rivers. It is almost destitute of timber. Its width inland varies from 20 to 30 miles; extending highest into the interior between the streams. All the rivers which communicate with the Mississippi, in a lesser or greater degree, protruding a narrow slip of arable land along their shores, far beyond the interior limit of the sea marsh. None, however, extending this elevated border to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Atchafalaya has but very little arable land on its shores. Its left bank is above ordinary inundation four or five miles from its efflux, the right bank liable to annual submersion from the Mississippi. After flowing five miles, with the exception of a few spots of very limited extent, the shores of this river is rendered uninhabitable as far down as the mouth of the Teche. The arable shores of the latter river are continued about five miles down the former below their junction; the sea marsh then commences, and all farther habitable land ceases. Three or four miles below the mouth of Teche, on the opposite bank, the Atchafalaya receives Bayou Bœuf. This bayou is the drain of the space between the Fourche and Atchafalaya rivers, and has a narrow border of high land along its banks, over which the overflow of the Mississippi very seldom reaches; consequently all the water which is brought down by the Atchafalaya, is here confined to its own volume. This circumstance, though fact, is contrary to common opinion in the country itself. All the space between the Lower Teche and Lafourche is usually considered subject to annual inundation. It is so in fact, with

the exception of the range we have noticed. A chain of lakes lies between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche, through which, by a ferry, is formed the route of communication between the settlements on the Mississippi and Lafourche, and those in Lower Attacapas. The sunken flooded character of the shores of these lakes lead to the error we have corrected. In reality, Bayou Bœuf and its confluent separate in that quarter the inundated tract from the sea marsh.

In the angle between the bay of Atchafalaya and Lafourche river, a number of minor streams had near Bayou Bœuf, and flow south into the Gulf of Mexico. These small creeks have all arable banks towards their sources, which gradually depress into the sea marsh.

The Lafourche has arable banks about 90 miles from its efflux from Mississippi, below which distance the sea marsh encroaches, and prevents settlement.

Between the high banks of Lafourche, and those of Mississippi river, with exception of a few small spots, the intermediate space is occupied by the sea marsh.

The Mississippi proper differs in ordinary phenomena, in no essential respect, except magnitude, from the Lafourche. The banks of both are the highest ground near their beds. The former carries its arable border with varied width, to the lower end of Plaquemine bend, three miles below Fort St. Philip, where the naked unwooded sea marsh reaches the river bank.

North east of the Mississippi, the sea marsh borders the river to Plaquemine bend, where the arable selva commences, which with a breadth of not more than 700 or 800 yards, intervenes between the river and marsh, to Terre aux Bœufs, 15 miles below New Orleans. Terre aux Bœufs extends an arable border for about 15 miles, where the sea marsh reaches both its banks, and terminates settlement.

Above Terre aux Bœufs, the arable border is wider than below that stream; but is confined to the Mississippi banks, as far up that stream, as the higher part of the parish of St. John Baptiste, opposite Lake Maurepas. In the distance from Terre aux Bœufs to St. John Baptiste, the marsh is only interrupted in one place. Ten miles above New Orleans, an ancient outlet of the Mississippi pursues a north-east direction, and singular as it may seem, actually crosses Bayou St. John, in the suburb of that name, and continues its original direction by the name of Bayou Gentilly, and falls into the pass of Chef Menteur. Its entire length, about 20 miles. On a small scale, this outlet in its natural state, had an elevated arable wood-

ed border in all its course. With this very partial exemption, the marsh reaches within a mean of half a mile from the Mississippi bank. The whole south, and south-west borders of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas form one undivided marsh. This marsh, towards New river, imperceptibly changes to river inundated land.

The general interior boundary of the sea marsh, from what we have seen, proceeding from west to east, extends from the head of the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau lakes; from the latter to the western bend of Vermilion; the right shore of the latter river extending a narrow arable border about twenty miles lower down. A range of low hills or high banks ranges along the left side of the Vermilion, but sinks into the sea marsh ten miles above the southern extension of the cultivateable opposing margin.

Leaving the Vermilion river, the marsh winds round the inflections of the bays of Vermilion, Côte Blanche, and Atchafalaya, leaving those bays to the south west, and the Teche river to the south-east, advancing in many places to within one or two miles of the latter. At the junction of Teche and Atchafalaya rivers, we have shown the sea marsh to be bounded inland by Bayou Beuf, and its constituent branches, between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche rivers. Between the latter and Mississippi, more than nine-tenths of the entire space is marsh. The same observation is applicable to all that part of the island of Orleans, below the parish of St. John Baptiste.

It would be an interesting operation to determine the extent of the irreclaimable sea marsh. The solution of this problem is impracticable, however, to any great exactitude, without extraordinary and unnecessary expense of time and labour. The following estimate will serve for every requisite purpose.

Between the Sabine and Lafourche rivers, is a distance of 180 miles. In this space, the sea marsh and bays will average at least 30 miles in width, producing an area of 5,400 square miles, 3,456,000 acres, or near one-ninth part of the superficies of the state.

North-east of the Lafourche, the sea marsh extends over at least 3,000 square miles, or 1,920,000 acres, which added to 3,456,000, yields 5,376,000 acres, or nearly one-sixth part of all Louisiana.

The distinction between sea marsh and the contiguous soils, arises solely from relative height. There is no part of the maritime shore of the United States, which rise so gradually from the surface of the sea as do those of Louisiana. This acclivity is in fact, so gentle, that the common surface of the country at Opelousas court-

house, 70 miles inland, is not more than twenty feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The very near advance of such a country to the curve of a real sphere, will be conceived, when it is considered that 70 miles contains 369,600 feet, or that in round numbers, 400,000 feet has only gained an elevation of 20 feet; that is one of elevation for 20,000 in distance. It is the natural consequence of so very gradual an ascent, to render the gradations of soil almost imperceptible. Therefore, the positive line which separates the sea marsh from the prairies, or river inundation, cannot be drawn.

The tides in the Gulf of Mexico, do not exceed three feet, and yet they are perceptible in all the water courses of Louisiana, Mississippi excepted, as high as North lat. 30 20. From this arises the singular phenomenon that the tides in Plaquemine and Iberville, approach to within ten miles of contact, though upwards of 200 miles above the head of tide water in Mississippi.

The prairie soil partakes of the quality of the adjacent lands. On the waters of Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau, the prairies have generally a thin sterile soil; whilst on the Vermilion, Teche, and Courtableau, the prairies are almost uniformly fertile. Wherever the waters of Red or Mississippi have flowed, the soil is productive; and that both those streams have contributed to form the deposit which lines the Teche, Vermilion, and Courtableau, is evident from the texture and alternation of the strata. The evidences of the prevalence of these waters in places far remote from their present influence, are seen in digging wells, where the pale blue sediment of the Mississippi is found in contact with the red ochreous earth, brought down by Red river.

We have already alluded to the probability, that, at a former period, the Mississippi and Red rivers did not unite. The soundness of this hypothesis, is rendered obvious by the general physiognomy of the country at present. But to an eye which has viewed with careful attention, the region between lower Red river, the prairies of Opelousas, and the Atchafalaya river, it must be demonstrable, that the former river once entered the latter through the channel of the present Courtableau, and that a long narrow peninsula extended from the highlands north of Red river towards the ancient junction. I have traversed this tract in all its extent, and formed the theory we are now reviewing from actual survey. The range of hills which now terminates at Red river, no doubt was once united to the opposing high ground of Avoyelles. The intermediate space

is not at this time more than two miles wide.

The elevation of the platform of Avoyelles is about 20 or 25 feet above the circumjacent low lands; its length 15 or 16 miles. There exists a small wooded hill, of similar height and structure, about five miles south of Lake Pearl. The hill and prairie of Bayou Rouge is the last remaining fragment of the ridge which anciently I suppose contributed to turn Red river south-eastwardly. What is at present Lake Pearl, and the Bayou le Mourir, and De Glaize, were once an outlet of Red river, according to the induction we have assumed. At high water the overflow of Red river yet passes by that channel. I have myself passed from Red river to Opelousas, through an outlet 15 miles below Alexandria into Bayou le Mourir, and thence up that stream into Bayou Bœuf, and down that stream to its junction with the Crocodile, or to the head of Courtableau river.

When Red river flowed in its ancient channel, the channel east of the Avoyelles was then occupied by the Ouachitta and Ocatahoola rivers; consequently, the junction of Red and Ouachitta did not then exist. The latter, it is probable, united with the Mississippi as at present, and the higher parts of Atchafalaya was a counter channel between Red and Mississippi rivers.

Whatever may have been, however, the natural revolutions of those streams, the surplus water of Mississippi must, from the superior elevation of that river at time of high water, have found its way to the Gulf of Mexico, as at present.

The river Teche is also one of the ancient outlets of Red river. The Teche is a small, but a singular and very interesting stream. Its sources are in the Opelousas prairies, near their extreme north extension. Draining the prairies, the Upper Teche, by the name of Bayou Grand Louis, reaches within three miles of the courthouse of that parish, where it forms the port of the higher parts of Opelousas. Three-fourths of a mile below the port, or as it is there designated Carron's Landing, the channel divides into two branches, one passing north into Courtableau river by the name of Bayou Carron, and the other continuing south-east forms the river Teche. When the Mississippi is low, most of the water of Bayou Grand Louis flows into Courtableau, and by that stream into Atchafalaya; on the contrary, when the Mississippi is even at moderate flood, part of the stream of Courtableau flows through the Carron, and is turned into the Teche. So that the water of Bayou Grand Louis, and in part that of Bayou Bœuf and Crocodile, contribute to form the rivers

Courtableau and Teche, alternately, following the stage of the Mississippi tide of flood.

Below its efflux from Bayou Carron, the Teche flows twenty miles, following its windings, receives Bayou Fusillier from Opelousas, and enters Attacapas. Below this point, the Teche receives no more tributary water; like the Mississippi, its banks are the highest adjacent ground; its course in Attacapas is about 115 miles, and though not augmented by any confluent stream, its volume increases in width from 20 to 200 yards. The tide rises at all times to New Iberia, N. lat. 30 2, and at dry seasons it is perceptible at the mouth of Bayou Fusillier. The comparative length of Teche in Attacapas is only 75 miles. Its banks are the most perfectly uniform of any water-course I ever examined. I have been along its entire channel from Bayou Carron to the mouth, and could never perceive a single instance of an abrupt bend, though so very remarkable for extensive curves, even comparatively more so than the Mississippi. It may be also noticed, amongst the peculiarities of the Teche river, that all its widely sweeping bends are turned towards the Mississippi, or rather Atchafalaya.

But the circumstance which is most worthy of attention in the natural history of the Teche, is the structure of its bed. Commencing with the junction of Bayou Carron and Courtableau river, and following the latter to the head of Teche, and down the latter to its mouth, the immensity of the channel, when compared with the volume of water which enters and flows through it, is every where striking. From the apex of the banks to the surface of the highest water, is at all places very considerable, and the distance between the opposing high banks four or five times greater than the most expansive breadth of the water. It is, nevertheless, obvious on inspection, that, at some former period, the whole channel was filled to overflowing. If the waters of Red river was again turned into its ancient course, the Teche would also again resume its former magnitude. It is strikingly obvious from actual examination, that the entire waters of Courtableau, could be turned with a very trifling expense down the Teche. And it could be also shown, that nature has afforded equal facility, to permit art to turn the latter into Vermilion.

I have been thus particular, in describing the rivers of this section of Louisiana, in order to enable the reader to comprehend more clearly the causes of the varieties of soil, and facility of navigation, so strikingly existing between the prairies and alluvial river lands, on the streams which have yet, or which once had, communication with

the Red, Mississippi, and Atchafalaya rivers, and those water-courses, which have not ever had connexion with those controlling waters.

We now proceed to examine the prairies of Louisiana in detail; but, before enumerating the prairies, we ought to review the rivers which drain or pass over their surface.

The Teche we have already examined. The next river west of the Teche, is the Vermilion. We have mentioned Bayou Fusillier as a branch of the Teche; it is, however, an outlet of the Vermilion, or perhaps more correctly an interlocking channel between the two rivers. The Vermilion rises at Opelousas court-house, and by the name of Bayou Bourbée, flows south ten miles, divides into two branches; that to the right, continuing south, forms Vermilion that to the left, turns east into Teche, and is the stream we have noticed as Bayou Fusillier. The Vermilion has a comparative course of seventy miles, receiving several small, but no considerable branches, and falls into the Bay of Vermilion. The woods are scanty on this stream in all its course; both its source and discharge are totally void of timber. Its banks are generally fertile, and, unlike those of Teche, are high, bold, broken, and diversified, above the termination of the timber and commencement of sea marsh.

The Mermentau is a much more considerable stream than either the Teche or Vermilion, and may not unaptly be viewed as the river of the prairies. It is formed by a number of branches, the principal of which are the Queue Tortue, Lacassine, Plaquemine, Brulé, Bayou Cane, and the Nezpique. The entire length of the Mermentau is about 100 miles; but the wide space over which its branches extend, give it a volume of more magnitude than its length would indicate. The tide rises in Mermentau, in a low state of its waters, above the junction of its principal branches. Below the mouth of Queue Tortue, the Mermentau expands into a long, narrow lake; timber ceases, the sea marsh commences. The river again contracts into a confined channel, and again opens into a lake of twenty miles long and ten miles wide, connected with the gulf by two channels. On the higher branches of Mermentau, the first secondary rock in Opelousas is found; it is a sandstone, loosely compacted.

I have already remarked that the soil of the prairies, beyond the influence of the interlocking waters of Mississippi, becomes of very inferior quality. The correctness of this observation is seen on every branch of the Mermentau. A list of the prevalent timber on the Teche and Vermilion, con-

trasted with that on the Mermentau, will amply develop the respective quality of the soil.

On the two former streams are found in abundance, hackberry, sycamore, willow laurel, magnolia, the black oak, upland white oak, honey locust, mulberry, black walnut, hickory several species, liriodendron tulipifera, sweet gum, cotton wood, dogwood, wild cheery, linden, ash, red flowering maple, sassafras two species, laurier almond, elm two species, &c. On the latter soil, sweet gum, linden, black walnut, honey locust, and black oak, quercus tinctoria, becomes rare, the liriodendron tulipifera entirely ceases. The prevalent timber trees are water oak, Spanish oak, black jack, upland shellbark hickory, and pine. On the former space, the underwood is spice, Spanish mulberry, papaw (*morus scabra*), red elder, large reed cane, and muscadine grape vine; on the latter, whorteleberry two species (*vaccinium stamineum*, and *vaccinium arboreum*), &c. The trees and shrubs common to both, are dogwood, persimon, holly (*ilex opaca*), iron wood, horn beam, chincapin, laurier almond, and blackberry briar. Some reed cane is found on the waters of Mermentau, but of humble growth, and of very limited extent.

The live oak is common to both sections, but on the Teche this tree is found as high as Bayou Fusillier, whilst on the Vermilion, and Mermentau, it ceases ten or twelve miles further south.

The prairies of Louisiana, have been overrated in extent, even including the sea marsh which we have noticed. Their irregular form renders an accurate estimate of their extent difficult. On a former occasion I carefully calculated the proper prairie land in the state to amount to 3,000 square miles, equal to 1,920,000 acres. I am confident that 2,000,000 of acres is a more than sufficient estimate of all the prairie ground in the state; which, if added to the extent allowed for sea marsh, 5,376,000 acres, yields 7,376,000 acres as the naturally unwooded surface in the state of Louisiana. This is, indeed, a fearful expanse, amounting to almost one-fourth part of the whole area; and of this superficies, not more than one million and a half of acres can be reduced to culture without enormous expense.

We now proceed to examine river inundated alluvion, another species of soil, which, though often confounded with sea marsh, under the term swamp, differs in most respects from either marsh or swamp.

The alluvial banks of the Louisiana rivers are all, in their natural state, more or less subject to inundation; therefore, as used in this place, some explanation is necessary,

to show the distinction between grounds casually submerged, and those which are so annually; and between those which admit being reclaimed, and those which are irremediably liable to be laid under water.

The distinction between the reclaimable and irreclaimable alluvion, does not consist merely in more or less exemption or exposure to water; the respective soils are different in texture and composition. The reclaimable alluvion is an inclined plane, sloping in all cases from the rivers by a very gentle descent; the irreclaimable alluvion is generally a dead level, extending indefinitely into the spaces between the streams. The arable river border is usually composed of a fine, loose, rich soil; the interior plains are composed of a very hard, stiff, and less fertile soil than the river borders; what is vulgarly, and very erroneously designated Mississippi swamp, becomes in most places, when laid dry, almost as solid as a stone. Except the sea marsh I have surveyed, very little swamp, in the true intent of the term, exists in Louisiana.

The natural vegetables found on the two varieties of alluvion, are strikingly different. The trees ordinarily found most prevalent on the reclaimable river borders are: laurel magniola, black oak, white oak, red elm, mucilaginous elm, sycamore, honey locust, sweet gum, ash, blackberry, poplar, black walnut, white oak two varieties, white bitter nut hickory two species, cotton wood tree, linden, red maple, box elder, iron wood, horn beam, red bud, wild cherry, sassafras, laurier almond. The common undergrowth is the large reed cane, spice wood, many different kinds of grape vine and smilax, and a species of cornus called swamp dogwood, yet never found in swampy places and very seldom on overflowed land.

Another very common, and yet very erroneous opinion, is current respecting the large reed cane of the Mississippi basin. This noble vegetable is supposed to flourish on the annually inundated soil; so far from this being the habitude of that grass, that few vegetables will more certainly or more rapidly perish if its roots are laid under water; it is, perhaps, of all grasses, the one which would continue to vegetate longest without rain. In all my range of observation, I never once witnessed cane of any size or quantity, worthy notice, on the annually flooded lands. I have also uniformly observed, that when the ground covered by a cane-brake became exposed to submersion, the cane perished from the casualty.

In the rear of the river border, and after the cane has ceased, its place is usually supplied by what is designated in the

country, by the English name, *Palmetto*, in French, *latania*; a species of the *chame-rops* of botanists.

The *Palmetto* is a true dwarf palm, and will resist the effects of water continuing over its roots for some time; but when the depth of the overflow exceeds eighteen inches, or two feet, I have in all cases observed the disappearance of the palmetto. The soil in which the palmetto predominates is fertile, but of harsher texture than that commonly found covered with cane. Much of the sugar lands of Louisiana have been, in their natural state, covered by an under-growth of *latania*. It is very remarkable, that though in contact, and growing on grounds in many respects analogous, yet cane and palmetto very seldom admixes to any considerable extent, and in most cases their line of contact is as distinct as if drawn by art.

The poke, *phytolacca decandra*, is also a vegetable which obtains the full development of its growth on the alluvial river border soil of Louisiana, and is very seldom found on either low inundated ground, or in pine woods.

The two trees of Louisiana, found on the greatest variety of soil, is the sweet gum and persimon; I have seen those two species of tree on the lowest and highest parts of the country, admixed with every other kind of timber natural to the respective sections.

The live oak, *quercus virens*, or *quercus sempervirens*, may be considered also as a tree which grows only on border alluvion, and never on annually inundated land. I did not include the live oak in the general list, from the confined extent on which this tree is found.

In the basin Mobile the live oak reaches to North lat. 31, nearly West of Mobile bay it is only found on the sea-coast, and a few miles inland. This range is continued nearly to the Mississippi; here the live oak line is inflected to the south, and is not found on the Mississippi banks above North lat. 30 10. It grows on the margin of Atchafalaya, where any spot of high alluvion suits its habitudes. On Teche it reaches to N lat. 30 23. This is the highest point of latitude attained by that tree west of the Mississippi. On the Mermentau, under the shelter of the Plaquemine woods, it reaches N lat. 30 20. On Lacassine a few trees only are found; beyond the latter bayou westward, on the waters of Sabine and Calcasieu, the live oak does not exist. I could never perceive a single stem of this tree on any branch of either of the two latter rivers, though in a situation to have detected so remarkable an object in the vegetable kingdom. When I made my voyage down the Sabine and along the Mexican gulf, I mistook an opening five

miles west of Calcasieu, for that river, and when I reached its real mouth I mistook it for the Mermentau. At that time I had never been down the latter stream, below its upper lake, and had been informed that the live oak continued long after the disappearance of every other tree; and had also received information that the live oak grew on the small ridges running parallel to the coast; but finding myself in a river without timber of any kind, thirty miles inland, I distrusted the truth of report until I found my mistake by arriving at the settlements on Calcasieu lake. Subsequently I ascertained the correctness of the statement respecting the live oak of Mermentau.

The causes which have operated to limit this valuable tree, and to so much infect its line of termination, are to be sought for in the comparatively severe winters of Louisiana.

The trees which prevail upon the inundated grounds are: swamp overcup white oak, red oak, willow oak, Spanish oak, large chesnut leaved oak, tupeloo, cypress, swamp hickory, bastard paccan, single seeded honey locust, ash two species, willow three species. Three or four non-descript dwarf trees form the ordinary underwood, admixed with vines of various genera and species.

Many other trees are naturally produced on both species of soil; I have enumerated the principal, and those which more particularly serve to designate the texture of the land and vegetable association. Before quitting this part of our subject, I may observe, that the timber trees of the river alluvion are in general the same genera and species found on the bluff lands, noticed in my survey of the state of Mississippi. It is a subject of real philosophical attention to behold the same vegetable families associating together on two places in many respects so different. To this statement the cotton wood may, from its rarity on the bluff land, be considered almost an exception.

No person can examine the timber trees of Louisiana and Mississippi, without astonishment at their enormous trunks. Dr. Bartram, in his Travels in Florida, speaks in rapture of the majestic stems of the laurel magnolia. Where I have seen that tree its column is humble, either in respect to elevation or girth, when compared to that of the quercus tinctoria, liriodendron tulipifera, cupressus disticha, plantanus occidentalis, or populus angulata. Indeed every tree on the alluvion is far above the ordinary developement of its species; not one I have mentioned, but the largest individuals I have seen were on the soil in question. The gigantic mass of the black oak, poplar, sycamores, cypress, and cotton

wood trees of Louisiana are beyond the limits of easy credibility.

To determine the quantity of inundated land, in Louisiana, is attended with much difficulty, from the intricate involutions of the other species of soil. An allowance of one half as much surface for inundated, as we have given to sea marsh and prairie, will not produce a result far removed from correctness. The amount estimated for those soils, was 7,376,000 acres, one-half of which is 3,688,000; the entire surface of sea marsh, prairie, and river inundated land, will consequently amount to the appalling extent of 11,064,000 acres, or within a trifle of 17,300 square miles, or nearly three times the surface of New Jersey.

It ought not to be understood that all this wide extent is equally useless to the purposes of human life. The irreclaimable sea marsh, is indeed worse than useless, it is pernicious; but the prairie as pasture grounds, and the wooded inundated land as a resource for timber, permits a greater area of arable ground to be brought into culture. It is, however, a fact, that immense spaces of the superficies of Louisiana, must remain uncultivated wastes, until the increase of population, and consequent dearthness of land, will superinduce recurrence to operations of melioration, far beyond either the means or necessity of the present age.

We now proceed to examine the largest natural division of the soil of Louisiana, the pine forests. It ought not to be understood that under the general term pine forests, is meant places where that tree prevails to the exclusion of all others; what is intended is places where the greatest mass of the timber is pine.

The pine lands of Louisiana are divided into four grand sections; the first, and most extensive, between Sabine river, Red river, and the prairies of Opelousas; this section embraces more than one-half of the parishes of Opelousas, Rapides, and Natchitoches, and extends to the north-west extremity of the state. The second section, lies between Red and Ouachitta rivers, and sweeps over more than seven-eighths of the whole surface of that part of Louisiana included between these two streams. A third pine tract stretches east of Ouachitta, and near the boundary between Louisiana and Arkansas, reaches within eight or ten miles of the banks of the Mississippi, and extends south to near the junction of the rivers Boeuf and Ouachitta. The four parishes of Louisiana, east of the Mississippi, west of Pearl, and north of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and Amite river, contain upwards of 3,000,000 of acres, out of which at least 2,500,000 acres are covered with pine. With every due allowance, therefore, the pine lands of the state, taken together, ex-

ceeds 16,000,000 acres, which added to 11,064,000 acres estimated for sea marsh, wet prairie, and pine woods, gives a grand total of 27,064,000, leaving only 3,804,000 for the surface of the arable river alluvion of the state. This limited surface does not indeed include all the productive farming land; some of the intervals between the alluvial bottoms and pine woods have good second rate soil. About forty-five miles in length from Bayou Iberville, to N lat. 31, and twenty miles wide east from the Mississippi, and a part of the prairie lands of Opelousas, are very productive: but we will soon perceive that five millions and a half are an ample allowance for all the soil of this state, capable of advantageous cultivation. This statement will no doubt appear incredible, when compared with the common received opinion on that subject, but the following mathematically determined facts put the question at rest. The river lines in the state, measuring both banks where necessary, are upon

The Mississippi, - -	946 miles.
Pearl river, one side, -	60
Bogue Chitto, both banks, -	60
Chifunete, both banks, -	50
Tangipao, Tickfoha, Amite, and Comite united, -	200
Lafourche, - - -	180
Teche, - - -	200
Vermilion, - - -	150
Mermentau, and its branches, -	250
Calcasieu, - - -	200
Saline, one bank, - -	150
Red river, and Bayous Boeuf and Robert, - -	640
Black Bodcau, Dacheet, and Saline rivers, - -	400
Ouachitta, and its confluent, -	600

Amounting in all to 4086

This estimate embraces every stream of any consequence in the state, and includes many without any alluvial banks worthy of notice in a geographical point of view; and yet, if the width of half a mile is given to the whole aggregate, the result is 2043 square miles, or 1,307,520 acres. If to this is added as much more for woodland, the result will be 2,615,040 acres, and this again doubled for all other grounds capable of productive cultivation, the whole will only amount to 5,230,080 acres.

Of this surface about one-fifth will admit the production of sugar; the residue remaining for all other objects of agriculture suitable to the climate, such as cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the cereal graminæ. Of the latter, however, rice and maize, are the only species which will flourish on strong alluvial soil, and the former is restricted by a climate not much more severe than will arrest the advance of sugar

cane. One pre-eminent advantage of rice, arises from the circumstance of its growth on soils too moist for the beneficial cultivation of almost any other vegetable useful to man. Consequently in the south of China, along the large rivers of the hither and nether India, of an extensive surface in both Americas, rice has become an important aliment, and must continue to occupy a great part of the labour of mankind: this grain has added at least one-twentieth to the habitable earth, and permitted the increase of the human species in that ratio. Its beneficent results are no where more ample than on the Delta of the Mississippi.

I have been more particular in the survey of the Delta, than would be requisite with a country less peculiar in its features, or whose relative importance in our confederacy was less apparent.

It must be evident that in all countries, where the only arable land of consequence is river alluvion, settlements must be formed in lines corresponding to the curves of the streams. With the exception of the Mississippi bluff region, noticed in my review of that state, most of the settlements in the pine, sea sand, and sea marsh districts of the United states, conform to this natural arrangement; of course, habitation becomes dense along the river margins, diminishes receding from their banks, and in a great number of instances, leaves wide uninhabited intervals. These effects are, however, more apparent and influential in Louisiana, than in any other part of the southern or south-western states.

The settlements in Attacapas, Opelousas, Avoyells, on Red, Ouachitta, Boeuf, Black, and Mississippi, are uniformly in lines upon the streams, or stretching along the wooded margin of the prairies. That part of Louisiana formed from the Mississippi bluff lands, is the only spot in the state where human habitation assumes the scattered relative position to which they conform in the northern, eastern, and some of the western states. It has been shown that Arkansas and Missouri are in these respects in a great degree similar to Louisiana.

The mere position of settlement would in itself be a matter beneath statistical review, but in the instance before us, the mechanical arrangement of human location is connected with one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy philosophical research; that is, the number of human beings which can be enabled to subsist on any given space. It may be assumed *a priori*, that a dense, or even moderately compact population can never exist upon any region where the asperities of nature, or moral causes, prevent the production of the greatest part of their

aliment on, or near their place of residence. If the truth of these propositions are acknowledged, the induction follows, that nature has opposed the concentration of as great numbers of people upon given space, of our southern, as upon an equal area of northern territory. Many other natural causes might be adduced, in aid of this assumption, but it would be needless to collect contingent causes, to account for an effect whose production was so demonstratively, and omnipotently established upon the durable, it might almost be said unchanging laws of matter.

It may be enumerated as one of the peculiarities of the soil of the southern, and south-western states, to have but little mean between the best and the worst; the latter exceeding in extent even more than does the former in quality.

The principal staples of Louisiana, are cotton, sugar, and rice. Cotton is general; but sugar and rice confined, particularly the former, to the lower, or southern parts of the state. The quantity of sugar made in Louisiana is rapidly increasing. In 1810 it was about 10,000,000*lbs.* in 1814, 15,000,000*lbs.* and in 1817, upwards of 20,000,000. In Darby's Louisiana the relative sugar, rice, and cotton lands are estimated at 250,000 for sugar, 250,000 for rice, and 2,500,000 for cotton.

Civil and political subdivisions of Louisiana is into parishes. Counties do not exist in the state, but are confined in their uses to a few judicial purposes, and are unknown in the ordinary municipal regulations of the country.

Parishes.	Inhabitants.	Sq. miles.	To sq. mile.
Natchitoches.	7,486	10,600	3-4
Ouachitta,	2,609	4,000	1-2 nearly.
Ocatahola,	2,287	2,060	1
Concordia,	2,626	2,100	1 1-2
Rapides,	6,065	2,300	2 1-2
Avoyelles,	2,245	700	3
St. Landre, or Opelousas,	10,085	7,600	1 1-3
St. Martins, } Attacapas,	12,063	5,100	2 1-2 nearly.
St. Mary,			
Point Coupee,	4,912	600	8
West Baton Rouge,	2,335	850	2 3-4
Iberville,	4,114	350	15
Ascension,	3,728	350	10
Assomption,	3,576	500	7
Interior of La Fourche,	3,755	2,500	1 1-2
St. James,	5,686	170	33
St. John,	3,854	150	25
St. Charles,	3,862	300	13 nearly.
St. Bernard,	2,635	400	6 1-2
City of New Orleans,	27,176		
Orleans,	14,175	1,300	11 nearly.
Plaquemine,	2,354	1,500	1 1-2
East Baton Rouge,	5,220	500	10
New Feliciana,	12,732	1,050	12
St. Helena,	3,026	1,300	2 1-2
St. Tammany,	1,723	1,000	1 3-4
Washington,	2,517	1,000	2 1-2
Total	153,407	43,220	3

In Louisiana, more than in any other section of the United States, population is extended in lines along the water-courses. From the above table it is seen that the

twelve parishes along the Mississippi river, below the efflux of Atchafalaya, includes upwards of 93,000 inhabitants, leaving only a small fraction more than 60,000 for the residue of the state. The line of settlement along Mississippi, below Atchafalaya, is about 200 miles in length, and at the utmost, even embracing wood land, not averaging, below Bayou Iberville, more than three miles in width. Above Iberville, on the east side of the river, settlements widen. The two parishes of N w Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge, between lat. 31, and Bayou Iberville, extend over 1500 square miles. If we allow for land actually employed in the purposes of agriculture, including tillage and woodland, 600 square miles below Iberville, and 1000 along and contiguous to the Mississippi, above Iberville and below Atchafalaya, the aggregate will rather exceed than fall below reality. And if we then assume double that extent for all the actually employed agricultural land of the state, we have 3,200 square miles, inhabited by 153,407 persons, equal to 48 to the square mile; and leaving an uncultivated extent of 45,120 square miles.

By the census of 1820, the population of Louisiana were found composed of 73,867 whites, 60,064 slaves, and 10,476 free coloured persons.

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3,062
Engaged in Agriculture	-	50,145
do. in Manufactures	-	5,797
do. in Commerce	-	6,168

Louisiana was admitted into the Union as an independent state at the session of Congress 1811-12, and changed its name from that of Territory of Orleans, to what it now bears. The majority of the white inhabitants are the descendants of the early French colonists, the next most numerous class is Anglo-Americans; and the residue made up of various nations. Contrary to common belief, there are very few Spaniards in that state. During 34 years that it was held by Spain, it was occupied by the officers of that nation, but never became an object of colonization with the Spanish people.

The variety in the shades of human society, are perhaps, in no civilized country more marked: between New Orleans and Sabine river every variety can be seen from the hunter state, to that of the highest refinement of the mercantile, and aristocratical. In New Orleans and its vicinity, the merchant and planters vie with the most luxurious countries in Europe, in their agriculture, and manner of living. As the traveller advances westward, this

glare gradually vanishes, and in Attacapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Ouachitta, and Natchitoches, the features of society bespeak substantial independence. Still farther westward, and much intermingled with the latter settlements, the true pastoral state is seen in its simplest forms. Many of those shepherds are truly wealthy. Beef cattle forms in fact one of the principal interior staples of the SW part of Louisiana.

Louisville, post town, and seat of justice Jefferson county Kentucky, stands on the left bank of Ohio river below the mouth of Bear grass creek, and at the head of the Rapids. In 1810 it contained only 1357 inhabitants; its population now no doubt exceeds 5000, and is rapidly increasing. It contains a jail, courthouse, and other necessary buildings for judicial purposes, with a theatre, three banks, one a branch of that of the United States; a market-house; several places of public worship, and three printing offices.

Many flourishing manufacturing establishments have been formed at this place; amongst which that erected by the Hope distillery Company is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States, producing 1200 gallons daily. Besides this very enlarged distillery, three or four large tobacco manufactories are in operation. Upwards of 60 workmen are daily employed in the construction of steam-boats. A very productive soap and candle factory, yielding weekly 12,000 lbs. of soap, 6,000 lbs. of candles, is in operation. To the foregoing may be added, a sugar refinery, steam flour mill, and two steam saw mills. From Louisville and Shippingport now proceed about thirty steam-boats, the tonnage of which exceeds 7,200 tons.

Canals have been long projected along both banks of Ohio, to pass the Rapids, though no ostensive steps have yet been adopted to carry into effect either plan. The distance necessary to cut does not exceed on either bank, more than four miles, and the utility of the work when done incalculable.

Louisville stands at N lat. 38 18, and S 42 W lon. from W C.

Louisville, post town and township, St. Lawrence county New York, on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, 30 miles below Ogdensburg. Population 1820, 831.

Louisville, post town, and seat of justice, Jefferson county Georgia, on the Ogechee, 50 miles SW from Augusta, and about 50 miles SE by E. from Milledgeville.

Louistown, post village of Talbot county Maryland, 10 miles NE from Easton.

Loui-tcheou-fou, city of China in the province of Quang tong, separated by a narrow strait from the Isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 343 miles SW of Canton.

Louitz, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava. 55 miles E of Gnesna Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Lou-ngan-fou, city of China, in the province of Chan si, agreeably situated near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 miles SW of Peking.

Loung Loch, great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates on the S, with the Frith of Clyde.

Loudre, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, 15 miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 8 N.

Louth, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it is parted, by the Boyne. It is a small but fruitful county, and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

Louth, corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large well built town, the market well frequented, here is a free-school founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Louth Township, in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, lies in the west of Grantham, and fronts lake Ontario.

Lautre, pass a la, one of the outlets, that to the extreme N of the Mississippi.

Loutre, town of Montgomery county Missouri.

Louvain, large and pleasant city of Austrian Brabant, with a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remark-

able for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N from Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louvenstein, fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, on the W end of an island called Bommel Waert. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Louviers, handsome town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the Eure, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Lauvo town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

Lovington, post village, Nelson county, Virginia.

Lowdore, fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick.

Lowhill, township of Lehigh county of Pennsylvania, on Jordan creek, 12 miles NW from Allentown. Population 1820, 703.

Lower Marlborough, post town in Calvert county, Maryland; on the E side of Patuxent river, 30 miles SSW of Annapolis, and 24 NW of St. Leonard's.

Lower Saucon, extreme southern township of Northampton county on Saucon creek, 4 miles S from Bethlehem. Population 1820, 2208.

Lowicz, populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Low-Layton, village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish. Here a great many Roman antiquities have been dug up. It is six miles NE of London.

Lowville, fine post village of Lewis county New York, on a small creek, near the west side of Black river, 57 miles N from Utica.

Loxa, considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Loxa, town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paiza. Lon. W C 0 10 W, lat. 4 50 S.

Loyalsock, river of Lycoming county Pennsylvania, rises on the southern borders of Bradford, and western of Luzerne county, heading with the Towan-

da, and Mahopeny rivers, and flowing SW between Muncy, and Lycoming creeks, falls into the West Branch of Susquehanna, 4 miles below Williamsport.

Loyalsock, township of Lycoming county Pennsylvania, extending from the west branch of Susquehanna, between Lycoming creek and Loyalsock river, and including Williamsport. Population 1820, of the township including the borough 2049; of which 624, was found in Williamsport.

Loyds, post town, in Essex county, Virginia, 94 miles from Washington.

Loytz, town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, ten miles above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

Lubensken Sea, or the *Lake of Luban*, lake of Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

Lubben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the duke of Mersenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous Hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach-house. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW of the Baltic, and 35 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubec, island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Lubeck, post town and township, Washington county Maine, between the Atlantic Ocean, and Cobscook bay, contiguous to East port. The village was commenced in 1815, and with an excellent harbour, a custom house, and numerous other commercial advantages is

rapidly increasing. Population 1820, 1430.

Luben, town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat 51 14 N.

Lubow, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Luc, town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Lucanas, town and district of Gurancavelica, in Peru, remarkable for its silver mines. Lon. WC 3 E, lat. 15 S.

Lucar-de-Barameda, *St.* Seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very large fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, *St.* strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar La Mayor, *St.* town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

Lucayas. See *Bahamas*.

Lucca, town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is about three miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. They have also an academy, a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. The inhabitants have a considerable manufactory of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles NE of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Lucca, formerly a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum

Luce, great bay in Wigtonshire, lying to the E of mull of Galloway.

Lucera, ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia, and 65 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable, except Zurich and Berne. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the several cantons is now dissolved, the French having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people.

Lucern, capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the NW end of which the town is seated, and commands an extensive prospect. It scarcely contains 3,000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tune, and an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1,100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zric, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat 47 5 N.

Lucern, Lake of. See *Waldstatter Sea*.

Lucerna, town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Luchén, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

Lucia, *St.* one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber, and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Lucia, *St.* one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Luccignano, town of Italy in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Lucketts, post office, Orange county Virginia.

Lucknow, ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built: the houses are chiefly mud walls covered with thatch: and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the coconut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Those of the British resident, stands in the vicinity. Lucknow is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Lucko, considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemberg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or *Luzon* town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II. of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Calao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterwards removed to Acapulco on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from

Manilla, spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Lucos, ancient Lixus, river of Morocco, falls into the Atlantic ocean at Larache.

Ludamar, region of central Africa, bounded on the S by Kaarta, and Bambasa, and N by the great desert. Benown is the capital.

Ludersburg, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, borough in Wiltshire, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London. It sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W lat. 52 23 N.

Ludlow, township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on a branch of Chickapee river, 12 miles NE from Springfield. Population in 1810, 780, and in 1820, 1246.

Ludlow, township of Windsor county, Vermont, 16 miles W from Windsor.

Ludlow's line, a name given to the line running from the head of Scioto, to the source of Little Miami river, dividing the United States' lands in Ohio on the west, from the Virginia Military lands on the east.

Ludlowville, post village of Tompkins county New York, on the east side of Cayuga lake, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 8 miles below Ithaca.

Lugano, town of Switzerland, capital of a balivic of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine baliwics. It is pretty populous, containing 8,000 inhabitants. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth. It lies above 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat 42 46 N.

Luke, St. parish of South Carolina, situated in Beaufort district.

Lula, town of Swedish Lapland; seated

at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 30 N.

Lula Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N by Tornea, on the E by the Bothnia gulf, on the S by Pithia, and on the W by Norway.

Lumella, village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin, a small district lying on the river Po, belonging to the duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Lumberland, township of Sullivan county New York, on Delaware river. Population in 1820, 569.

Lumberton, post town in Robeson county, North Carolina, on the E side of Drowning creek, 25 miles S of Fayetteville in Cumberland county.

Lumberton, village in Burlington county, New Jersey, one mile SE of Mountholly.

Lund, considerable town in Gothland and capital of Seonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is an inconsiderable place containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here which is its chief support. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles SE of Landskrona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 35 N.

Lunden, town of Germany in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 26 N.

Lundy, island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Lundy's-lane, scene of a battle between the army of the United States and that of Great Britain, on the 25th of July, 1814. This is commonly called the battle of Bridgewater.

Lune. See *Loyne*.

Lunel, town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Vidourle. It has excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier.

Lunen, town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, situated at the conflux of the Zezisk with the Lippe, 20 miles S by W of Munster.

Lunenburg, duchy in Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lauenburg, on the N, by the Elbe. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility hunt here at certain seasons. It belongs to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

Lunenburg, large fortified town of Germany, capital of the duchy of its name.

The chief public edifices are the places for public worship, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a large revenue to the sovereign, and form the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is situated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick.

Lunenburg, county of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay.

Lunenburg, township of Lunenburg county of Nova Scotia.

Lunenburg, post village, and township Essex county Vermont, on Connecticut river, nearly opposite Lancaster in New Hampshire.

Lunenburg, NE township, and a post village, Worcester county Massachusetts, on a branch of Neshua river 45 miles NW from Boston. Population in 1820, 1209.

Lunenburg, county of Virginia, between Nottaway, and Meherin rivers; bounded by Brunswick SE; Mecklenburg SW; Charlotte W; Prince Edward NW; and Nottaway NE. Length 22; mean width 10; area, 220 square miles. Surface pleasantly diversified and soil productive. Staples cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Lewisburg.

Population in 1810.			
Free whites, males	-	-	2,488
do. do. females	-	-	2,445

Total whites	-	-	-	4,933
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	177
Slaves	-	-	-	7,153

Total population in 1810	-	-	12,265
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,962
do. do. females	-	-	1,911
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,873
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	67
do. do. females	-	-	-	59
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,476
do. females	-	-	-	3,187

Total population in 1820	-	-	10,662
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,366
do. in Manufactures	-	-	195
do. in Commerce	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 48½ nearly.			

Luneville, town of France, in the department of Meurte. Its castle, where the

dukes of Lorain formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. Lunéville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 miles ESE of Nancy, and 62 W of Strasburg. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lungro, town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 miles NNW of Cosenza.

Lupowo, town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 miles E of Stolpe.

Lure, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Dugnon, 30 miles NE of Besancon.

Lurgan, town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 miles NE of Armagh, and 67 N of Dublin.

Lusatia, marquisate of Germany, 90 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misnia and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

Lusignan, town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers.

Luso, river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagno, and enters the Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

Lutange, town of France in the department of Moselle, eight miles SE of Thionville, and 11 NNE of Metz.

Luton, town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of straw hats, &c. It is situate on the river Lea, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London.

Luttenberg, town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 miles E by N of Marchburg.

Lutter, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 miles NW of Goslar.

Lutterberg, town of Lower Saxony, in

the duchy of Brunswick, 20 miles S of Goslar.

Lutterworth, town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a beautiful steeple, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Lutterworth has an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 NW of London.

Lutzelstein, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Strasburg.

Lutzen, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. Lutzen is also celebrated for a great battle having been fought here on the 2d of May, 1813, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon, and the Russian and Prussian army, under General Wittgenstein, which terminated in the defeat of the latter. It is seated on the Elster, seven miles WSW of Liepsic.

Luxemburg, province of the Netherlands: bounded on the E by Treves, S by Lorrain, W by Champagne and Liege, and N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoy.

Luxemburg, strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of its name. In 1713, it was given to the Dutch, as a barrier town; ceded to the house of Austria, in 1715; and surrendered to the French, in 1795. It is divided, by the Alsit, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 miles WSW of Treves. Lon. 6 12 E. lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 miles NE of Vesoul.

Luxara, strong town of Italy, in the Mantua, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 18 miles SSW of Mantua.

Luya, and *Chilayos*, province of Peru,

E from the Tunguragua river, and nearly due S from WC lat. 5 S.

Luzerne, county of Pennsylvania; bound SE by Pike and Northampton; S by Schuylkill; SW by Columbia; W by Lycoming; NW by Bradford; N by Susquehannah; and E by Wayne. Length 45; breadth 40; and area 1784 sq. miles.

Luzerne county is in many respects a very interesting region, and merits a very particular notice in an elementary work.

Its soil and surface is perhaps more varied than any county of Pennsylvania. The soil of the valleys are in some parts composed of the richest alluvion, but varies from that species to barren rock. The mountains are rugged, and barren, and in general seem incapable of culture. The Susquehannah river enters the county at its NW angle, and flows to the SE, by comparative courses, 35 miles to the mouth of Lackawannock river; here it turns nearly at right angles, and flows SW 35 miles by comparative courses, to a little below Nescopeck, where it enters Columbia.

The following specific description was compiled from the manuscript notes of Isaac A. Chapman, Esq.

The country is very mountainous, and the mountains consist principally of ridges running parallel to each other; and like the other mountains of Pennsylvania, extending nearly parallel to the sea-coast, in nearly a SW, and NE direction. In the intervals between the mountain ridges are the fertile valleys, on which are placed the body of the population of the county. The principal mountains of Luzerne are the following; Wyoming mountains on each side of Susquehannah river; and forming the valley of Wyoming. The local names of those two ridges are Bullock mountain SE; and Shawaney mountain NW. The over-height of Bullock mountain 1000, and that of Shawaney 850 feet above the Susquehannah river. From the summit of one mountain to that of the other opposite Wilkesbarre, by the road $6\frac{1}{2}$, but by an air line $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the foot of each mountain are the small hills, consequently, the broken ground occupies more space than the real bases of the mountain. At Wilkesbarre, the level plain on the W side extends about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the river, but on the E side only about half a mile. Upon the latter, the town of Wilkesbarre is situated. The Nescopeck mountain, on the N side of the Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of similar height, with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. The Nescopeck forms a regular unbroken

ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit; and reaches from the Susquehannah, nearly to the Lehigh. Hell Kitchen mountain, commences at the head of Nescopeck valley, and extends NE towards the Lehigh. It is a high rocky and barren ridge, naked of timber on its summit, where only small shrubbery find support. From the NW slope of this mountain flows Hell Kitchen creek, a small branch of Nescopeck.

Sugar loaf mountain is an isolated pyramidal peak rising from Nescopeck valley. Mahopeny mountain is a mere spur of Bowman's mountain. See Bowman's mountains, and Lackawannock mountain.

The Wyoming, Lackawannock, and Buck mountains all produce mineral coal of the Anthracite species. It forms an important article of commerce from Luzerne county.

The valleys of Luzerne, are the following. Valley of Wyoming, about 20 miles long and 5 wide, lying on both sides of the Susquehannah river, which enters it at its NE extremity through the precipitous gap in the Shawanese range. The river traverses the valley in a serpentine course, and leaves it by a gap called Nanticoke falls. In this valley stand the towns of Wilkesbarre and Kingston, opposite to each other. This is the most populous valley in the country, the soil is exuberantly fertile.

Nescopeck valley lies on both sides of Nescopeck creek, and between Nescopeck, and Buck mountains. It is about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide, and does not extend to the river. In point of soil it stands next to Lackawannock valley, but the soil of Nescopeck is somewhat superior. See *Lackawannock Valley*.

Tunkhannock valley is very irregular and crooked about a mile wide; lessening in some places to half a mile, and about 35 miles long, and reaches from the Susquehannah river into Susquehannah county. In proportion to its width, it is well cultivated and populous.

Mahopeny valley, lies along Mahopeny creek; is narrow, irregular and thinly peopled. Its length about 20 miles from the river. Its opening to the river is in Braintrim township in the NW part of the county.

All the streams of Luzerne, are rapid and supply in an indefinite number of places excellent sites for water works.

About one fiftieth part of the whole county is already cleared and cultivated; and not more than one third will admit of agriculture. For pastoral purposes the proportion to the whole will be larger.

The mountain timber of Luzerne, is various species of oak, thinly admixed with yellow pitch, and white pine, of a small growth. On the hills, timber becomes larger, and more numerous in species; the oak and pine being mixed with hickory, wild cherry, beech, birch, and hemlock. In the northern parts of the country, 4 or 5 miles from the Susquehannah sugar maple is very abundant, and mixed with an immense quantity of beech, and hemlock, the latter peculiarly abounding on the lowlands. In the southern part of the country, the low grounds or valleys, generally produce yellow pine, white pine, oak, and hickory, and occasionally buttonwood. Black walnut is common to the dry rich soil of the whole county.

The only minerals yet found in any considerable quantity in Luzerne, are iron and coal. Two forges for the manufacture of iron have been erected, one in Lackawannock, the other in Nanticoke valley. Staples of Luzerne, grain flour, whiskey, lumber, and coal. Chief town, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, and Stoddartsville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	9,347
do. do. females	-	-	8,663
Total whites	-	-	18,010
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	99
Slaves	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	18,109

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	10,670
do. do. females	-	-	9,244
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	19,914
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	64
do. do. females	-	-	48
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	1
Total population in 1820	-	-	20,027

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	153
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,982
do. in Manufactures	-	-	286
do. in Commerce	-	-	95
Population to the square mile, 11.	-	-	

Luzerne, township of Fayette county Pennsylvania, in the great bend of the Monongahela, opposite Ten-mile creek, 12 miles NW from Union. Population 1820, 1610.

Luzerne, township of Warren county New York, on the Hudson 10 miles W from Sandyhill. Population 1820, 1430.

Luzzara, strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Gaustalla, near the confluence of the Crostola with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Luzzi, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, three miles S of Bisignano.

Lycham, town in Norfolk, whose market is disused. It is 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

Lycoming, county of Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehannah; bounded SE by Columbia; S by Northumberland Union, and Centre; W by Clearfield and McKean; N by Potter, Tioga, and Bradford; and E by Luzerne. Length 92; width 25; and area 2290 square miles. In many respects, a strong resemblance exists between Lycoming and Luzerne counties, though the former is less mountainous than the latter. Lycoming is traversed from W to E by the W branch of Susquehannah and drained by numerous large creeks or small rivers flowing principally from the N and NE, such as the Sinnamahoning, Kettle creek, Pinecreek, Loyalsock, and Muney creeks. Soil timber productions and staples nearly the same as those noticed under the head of Luzerne. Chief town Williamsport.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	5,740
do. do. females	-	-	5,200
Total whites	-	-	10,940
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	64
Slaves	-	-	2
Total population in 1810	-	-	11,006

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	6,695
do. do. females	-	-	6,680
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	13,375
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	73
do. do. females	-	-	66
Slaves, males	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	2
Total population in 1820	-	-	13,517

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	441

Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,010
do. in Manufactures	-	543
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Lycoming, township of Lycoming county Pennsylvania, extending from the W branch, up Lycoming creek, and commencing at Newry. 2 miles above Williamsport. Population 1820. 1210.

Lycoming, small river of Lycoming county Pennsylvania, rising in the southern border of Bradford, leading with the Towanda, and flowing SW, falls into the W branch, 2 miles above Williamsport.

Lydd, populous town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E. lat. 50 58 N.

Lydsing, village in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

Lyesse, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. 15 miles E of Landrecy. Lon 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Lyman, township of York county, Maine, 27 miles N from York. Population in 1830, 1387.

Lyme, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 1670 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Connecticut river, between Hanover and Oxford, about 8 miles N of Dartmouth College. Population in 1810, 1670; and in 1820, 1824.

Lyme, post village of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

Lyme, post town in New London county, Connecticut, on the E bank of Connecticut river, and on Long Island Sound, 18 miles SW of New London, in the lat. of 41 25 N, and lon. 72 40 E. Population in 1820, 4069.

Lyme, township of Jefferson county, New York, on lake Ontario. Population in 1820, 1724.

Lyme, township in the western borders of Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820 235.

Lyne Regis, borough and seaport of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyne, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet; and from which it takes its name, and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. Lyne is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles E by S

of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Lymington, borough and seaport in Hants, with a market on Saturday. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is seated on a high hill, and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles SSW of Southampton, and 90 SW of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Lynchburg, post town in Campbell county, Virginia; situated on the S side of James' river, 118 miles W of Richmond, and 128 W by N of Petersburg. Lon. W C 2 16 W, lat. 37 18 N. This town has advanced with great rapidity within the last 20 years. It was incorporated in 1805, and it now contains, beside the ordinary county buildings and places of public worship, 7 or 8 tobacco warehouses, in which from 10 to 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco are annually inspected, 3 or 4 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 1 carding machine, 3 or 4 cotton and woollen manufactories, near 50 dry good stores, and upwards of 20 grocery stores, with 4 book stores. It is an emporium for the trade of an extensive, fertile, and well cultivated interior. James' river being navigable for batteaux from here to Richmond, the tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, whiskey, and beef, are embarked and sent down by water. Population about 6000. A marble manufactory has been also established, a circumstance very illustrative of wealth and taste.

Lynch's Creek, so called, river which rises in North Carolina, a few miles west of Sneadsborough, and flowing south, enters South Carolina between Lancaster and Chesterfield districts, and assuming a south-east course, flows through South Carolina falls into the Great Pedee. The entire length of Lynch's creek by comparative courses, exceeds 100 miles.

Lynch Lake, post village, Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

Lyndeborough, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 10 miles NW from Amherst. Population in 1820, 1168.

Lynnhurst, village in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

Lyndon, post village and township, Caledonia county, Vermont, 33 miles NE from Montpelier. Population 1100.

Lynn, town in Essex county, Massachusetts, famous for the manufactory of women's shoes. It has a post office, and is situated 10 miles NE of Boston, and five SW of Salem, in the lat. of 42 28 N, and lon. of 70 52 W. Population in 1820, 4515.

Lynn, western township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. It joins Berks and Schuylkill counties, and is situated between West Penns and Weissenberg townships: Population in 1810, 1497; and in 1820, 1664.

Lynn Canal, or *Strait*, NW coast of North America, winds in a northerly direction from the northern extremity of Chatham strait, of which it is in reality a continuance. Lon. W C 57 43 W, lat. of its entrance 58 12 N.

Lynn Creek, post office, Giles county, Tennessee.

Lynnfield, township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles W from Salem, and 11 miles N from Boston. Population in 1820, 596.

Lynnhaven Bay, is a curve of the Chesapeake at its southern extremity, between Hampton Roads and Cape Henry.

Lynn Regis, or *King's Lynn*, borough and seaport in Norfolk, 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Lynn River, in the county of Norfolk, Upper Canada, rises in the township of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township of Woodhouse, empties itself into lake Erie, where it has about three feet water on the bar; it is a good harbour for bateaux.

Lyons, late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was re-built by the munifi-

cence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom-House, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. No city of France suffered so much from the revolution as Lyons; its population was reduced to less than 80,000. It is again rapidly increasing, and contains it is probable 130,000 inhabitants. This city is 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Lyons, township and port village, Ontario county, New York. The village is elegantly situated on the Erie canal, 16 miles N from Geneva. Population in 1820, 3972.

Lyons's Creek, in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, discharges itself into Chipewewa river, in the township of Willoughby, no far above the mouth of that river.

Lyons, Gulf of, that curve of the Mediterranean sea, between Catalonia and the gulf of Genoa.

Lysander, township of Onondago county, New York, at the confluence of the Onondago or Oswego and Seneca rivers, 20 miles N from Onondago.

M

Matea, one of the Society isles in the South Sea. See *Society Isles*.

Mabra, town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

Mac Allister's-Cross Roads, post office, Montgomery county, Tennessee.

Macao, town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as

well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. The British and some other European nations have factories in this place. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N

Macarsa, seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Macas See *Majas*.

Macassar, kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See *Celebes*.

Macassar, large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs cover-

ed with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Macassar, Straits of, between Borneo and Celebes.

Macaulay's Store, post office, Montgomery county, North Carolina.

Mac Call's Bridge, post office, York county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles south from Lancaster.

Mac Connelstown, post town, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 19 miles W from Chambersburg.

Macclesfield, corporate town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bolin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Mac Connellsville. See *M^c Connellsville*.

Mac Culloch's Mills, post office, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Mac Cutchensville. See *M^c Cutchensville*.

Mac Danielsville, post village, Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

Macdonough, township of Chenango county, New York. Population in 1820, 789.

Macedonia, province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi ancient Thessalonica, is the capital. Present population 700,000.

Macerata, handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles SW of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Mac Farland's, post office, Lunenburg county, Virginia, about 60 miles SW from Richmond.

Mac Gahey's, post office, Rockingham county, Virginia.

Machecou, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 47 2 N.

Macherry, town of Hindoostan proper, situated in the province of Mewat, about 72 miles distant from Delhi.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves, and the Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

Machias, maritime township, Washington county, Maine, on the W side of Machias river. Lat. 44 44 N, and lon. 67 34 W. The principal village, post office and seat of justice for the county, is at the falls in Machias river. On the east branch, there is, however, another fine village with a post office. The principal exports from this place is lumber. Population in 1810, 1570.

Machicaco, promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Machynleth, town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Douay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 57 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Mackenzie's River, or *Unjigah River*, or *Peace River*, an immense stream of North America, rising in the Chippewan mountains, lon. W C 40 W, and lat. 52½ N. This is the Elk river, which flows NE to lat. 58, enters the Athapescow lake, by which it receives from the NE a very large accession of water. A short distance below the Athapescow discharge, the proper Peace enters from the SW. The united streams continue NNW to about lat. 61 30, where the whole mass is lost in Great Slave lake, a body of water extending nearly east and west upwards of 300 miles. At the extreme NW part of the lake Mackenzie's river is discharged, which assuming a course of a little W of NW, enters the Arctic ocean at lat. 69 N, and 56 W from Washington. The entire course of this great river passes through 17½ degrees of latitude, and with its difference of longitude and windings, exceeds 2000 miles in length.

Macintosh, county of Georgia; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE Alatemahah river, or Glynn, and Wayne SW; and Liberty NW, and NE. Length 40; mean width 14; and area 560 square miles. Surface level, and soil, in part sandy. Chief town Darien. Staples sugar, and cotton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	386
do. do. females	-	-	375
Total whites	-	-	761
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	21
Slaves	-	-	2,957
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,739

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	771
do. do. females	-	-	572
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	- - -	1,343
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	36
do. do. females	- - -	35
Slaves, males	- - -	1,890
do. females	- - -	1,825

Total population in 1820 - - 5,129

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	23
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	205
do. in Manufactures	- - -	0
do. in Commerce	- - -	48

Population to the square mile 9.

Mac Kean, county of Pennsylvania : bounded by Clearfield S ; Jefferson SW ; Wener W ; Cattaragus, and Alleghany counties of New York N ; Potter E ; and Lycoming SE. Length 42 ; width 35 ; and area 1442. Surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town Smith port.

Population in 1810

Free white males	- - -	93
do. do. females	- - -	48

Total whites - - - 141

All other persons except Indians not

taxed - - - 0

Slaves - - - 1

Total population in 1810 - - 142

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 416

do. do. females - - - 311

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 727

Free persons of colour, males

do. do. females - - - 1

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820, - 728

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 1

Engaged in Agriculture - - 212

do. in Manufactures - - 15

do. in Commerce - - 2

Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mackey's ville, post village Burke county North Carolina.

Mac Minn, county of Tennessee ; bounded SE by Monroe ; SW by High Wasee river ; NW by Rhea ; and NE by Roane and Blount. Length 30, mean width 20 ; and area 600 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Chieftown Calhoun.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 738

do. do. females - - - 741

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 1,452

Free persons of colour, males - 12

do. do. females - - - 6

Slaves, males - - - 68

do. females - - - 85

Total population in 1820 - 1,623

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 380

do. in Manufactures - - 25

do. in Commerce - - 10

Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Mac Minville, post town and seat of justice, Warren county, Tennessee, 70 miles SE from Nashville.

Macomb, county of Michigan, bounded E by St. Clair river and lake ; S by Wayne county ; SW by Oakland county ; to the N uncertain. Extent in square miles also uncertain. Surface moderately hilly, and soil excellent.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 465

do. do. females - - - 431

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 896

Free persons of colour, males - 2

do. do. females, - - - 0

Slaves, - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 869

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 22

Engaged in Agriculture - - 241

do. in Manufactures - - 24

do. in Commerce - - 1

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Macon, town of France, in the department of Saone, and Loire and late province of Burgundy, lately a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine ; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 SE of Paris.

Maconsville, post village Northampton county North Carolina.

Macres, river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebeda.

Mucri, ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

Macronissi, ancient Helen, small island of Greece S from Attica.

Macungy, township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the Little Lehigh river, between Upper Milford and Wiessenburg, 5 miles SW from Allentown. Population 1820, 2802

Maczua, small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, large island of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, and of olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. They are civil and good natured people but easily provoked, and apt to show their resentment on the least provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small though not flat, and they have not thick lips. The abundance and variety of provisions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile soil can produce are on no part of the globe superior to those of Madagascar. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26 S.

Madalena, river. See *Magdalena*.

Madberry, township of Stafford county New Hampshire, 11 miles NW from Portsmouth, Population 1820, 559.

Madensborough, township of Buckingham county Lower Canada 12 miles SE from Three Rivers.

Maderia, island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriffe. In 1419, when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second voyage to their recently discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed towards the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called Maderia. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals common in Europe, but he procured ships of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugar cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These thrive so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Maderia quickly be-

came articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as had been a voyage to the East or West Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers, and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate the various parts of the island. The beds of the brooks are in some places covered with stones of all sizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted snow. The water is conducted by weers and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to use it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders the supply of water to the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expense that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water at a high price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Maderia are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jassamine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

Madera, river of South America, one of the great southern confluent of the Amazon, rises as far south as lat. 20 S. interlocking sources with the Pilcomays, and Ucayale, flowing thence nearly due N to S lat. 10; it thence turns to NE and enters the Amazon at lat. 3 S. The Madera is one of the largest secondary rivers of the globe.

Madiu, or *Maggia*, town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered

throughout its whole length by the river and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 miles NW of Locarno.

Madison, township of Somerset county Maine, on the Kennebec river 10 miles above Norridgewock. Population 1820, 881.

Madison, county of New York; bounded by Onondago W, Oneida lake NW; Oneida county NE; Otsego SE; and Chenango S. Length 28; mean width 20; and area 560 square miles. It occupies the dividing ground between the waters flowing into the Chenango, and Unadilla branches of Susquehannah; the Chitinengo, Oneida, and Canaserago creeks entering Oneida lake; and some creeks flowing into the Mohawk. The surface is generally hilly, but the soil highly fertile, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chieftowns Hamilton, Madison, and Cazenovia.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	12,796
do. do. females	-	-	12,136
Total whites	-	-	24,932
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	177
Slaves	-	-	35
Total population in 1810,	-	-	25,144

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	16,280
do. do. females	-	-	15,736
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	32,016
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	86
do. do. females	-	-	96
Slaves, males	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	9
Total population in 1820	-	-	32,208

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	67
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	5,884
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,085
do. in Commerce	-	-	77
Population to the square mile, 57.			

Madison, township of Madison county New York, on the heads of Chenango river and Oriskany creek, 22 miles SW from Utica. Population 1820, 2420.

Madison, township of Columbia county Pennsylvania, between Greenwood and Derry, 5 miles N from Danville. Population 1820, 1330.

Madison, county of Virginia; bounded SE, S, and SW, by Orange county, or the Rapid Ann river; NW by the Blue

Ridge, or Shanandoah, county; and NE, and E by Culpepper. It is about 28 miles square; and has an area of 784 square miles. It is drained entirely by various creeks of the Rapid Ann; the surface is moderately hilly and soil of middling quality. Staples flour and tobacco. Chieftown Madison.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,206
do. do. females	-	-	2,117
Total whites	-	-	4,323
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	88
Slaves	-	-	3,970
Total population in 1810	-	-	8,381

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,904
do. do. females	-	-	1,896
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	3,800
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	42
Slaves, males	-	-	2,346
do. females	-	-	2,266
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,490

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	6,319
do. in Manufactures	-	-	110
do. in Commerce	-	-	15
Population to the square mile, 10½.			

Madison, post village, Madison county, Virginia, on Robertson's river branch of Rapid Ann, 45 miles W from Fredericksburg.

Madison, post village of Amherst county Virginia on the left bank of James river, opposite Lynchburg.

Madison, county of Georgia on Broad river; bounded, S by Oglethorpe; SW by Clark; W by Jackson; NW, and N by Franklin; and NE by Elbert. Length 30; mean width 10; and area 300 square miles. Surface hilly; but soil productive. Chieftown Danielsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,418
do. do. females	-	-	1,411
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	2,826
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	433
do. females	-	-	471

Total population in 1820	-	3,735
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,317
do. in Manufactures	-	65
do. in Commerce	-	7

Population to the square mile, 12.

Madison, post town and seat of justice, Morgan county Georgia, 50 miles NNW from Milledgeville.

Madison, county of Alabama, bounded N by Tennessee; E by Decatur; S by Tennessee river; and W by Limestone county in Alabama. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Surface diversified by hill and dale, and soil highly fertile. Staple cotton. Chief town Huntsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,956
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,789
Total whites	-	-	-	3,745
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	948

Total population in 1810	-	-	4,699
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,805
do. do. females	-	-	4,008
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	8,813
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	28
do. do. females,	-	-	-	18
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,585
do. females	-	-	-	4,037

Total population in 1820	-	-	17,481
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Population to the square mile, 29.

Madison, post village, Rhea county Tennessee.

Madison, county of Kentucky; bounded by Clay SE; Rockcastle S; Garrard W; Kentucky river or Jessamine NW; Kentucky river, or Fayette and Clark N; and Estili E. Length 38; mean width 15; and area 570 square miles. Chief town Richmond.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,504
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,977
Total whites	-	-	-	12,481
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	22
Slaves	-	-	-	3,037

Total population in 1810	-	-	15,540
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,018
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,720

Total whites	-	-	-	-	11,738
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	35
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	27
Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	2,093
do. females	-	-	-	-	2,081
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	-	15,954

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,422
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	189
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	38

Population to the square mile, 28.

Madison, county, bounded on the N by Union, E by Franklin, S by Fayette, and W by Clark and Champaign counties. It is about 28 miles long from north to south, by 19 broad from E to W; and contains 400 square miles. This county contains extensive bodies of fine land, well adapted to agriculture, and grazing. One of the staples of the county is neat cattle, which are sent to Detroit, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other places. Chief town, Loudon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	876
do. do. females	-	-	-	714

Total whites	-	-	-	-	1,590
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	13
Slaves	-	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	1,603
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,550
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,247
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	4,777
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	12
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	4,799
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	826
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	90
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 12.

Madison, township of Columbiana county Ohio, Population 1820, 1039.

Madison, township of Muskingum county Ohio, east from Muskingum river, and containing the village of Haymarket. Population 1820, 583.

Madison, township in the NE part of Highland county. Population 1820, 1112.

Madison, post village, and NE township of Geauga county Ohio. Grand river traverses through this township. Population 1820, 931.

Madison, township of Richland county Ohio, in which is situated the village of Mansfield. Population 1820, 552.

Madison, township of Licking county. Population 1820, 524.

Madison, SE township of Franklin county. Population 1120, 1097.

Madison, NE township of Pickaway county Ohio. Population 1820, 871.

Madison, township of Guernsey county Ohio. Population 1820, 643.

Madison, township of Jackson county Ohio. Population 1820, 515.

Madison, NE township of Sciota county. Population 1820, 591.

Madison, township of Fairfield county Ohio. Population 1820, 616.

Madison, SE township of Clark county Ohio. Population 1820, 916.

Madison, township of Fayette county Ohio. Population 1820, 1220.

Madison, township of Montgomery county Ohio, west from Miami river, and adjoining to the county of Prebble. Population 1820, 1000.

Madison, post village Hamilton county Ohio.

Madison, township of Butler county. Population 1820, 1826.

Madison, NE township of Perry county. Population 1820, 836.

Madison, post town and seat of justice, Jefferson county Indiana, on the Ohio river 75 miles above Louisville, and 75 below Cincinnati. Population about 1500. It has already one printing office, a bank, and three or four places of public worship.

Madison, county of Illinois, on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, opposite the mouth of Missouri. Extent in square miles uncertain. It is bounded S by St. Clair and Washington; and E by Bond. Surface in most part level. Soil fertile. Chief town Edwardsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,554
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,869

Total whites	-	-	-	13,423
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	12
do. do. females	-	-	-	5

Slaves, males	-	-	-	56
do. females	-	-	-	54

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	13,550
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	60
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,153
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	101
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Engaged in Commerce	-	-	-	47
Population to the square mile, uncertain.				

Madison, county of Missouri, on Big Black branch of White river; bounded S by Arkansaw territory; W by Wayne county in Missouri; N by Washington, and E by St. Francis rivers. Length 90; breadth 50; and area 4500 square miles. Surface varied, level towards St. Francis; but becoming hilly in the central and mountainous in the western parts. Soil in many places highly fertile. It is drained by Big-black, Little-black, Current, Thomas'-fork, Eleven-point, and Spring rivers. Most of its surface is yet an uncultivated wilderness. Chief town Fredericktown.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	901
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do. do. females	-	-	-	771
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
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not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	1,672
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	184
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do. females	-	-	-	187
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Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	2,047
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	469
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	50
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	8
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Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Madison's river, branch of Missouri, rises in the Chippewan mountains, between the Yellow Stone, and Jefferson's river, and flowing NE joins Jefferson's and Gallatin's rivers, and forms the Missouri.

Madisonville, post town and seaport of Louisiana, on Chisunete river, parish of St. Tammany, about 28 miles NNW from New Orleans.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well built city. It is close on the margin of the Bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and

spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not much decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness, grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect, the white ant. There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 1030 SW by W of Calcutta, and 758 SE of Bombay. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Madre de Dios, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S. It is the Resolution of English sailors and geographers.

Madre de Paja, town of New Granada, on the Madelena, 50 miles E of Carthagena.

Madrid, capital of Spain, in New Castile. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It 265 miles NE of Lisbon, 790 S by W of London and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N. It is the most elevated capital in Europe, standing on ground about 2200 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean; consequently the air in winter is keen and piercing. The atmosphere is, however, generally pure and serene. Population about 200 000. The learned institutions of Madrid are numerous and highly respectable. It is 650 miles SSW from Paris, 850 W by S from Rome, but upwards of 1000 by land, and about 800 miles SSW from London.

Madrid, township, and post village St Lawrence county New York, on St Lawrence river, at Point Iroquois, 3 miles above Hamilton, and 12 below Ogdensburg. Population 1820, 1930.

Madrigal, town of Spain, in Old Cas-

tile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Madrigal, town of South America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

Madrisio, small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 32 miles from Venice.

Mad river, name of a township in Clark county Ohio. Population 1820, 734.

Mad river, large eastern branch of the Great Miami, rising in the northern parts of Logan county Ohio; across which, and Clark, and the northwesterly corner of Green county, it runs in a southwestwardly direction above 50 miles, into the eastern part of Montgomery county, and falls into the Miami above the town of Dayton.

Madrogam, large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, large town and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 N.

Madura, town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 303 SW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Macler, lake of Sweden 80 miles long and 20 broad, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania.

Maelstrom, very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named *Moskoestrom*. The mountains of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataract. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beat to pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes, the fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of five miles.

Maerna, town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 miles WSW of Trent.

Macseyk, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 miles SSW of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluys, town of South Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 miles W of Rotterdam.

Maestricht, city of the Netherlands, about 4 miles in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a council house with its library, and manufactures of cloth, and fire-arms. The fortification and situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. It is 14 miles NNE of Liege, 58 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Mafra, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college founded in 1772. The town is seated near the sea, 18 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron, 24 miles W of Bangalore.

Magadoxo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mohammedans; his subjects, of what extract soever (for some of them are white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk, spices, and dings, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Magdeburg, duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt, and Haberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they are able to supply all Germany with salt. This duchy belongs to the king of Prussia.

Magdeburg, fortified city, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral,

which contains the superb mausoleum of Ocho the Great. This city is happily situated for trade having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, therefore they carry on manufactures of cotton, linen, &c. to a great extent, but their principal merchandise is silk and woollen. It is the strongest place belonging to the Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and founderies are established. It is 40 miles W of Brandenburg, and 125 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Magellan, strait of South America, between the continent, and island of Terra del Fuego; discovered in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magallanica.

Mageville, township of Sunbury county New Brunswick, on the right side of St. John's river.

Maginda, island of the Pacific Ocean, in Austral Asia; it is the most southern of the Phillippines, and is about 300 miles in length, but irregular and narrow.

Magindano, town and capital of the foregoing island is situated at lon. 124, 40 E, and lat. 7 09 N.

Maggie See *Madia*.

Maggiore, or *Locarno*, lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 in length, and 6 in breadth.

Magliano, small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabino, seated on a mountain near the river Tiber, 30 miles SW of Spoleto, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Magnavacca, town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Magnesia. See *Manachia*.

Magnissa, town of Asia Minor, ancient *Magnesia*. It is still a large, fine, and populous city. Lon. 27 18 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Magny, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Magra, river of Italy, which rises in the Appenines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

Magra, valley in the duchy of Tus-

cany, 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

Maguider's post office, Prince George's county Maryland.

Maguelone, lake of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous capital of Languedoc.

Mahadia. See *Elmadia*.

Mahalen, town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanoy, river of Pennsylvania, rises in the northern part of Schuylkill county, in the township of Rush, and flowing WSW about 50 miles falls into the Susquehannah, 11 miles below Sunbury. About one half of its course towards its mouth, is in Northumberland county.

Mahanoy Mountains, are one ridge between Mahanoy, and Catawissy rivers; and another between Mahanoy river, and Shamokin creeks.

Mahanoy, Little, township of Northumberland county Pennsylvania, between Line, and Mahanoy mountains. Population 1820, 447.

Mahanoy, Lower, township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, along the Susquehannah between Mahanoy and Mahantango rivers. Population in 1820, 1214.

Mahanoy, Upper, township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, enclosed by the Scire mountain, the NW limit of Schuylkill county, Mahantango creek, and the township of Lower Mahanoy. Population in 1820, 1639.

Mahantango Creek, stream of Pennsylvania, rises in the NW angle of Schuylkill county, and flows WSW, and falls into the Susquehannah 35 miles above Harrisburg. For about 12 miles above its mouth, it separates Dauphin and Northumberland counties.

Mahantango, Lower, township in the NW angle of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on Long Pine creek, or main branch of Mahantango. Population in 1820, 937.

Mahantango, Upper, township in the NW angle of Schuylkill county, on Little Mahantango. Population in 1820, 863.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanady*, river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the NW part of Berar. It falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack; these mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal

channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mahoning, river of Pennsylvania, rises by one large branch in the western part of Jefferson, and by another in the western part of Indiana. These branches interlock with the extreme western sources of the Susquehannah, and flowing westward, unite at Nicholsburg in the NW angle of Indiana, and the united stream continuing a little north of west about 20 miles, falls into the Allegany river, 20 miles above Kittanning. The entire length of the Mahoning is about 50 miles.

Mahoning, northern township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1106.

Mahoning, NW township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, traversed by the Shenango and Mahoning creeks. Population in 1820, 1647.

Mahoning, large creek, or small river, rising in Columbiana, Stark, Portage, and Trumbull counties, Ohio, enters Pennsylvania at the SE angle of the latter, and joins the Shenango, to form Big Beaver in Bethlehem county, Pennsylvania.

Mahoning, township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Susquehannah river, including the village of Danville. Population in 1820, 1478.

Mahrattas, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Visiapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kishna southward: forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs or princes, whose obedience to the paiswah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Maiden Creek, large branch of Schuylkill river, rising in the NW angle of Lehigh county, flows nearly south through Lehigh and Reading, and falls into Schuylkill, 6 miles above Reading.

Maiden Creek, township of Berks county.

Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill on both sides of Maiden creek. Population in 1820, 1192.

Maidenhead, corporate town in Berkshire. It carries on a pretty considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Maidenhead, township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. It is situated on the post road, about 6 miles NE of Trenton. Population in 1820, 1354. See *Lawrence in the Addenda*.

Maidstone, borough, and the county town of Kent. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It is 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 31 16 N.

Maidstone Township, Essex county, Upper Canada, lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon lake Erie.

Maidstone, post town, Essex county, Vermont, 53 miles N from Montpelier. Population 200.

Maina, district of the Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, which answers in part to the ancient Laconia. It is mountainous and barren, and inhabited by a poor, bold, and hardy race, who have never entirely submitted to the Turkish yoke.

Maine, north-eastern state of the United States; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S E; New Hampshire SW; Lower Canada NW and N; and New Brunswick E.

	Miles.
Maine has an external limit on the Atlantic Ocean of - - -	200
On Passamaquoddy bay and St. Croix river - - -	100
A frontier curved limit on New Brunswick and Lower Canada	400
A limit in common with New Hampshire of - - -	150

Having an entire outline of

Its area 35,000 square miles, or 22,400,000 acres.

Extreme south, N lat. 43 04, extreme north, N lat. 48.

The greatest length of Maine is by a line drawn from its SW to NE angle, 350 miles. Greatest width, nearly on lat. 45 N, 200 miles.

Extending through 5 degrees of latitude, very serious difference of climate is experienced at the two extremities of Maine. The inhabited Atlantic border has a comparatively mild climate. The surface of

the state, though not mountainous, may be viewed as rough and hilly. The soil, however, is generally well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, though varying very much in quality. The Atlantic border is indented and chequered more by peninsulas and islands than any other part of the coast of the United States. This highly diversified zone is followed by another more elevated; the falls of the rivers marking the line of separation. The inhabited part of the state extends about 100 miles inland, and is followed by a region abounding with lakes, and but imperfectly known.

Beside many of the lesser note, Maine is drained by the three fine rivers, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot. The two former, are however in strictness, only one river. See the articles *Kennebec* and *Penobscot*. The sea border of this state, is in a peculiar manner remarkable for the number and excellence of its harbours; and the excessive rise and ebb of the tides, tends to break the ice, and preserve the harbours of this and all the other parts of the coast of the United States, NE from Cape Cod more open in winter than could be expected in ordinary cases, from relative latitude.

The principal productions of Maine, are grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, maize, and barley, meadow grasses, and flax. The immense interior forests, supply large quantities of lumber. The latter may indeed be viewed as the primary staple of the state. Its principal ports are, Portland, Hallowell, Penobscot, Bangor, and Eastport.

This state, has like other sections of New England, paid early and steady attention to the interests of education. Amongst its principal literary institutions, may be enumerated, Bowdoin college in Brunswick. The Maine Charity School at Bangor, and the Literary and Theological school or institution at Waterville. Maine was admitted a state of the United States, March 3d, 1820.

Politically Maine is subdivided into the counties of

	Population, 1820.
Cumberland, - - -	49,339
Hancock, - - -	31,071
Kennebeck, - - -	42,632
Lincoln, - - -	52,953
Oxford, - - -	27,185
Penobscot, - - -	13,931
Somerset, - - -	21,698
Washington, - - -	12,746
York, - - -	46,384
	297,839

Of these ;
 Foreigners not naturalized - 1,680
 555

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	55,031
do. in Manufactures	-	-	7,643
do. in Commerce	-	-	4,297

Maine, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

Maine, Upper, and Lower, two circles of Bavaria. The former including the principalities of Upper Bamberg, Bareuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. Lower Maine contains, the grand duchy of Wurtzburg, principality of Fulda, with part of the duchies of Hesse and Fulda. The two circles were in great part annexations made by the congress of Vienna in 1815, and extend over about 6,700 square miles, and peopled by 860,000 inhabitants.

Maine, or *Mayeune*, department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarthe, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine and Loire, department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

Mancheville, town of France in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1° 26' E, lat. 49° 2' N.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland isles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth seldom exceeds six. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The inhabitants are a stout, well-made, comely people; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have conversed with them, to be most of them polite, shrewd, sensible, lively, active and intelligent persons: they manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, as also linen. They make likewise of their own wool very fine stockings. They export, besides the different kinds of fish already mentioned, some herrings, a considerable quantity of butter and train-oil, otter and seal skins, and no inconsiderable quantity of the fine stockings just mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburgh, Spain, and to the straits. Kirkwall is the capital.

Maintenon, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Eure between two mountains. It is five miles N by E of Chartres. Lon. 1° 36' E, lat. 48° 31' N.

Maire, Le, strait of South America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego,

in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

Maissy, town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1° 2' W, lat. 49° 24' N.

Maizant, *St.* ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers. Lon. 0° 7' W lat. 46° 24' N.

Majas, pronounced and written but improperly Macas, a district of the province of Majas, and Quijos in Peru, now part of Colombia. It lies E from the Andes, on the sources of the Napo, nearly on the meridian of Washington, and from the Equator to lat. 2° 30' S.

Majorca, island of Spain, 60 miles long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Majorca, strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 4,000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2° 30' E, lat. 39° 35' N.

Makefield, Lower, township of Bucks county Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, commencing opposite Trenton in New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1204.

Makefield, Upper, township of Bucks county Pennsylvania, along the Delaware, above Lower Makefield. Population in 1820, 1367.

Macarev, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 miles ENE of Niznei Novogorod.

Makarief, or *Makaren*, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. It is the capital of the province of Unza, and situate on the river Unza, 80 miles E of Kostroma. Lon. 44° 14' E, lat. 58° 50' N.

Maker, village in Cornwall, seven miles SE of St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the W point of the Hamoaze, at Plymouth. The steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4° 10' W, lat. 50° 21' N.

Makoonda, town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 miles S of Alla-

habad, and 110 NNE of Gurrah. Lon. 84 37 E, lat. 24 33 N.

Makran. See *Mecran*.

Malabar, western coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14 deg. N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states. The customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. The people are, generally, of a dark, olive complexion, with long black hair, and good features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, or casts, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, peninsula of Asia, containing several petty kingdoms, bounded on the N by Siam, E by the ocean, and SW by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 560 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephant teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. The inhabitants are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous, ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism.

Malacca, seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya, seated on the strait of its name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 2 12 N.

Malaga, seaport and episcopal town of Spain, in Grenada, with two castles, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in raisins and excellent wines; and it has a manufacture of cards. The inhabitants are about 40,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, 70 miles WSW of Grenada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malatia, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, and a bishop's see; seated on the W side of the Ephrates, 96 miles WNW of Diarbekar. Lon. 37 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Malavully, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruit-garden, of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 miles E of Serinapatam.

Malchin, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river

Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 miles ESE of Gustrow.

Malcho, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 miles ESE of Glustrow.

Mallegghina, town of France, in the department of Lys, 10 miles E of Bruges.

Malden, borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday; seated on an eminence, on the river Blackwater. It has two parish churches; and a third, which it had formerly, has been long converted into a free-school. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burghage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London.

Malden, village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

Malden, Fort, now in ruins, was situated on the river Detroit, Essex county, Upper Canada, opposite Isle au Bois Blanc; it is a post of considerable importance. The village now Amherstburg contains about one hundred houses. The anchorage between the island au Bois Blanc and Amherstburg is perfectly safe, and the shore of the main convenient for the erection of wharves and other naval and commercial purposes. See *Amherstburg*.

Malden Township, in the county of Essex, Upper Canada, is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the east side of the strait having Colchester to the east, and Huron to the north, and includes the village of Amherstburg.

Malden, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It is situated between Medford and Lynn, 5 miles NE of Boston. It is united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge. Population 1810, 1384; and in 1820, 1731.

Malden, town of the United States, in Massachusetts, four miles N of Boston. It is connected with Charlestown, by a bridge over Mystic river, built in 1787.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian ocean, lying SW of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 04 E, lat. 7 05 N; and Maldiva in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 antolons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Mala-

bar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand isles.

Malesherbes, town of France of the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E. lat. 48 20 N.

Malestroit, town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

Maligne, Grande Pointe, Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, is opposite to the Grand Island of St. Regis.

Maligne, la Petit Pointe, upper Canada, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle St. Regis.

Malio, Cape of, or *St. Angelo*, cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Malicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests.

Malling, West, town in Kent, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Mallory's store, post office, Wilkes county, Georgia.

Mallow, small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Malmedy, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794, seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Malmistra, town of Asia in Natolia, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Terasso. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Malmö, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Malmesbury, borough in Wiltshire. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

Maloi-Jaraslowitz, town of Russia, in Kaluga, rendered remarkable by a sanguinary battle between the French and Russians, October 1812; 100 miles SW from Moscow.

Malo, St. seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an epis-

copal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men who in the time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 505 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

Maloria, small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscanny, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4, lat. 43 43 N.

Malpartido, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Malpas, town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, 166 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, village of Austrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1809, and sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village, and is seven miles from Mons.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa, that it is now become a fertile island. They sow, however, but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine.—The number of inhabitants is said to be about 90,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor, Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are only seven, the English having forsaken them. They were obliged to suppress all pirates, and were at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans, and all under a vow of celibacy and chastity. Malta is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. The island was taken by General Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, on the 12th June 1798, when he found in it 1200 cannons, 200,000 lb. of powder, 2 ships of the line, a frigate, 4 galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 5400 Turkish prisoners,

whom he set at liberty. It was soon afterwards taken by the British, but at the peace of Amiens it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, this island has been guaranteed to Great Britain. Valette is the capital. It is about 60 miles S of Sicily, and 200 E of Tunis in Africa.

Malta, township of Kennebec county, Maine, 8 miles E from Augusta. Population 1820, 1054.

Malta, township of Saratoga county, New York, the principal village: 7 miles W from Saratoga, and 5 miles SE from Ballston Spa. Population 1820, 1518.

Malton, borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 54 9 N.

Malvasia, small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines that are called Malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

Malvern, Great, village in Worcestershire, eight miles W by S of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in scrofulous complaints.

Malvern, Little, village in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern.

Malvern Chase, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Hertfordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Malvern Hills, lofty mountains in the SW of Worcestershire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. They rise one above another for about seven miles, and run from N to S; the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz.

Malmö, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamars, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarte, and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive.

Manokating, post village, and township, Sullivan county, New York, containing the

village of Bloomingburg, 23 miles W from Newburgh. Population 1820, 2702.

Mamaroneck, post village and township, West Chester county New York, on Long Island Sound 23 miles NE from New York, Population 1820, 878.

Manars, town of France, in the department of Sarte, seated on the Dive, 14 miles W of Bellesme.

Man, island in the Irish sea, 30 miles long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

Manachia, town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manallan, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, between the townships of Redstone and Union, and between Redstone and Dunlap's creeks. Population 1820 1376.

Manar, island of the East Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Manassys-gap, post office Loudon county Virginia.

Manatou, or *Manatoulin Islands*, are a number of Islands toward the northern shore of Lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabot's Head, northwesterly across the lake, to lake George, below the falls of St. Mary.

Manbed, Small town of Persia, 160 miles from Ispahan.

Manbone, city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the mouth of the channel of Mosambique. Lon. 32 19 E, lat. 20 55 N.

Mancester, village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

Manchac. See *Iberville*.

Manche, or *Channel*, department of France, including part of the great province of Normandy. It is mostly surrounded by the English Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, large and populous town of Lancashire, between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dying and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export vast quantities, particularly to the West Indies, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal which is seven miles from it. It is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Manchester, township of Nova Scotia, 30 miles NW from Cape Canso.

Manchester, township, and post village in Bennington county, Vermont, 22 miles N of Bennington, and 44 NE of Troy in New York, with 1502 inhabitants,

Manchester, post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, a few miles NE of Beverly, with 1137 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820 1201.

Manchester, post village, Niagara county New York, at the cataract of Niagara. A bridge now connects this place with Goat island.

Manchester, post village Oneida county New York, 8 miles SW by W from Utica.

Manchester, post village, Ontario county New York, 10 miles N from Canandaigua.

Manchester, East, township of York county Pennsylvania, between the Codones, and Conewago creeks, and Susquehanna river. Population 1820, 1914.

Manchester, West, township of York county Pennsylvania, between Codorus

and Conewago creeks, and immediately W from the borough of York. Population 1820, 1073.

Manchester, post town, Baltimore county Maryland, on the road from Baltimore to Carlisle, 33 miles from the former, and 42 from the latter.

Manchester, post town in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the S side of James river, opposite to Richmond, and 33 miles NW of Williamsburg.

Manchester, post town Sumpter district South Carolina, on Wateree river, about 5 miles above the mouth of the Congaree.

Manchester, post town and seat of justice, Clay county Kentucky, about 120 miles SE from Frankfort.

Manchester, post town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams county Ohio; about 25 houses 100 miles S by W from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chillicothe.

Manchester, township of Morgan county Ohio. Population 1820, 298.

Manciet, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Mandal, seaport town of Christiansand in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

Mandan, Indian villages on Missouri river. Lat. 47 20 N; and by the estimate made by Lewis and Clarke 1600 miles above the junction of Missouri, and Mississippi.

Manderscheid, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Mandria, small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

Mandshuria. See *Mantshuria*.

Manebach, small village of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the lake of Constance.

Manfredonia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Cirenza, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and

steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

Mangeea, island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island, and the interior of the country is diversified by hills and valleys. The hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Mangushlak, town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Manhartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

Manheim, strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handsome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Necker and the Rhine. It is six miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Manheim, post village and township, of Herkimer county, New York, on the east side of Mohawk river, above the mouth of East Canada creek. Population in 1820, 1777.

Manheim, township of York county, Pennsylvania. It is situated in the SW corner of the county, adjoining to the state of Maryland. The chief town is Hanover. Population in 1810, 2207; and in 1820, 1306.

Manheim, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of Conestogoe creek, between Moravia and Little Conestogoe creeks, immediately N from the city of Lancaster. Population in 1810, 1282; and in 1820, 1600.

Manheim, township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, along both sides of the SW branch of Schuylkill, immediately south from Onwicksburg. Population in 1820, 2164.

Manica, inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N Monomatapa, on the E Sofala, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

Manickdurg, small town of the Deccan, in the county of Berar.

Manickpour, town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 miles distant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Manicougan, river of Lower Canada, rises in the recesses of Labrador, flows into, and again out of Manicougan lake and assuming a course of SSW, enters St. Lawrence river nearly opposite the paps of Matane 200 miles below Quebec. Its entire comparative course exceeds 300 miles.

Maniel, mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

Manilla. See *Luconia*.

Manilla, large and populous city, capital of Lucania and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625 a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated on the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahia, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. On the S it is washed by the sea, and on the N and E by the river; being also strongly fortified with wall, bastions, forts, and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motley race. Here stands the arsenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expense. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight exclusive of casualties. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

Manlius, post town of Onondago county, New York, between the salt lake and lake Oneida, 42 miles W of Whitestown on Mohock river. Population in 1820, 5372.

Mannahackin, post town in Stafford township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, upon the Atlantic coast, containing about 30 dwelling houses, and a Baptist and Methodist meeting house. It lies 8 miles from Tuckerton.

Manningtree, town in Essex, on the river Stour, which is here called Manning-tree water. It is 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Manor, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing 2642 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the NE side of Susquehannah river, about 10 miles from the borough of Lancaster, and occupies the peninsula between the Susquehannah river

and Conestogoe creek, above the latter. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Manosque, populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Manresa, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenera and Llobregat, 15 miles SE of Cardena, and 20 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mans, town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 miles S of Alençon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Mansarovar, lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

Mansfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Mansfield, town in Nottinghamshire. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Mansfield, post town and township, Bristol county, Massachusetts, 30 miles SSW from Boston. Population in 1820, 1222.

Mansfield, township and post village, of Windham county, Connecticut, between Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, about 18 miles E of the city of Hartford. Population in 1810, 2570; and in 1820, 2993.

Mansfield, township of Burlington county, New Jersey, which contained 1810 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1957. It is 8 miles NE of Burlington.

Mansfield, township of Sussex county, New Jersey, on the Musconegunk river, 10 miles SE from Oxford.

Mansfield, post town and seat of justice, for Richland county, Ohio, containing about thirty houses, 300 inhabitants. It stands 73 miles NE from Columbus. North lat. 40 47 W, lon. 5 33.

Mansfield, post village, Amelia county, Virginia, 20 miles by land above Petersburg.

Mansilla, town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Mantaca. See *Mataca*.

Mantshures, conquered China in the 17 century. Their country lies N from

China, and with the utmost absurdity, generally called Eastern Chinese Tartary, in our geographical works. The Tartars, Mongols, and Mantshures, are essentially different nations, more so, even, than are the French, Germans, and Russians. It would be as correct to call the people of the United States, northern Spaniards, as to designate the Mantshures, Mongols, or Tartars.

Mantshuria, vast region in Asia, having China proper S; Mongolia W; the Russian Asiatic territories NW and N; and the sea of Japan, and the Channel of Tartary or La Peyrouse straits E. It is in a great part occupied by the basin of the Amur, and separated from Asiatic Russia by the vast chain of Yablonoy mountains, stretching from Kiachta, to the sea of Ochotsk, between the basins of the Amur, and Lena rivers. It was one of the native chieftains of this country who in 1644, took advantage of the revolution in China, which terminated the dynasty of Ming, in the person of the emperor Zunt-chin, or Tong-tching, and placed himself on the throne of China, and established the now reigning dynasty of Dyn-Tsing. Of the Mantshur family there have been five monarchs: Thunti, Cang-hi, Kong-tching, Kieulong, and Kai-king. It is very remarkable that two of the Manshur-Chinese sovereigns have jointly reigned 124 years; Cang-hi from 1661, to 1721, 60 years; and Kien-long from 1735, to 1799, 64 years.

Mantes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Mantinaea. See *Tripholizza*.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Salioneta; the principalities of Castiglione Solferina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The

streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, 22 SW of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E lat. 45 10 N.

Mantua, village on the Schuylkill, opposite the Philadelphia upper bridge and in Blockly township. It is strictly a suburb of Philadelphia; its situation is peculiarly eligible for a summer residence to the wealthy inhabitants of the city. The site swells gradually from the Schuylkill and gives a rich variety to the various buildings, and gardens by which it is decorated.

Mantua, flourishing post township, situated in the northern borders Portage county Ohio, and through the southeastern quarter of which runs the Cuyahoga river. Beside several common schools, here is, a tolerably respectable grammar school. It contains about 93 families, and 541 inhabitants,

Manungen, town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Maracaibo, considerable town of South America, capital of the province of Maricaibo, in Colombia. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated W of the lake of the same name. Lon. W.C. 5 40 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Maracaibo, province of South America in Colombia, it lies around the gulph of Maracaybo, and contains 48,700 inhabitants, sends two representatives, and in conjunction with Coro, Truscilla, and Merida elects, 4 senators, to the Colombian legislature.

Maracaibo, inland sea of Colombia; opens from the Caribbean Sea, between Sword Point, and cape Roman, and extending S about 100 miles in form of an ellipse, narrows to a strait opposite to the city of Maracaibo, and again, widens to an extensive sheet of water, of 100 miles long and 70 or 80 wide. The gulf reaches from lat 8 30 N to 12 N, and is the most extensive indenting of the coast of South America, except the rivers.

Maragal, town of Persia, 42 miles from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Maranda, fief of Buckingham county

Lower Canada, or the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 miles above Quebec, and opposite Pointe aux Trembles.

Maranhã, Captain generalship of Brasil; bounded NE by the Atlantic Ocean; E and SE by Seera, or the river Parnaiba; SW by Goias; and W by Para. It lies between lat. 1 and 9 S, and is watered by the various branches of the Parnaiba, Pinare, and other streams. Cotton, rice, and sugar, are its primary staples.

Maranhã, a fine and fertile island, from the name of which that of the Captain generalship is derived, lies at the mouth of the Pinare, and is of an oval form 30 miles in Length.

Maranhã, town of Maranhão, on the island of the same name with a good harbour. Lon. W C 32 56 E.

Marano, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Marans, rich town of France in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated among salt marshes near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn and is 12 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, 46 20 N.

Marasch, populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Eufrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, village of Greece in Attica, 20 miles NE from Athens. Remarkable for a battle fought between the Athenians and Plataeans, and the Persians, on the 17th of August 494 years, Ante Christ, in which the Persians were utterly defeated.

Marathon, post town, and seat of justice, Lawrence county Alabama, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 35 miles W from Huntsville.

Marawina, river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here, which when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It runs into the Atlantic in lon 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

Marbach, town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 25 E. lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, town of Spain in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 24 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

Marblehead, considerable seaport and post town and township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 4 miles SE of Salem, and 19 NE of Boston, in the lat. of 42 35 N, and lon. 69 50. The town contained 5900 inhabitants, in 1810, and in 1820, 5630.

Marbletown, township of Ulster county, New York. It is situated on the S side of Esopus creek, about 70 miles S SW of Albany. Population 1810, 3660, and in 1820, 3809.

Marca, small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, *St.* town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Marcellino, small river of Sicily, in the Val di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

Marcello, small town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari.

Marcellus, post town and township Onondago county, New York; 4 miles NE from Skeneatels lake. Population 1820, 6503.

Marche, late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, E by Auvergne, W by Angoumois, and S by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, town of France, in the department of Vosges, situate near the source of the Meuzon, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Toul.

Marcheck, town of Austria with an old castle, seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles E by N of Vienna.

Marchiennes, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy.

Marchiennes, town of France, in the department of Nord, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, seven miles ENE of Douay.

Marciannisi, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles NNE of Naples.

Marcigny, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 32 miles W of Macon, and 43 S by W of Autun.

Marcolsheim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 miles S of Strasburg.

Marco, *St.* seaport of E. Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 miles WNW of

St. Augustin. Lon. 84 38 W, lat. 30 18 N.

Marco, *St.* town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on the Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza.

Marcou, *St.* two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, seven miles SE of Cape la Hogue.

Marcus Hook, ancient village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the NW side of the river Delaware, five miles below Chester, and 20 below Philadelphia.

Mardike, village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

Mareb, town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 miles SE of Sanaa. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Marce, *Loch*, lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, village of Italy, in the Milanese, three miles SE of Alexandria. It is famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians, June 14, 1800, by which the French again became conquerors of Italy.

Marengo, county of Alabama; bounded W by Tombigbee, and Black-Warrior rivers; N; by Tuscaloosa county E, and SE, by Dallas, and S by Clarke. Length 60; mean width 20; and area 1200 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil except near the streams barren and covered generally with pine timber. Staple cotton. Chief-town Eagleville.

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,117
do. do. females	935
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0
Total whites	2,052
Free persons of colour, males	8
do. do. females	7
Slaves, males	450
do. females	416
Total population in 1820	2,933
Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	29
Engaged in Agriculture	347
do. in Manufactures	20
do. in Commerce	9
Population to the square mile 2½.	

Mareennes, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, remarka-

ble for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is 32 miles NW of Saintes, and 270 SW of Paris.

Maretimo, island in the Mediterranean, on the W coast of Sicily, 12 miles in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margaretta, township of Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 192.

Margaret's Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, were discovered by captain James Magee, in the ship *Margaret*, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtschatka, in 1780. Lon. 141 12 E, lat. 24 40 N.

Margarettsville, or *Boonsborough*, post village, Washington county, Maryland, 11 miles SE from Hagerstown. See *Boonsborough*.

Margarita, island near the coast of Colombia, 40 miles long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, town in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It stands on the side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea-bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 miles ENE of Canterbury, and 71 E by S of London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margozza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 miles NW of Milan.

Maria, *St.* island in the Indian Ocean, near the E side of Madagascar. It is 45 miles long and seven broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergrise. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 E, lat. 17 0 S.

Maria, *St.* the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 25 9 W, lat. 36 57 N.

Maria, *St.* considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Maria, *St.* town of Terra Firma Proper. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a navigable

river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams, and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N of Dominica, and 40 E of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Maria's River, branch of Missouri, which rises in the Rocky mountains at lon. W C 35 W, and near lat. 50 N. Its general course is SE into the Missouri, which it joins about 50 miles below the Great Falls.

Mariaville, township of Hancock county, Maine, 40 miles NE from Castine. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Marie-aux-Mines, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles NW of New Brisach. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Marie, *Cape Dame*, west point of St. Domingo.

Marienburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles SSW of Dresden. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Marienburg, town of Poland, in Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the Nogat, a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles SW of Elbing, and 30 SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienburg, town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is ten miles SW of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Mariensadt, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Marienwerder, town of Western Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Marietta, post village, Onondago county, New York.

Marietta, borough and post town, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, above the mouth of Little Chiques creek, 13 miles W from the city of Lancaster. Population in 1820, 1545.

Marietta, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Ohio, occupying the peninsula between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers at their junction. It contains a large Presbyterian meeting house, an academy, the common county buildings, a printing office, bank, about 20 mercantile stores, and 100 dwelling houses. It is distant 315 miles W by N from Washington, and 109 SE from Columbus. Lon. W C 4 23 W, lat. 39 25 N. Population of the whole township in 1820, 2036.

Marietta, land district, in Ohio, is a district of country, the lands in which are, and are yet to be sold at the land office in Marietta. It is a small district including only the southern part of Belmont and all Monroe counties, excepting the two westernmost townships, and an inconsiderable part of the north-eastern corner of Washington county.

Marignano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss, by the French, in 1515. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

Marino, St. strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It chooses its own magistrates and officers, and is seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Marino, St. town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Marion, district of South Carolina; bounded NE by North Carolina; E by Little Pedee or Horry district; SW by Great Pedee and Lynch's creek; and NW by Darlington and Marlborough. Length 40; mean width 28; and area 1120 square miles. Surface rather level than hilly. Soil sandy, though in many places highly productive. Chief town, Springville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	3,027
do. do. females	-	-	2,992
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	6,019
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	94
Slaves	-	-	2,771
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	8,884

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,383
do. do. females	-	-	3,269
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	6,652
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	45
do. do. females	-	-	41
Slaves, males	-	-	1,690

Slaves, females	-	-	-	1,773
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Total population in 1820	-	-	10,201
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,107
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 9.

Marion, post village of Twiggs county, Georgia, 35 miles SW from Milledgeville.

Marion, county of Ohio; bounded on the north by Crawford, east by Richland, south by Delaware and Union counties, and on the west by Hardin county. It is 33 miles long from east to west, and 18 broad from north to south, containing about 530 square miles. This county comprises the height of land between the Sandusky and Scioto rivers. Much of it is open plain, or table land, composing the southernmost of what are called the Sandusky plains. Much of it is however, heavily timbered, and of a very rich and fertile quality of soil. It is well watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers; beside numerous smaller streams. Marion county was constituted in January, 1820. In the census of 1820, this county was included in Delaware.

Marion, county of Tennessee; bounded S by Alabama and Georgia; W and NW by Franklin; N by Bledsoe; and E by Hamilton and the Cherokee lands. Length 32; mean width 18; and area 756 square miles. Surface hilly and in part mountainous. This county is drained by Sequatchie river, and occupies the valley between two ridges of the Cumberland mountains. Tennessee river traverses its SE angle. Chief town, Jasper.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,877
do. do. females	-	-	1,842
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	3,719
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	72
do. females	-	-	95
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	3,888

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,468
do. in Manufactures	-	49
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile $2\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Marion, county of Alabama; bounded W by Monroe county, in Mississippi and the Chickisaw lands; N by Franklin county in Alabama; NE by Lawrence; and E by

Blount and Jefferson. Length 50; mean width 30; and area 1500 square miles. It is chiefly drained by the Buttahatchee branch of Tombigbee. Similar to most sections of the United States, south of Tennessee, and east from the Mississippi, the productive soil of this county is confined to the banks of streams. It was laid out since the census of 1820.

Marion, county of Mississippi; bounded by Hancock county in Mississippi SE; Washington Parish in Louisiana S; Pike W; Lawrence N; and Perry E. Length 36; mean width 24; and area 864 square miles. Surface moderately hilly. Soil barren, except near the streams, the prevailing timber pine. Staples cotton. Chief town, New Columbia.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,059
do. do. females	-	-	-	825
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	1,884
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	621
do. females	-	-	-	611
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,116

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,040
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	38
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	17

Population to the square mile, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mark, St. seaport in the W side of St. Domingo, 45 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

Marlham Township, in the East Riding of the county of York, Upper Canada, fronts Yonge-street, and lies to the northward of York and Scarborough; here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans.

Marlborough, borough in Wilts, on a chalky soil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Marlborough, Fort, English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

Marlborough Township, in the county of Grenville, Upper Canada, lies to the northward of Oxford, and is watered by the Rideau.

Marlborough, township of Middlesex county, Upper Canada.

Marlborough, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 11 miles E from Connecticut river, and 36 E from Bennington, in Vermont. Population in 1820, 766.

Marlborough, township and post village,

Windham county, Vermont, 9 miles SW off Brattleboro'. Population 1300.

Marlboro', township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles W of Boston, containing 1735 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1952

Marlborough, township of Ulster county, New York, on the W side of Hudson river, 90 miles S of Albany. Population in 1810, 1954; and in 1820, 2248.

Marlborough, post village, and SE township of Hartford county Connecticut, 17 miles SE from Hartford. Population in 1820, 839.

Marlborough, township of Montgomery county Pennsylvania, on the SW limit of Bucks, and in the forks of the Perkiomen, between Upper Salford and Hanover, 35 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 839.

Marlborough, East, township of Chester county Pennsylvania, on the head of Red Clay creek, and enclosed by the townships of Newlin, Pennsbury, Newgarden, 30 miles SW by W from Philadelphia, and 8 SSW from Downingtown. Population in 1820, 993.

Marlborough, West, township of Chester county Pennsylvania, W from East Marlborough, and 10 miles SW from Downingtown. Population in 1820, 852.

Marlborough, post village, at the NW angle of Calvert county Maryland on the Patuxent, 45 miles S from Baltimore.

Marlborough, Upper, post town and seat of justice, Prince George's county Maryland, on the western branch of Patuxent, 12 miles SE by E from Washington, and 15 miles a little W of N from Lower Marlborough.

Marlborough, district of South Carolina, bounded N and NE by North Carolina, SE by Marion district; and SW by the Great Pedee, or Darlington, and Chesterfield districts. Length 30; mean width 15; and area 450. It is washed along its entire SW border, by the Great Pedee, and drained by the various confluent of that river. Staples cotton, and tobacco. The soil is sandy, but in many places very productive. Chief town Bennettsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,553
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,620
Total whites	-	-	-	3,173
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	84
Slaves	-	-	-	1,709
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	4,966

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,600
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,650

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	0
Total whites	- - -	3,250
Free persons of colour, males	-	64
do. do. females,	-	78
Slaves, males	- - -	1,555
do. females	- - -	1,478
Total population in 1820	-	6,425

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,597
do. in Manufactures	-	129
do. in Commerce	-	3

Population to the square mile, 14.

Marlborough, township in the northern borders of Delaware county, Ohio, which is situated in the village of Norton. Population 1820, 300.

Marlow, borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It sends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 17 miles S of Ailesbury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat 51 35 N.

Marli, village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain. Here was a royal palace noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is ten miles NW of Paris.

Marmande, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and Brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bordeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marmora, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

Marmora, celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, three miles from Terni.

Marne, town of Persia, in the province of Corazin.

Marne, department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the

archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhull, village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in the time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

Maro, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, 8 miles NW of Oneiglia, and 48 WSW of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Marogna town of Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near the Mediterranean, 150 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat 40 59 N.

Marotier, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Marples, township of Delaware county Pennsylvania, between Darby and Crum creeks 14 miles W from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 700.

Marburg, strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Marquesas, group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christiana and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situated in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. Mr. Foster says he never saw a single deformed or even ill-proportioned man among the natives; all were strong, tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

Marsal, town of France, in Meurthe, 17 miles NE from Nancy.

Marsala, town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the W part of the island, on the promontory of Lilybaeum, 45 miles SW from Palermo.

Marsch. See *Moraw*.

Marsden, village in West Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, 7 miles SW of Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills, and the Huddersfield canal passes this place.

Marseilles, flourishing sea-port of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. The inhabitants are computed at 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time

of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is situated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf in which are many small islands; and is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town and the New. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New town is, in every respect, a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. The other streets and squares, as well as the public buildings in general, are very elegant. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent since the days of antiquity; and is now sometimes called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, 960 broad at its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. In the environs of Marseilles are near 5000 little country boxes of the citizens, called *Bastides*. In 1640 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The late Lord Gadenstone mentions, that Marseilles was a little republic within itself, that the citizens elected their own magistrates, and that the expense of a law-suit never exceeded *twopence-halfpenny*, which sum was lodged by each party with the clerks of court, at the commencement of every process; after which no farther expense was incurred. Marseilles is 15 miles S of Aix, 13 NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshall's Mills, post office in Huntingdon county Pennsylvania.

Marshallville, post village, Mecklenburg county Virginia, 65 miles SW of Petersburg.

Marshfield, town in Gloucestershire, on the Cotswold hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, and 103 W of London.

Marshfield, post town and township, Washington county Vermont, 12 miles E from Montpelier. Population 520.

Marshfield, post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated near Marshfield point, 36 miles SE of Boston. It had 1364 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1532.

Marshpee, township of Barnstable county Massachusetts, on the sea coast 17 miles SW from Barnstable. Population in 1820, 150.

Marcio Nuovo, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 21 miles NNE of Policastro.

Marscio Vecchio, town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 miles NE of Policastro.

Marsilly, town of France in the department of Marne, 10 miles S of Suzanne.

Marstrand, rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. It is two miles in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E side, and the harbour is secure and commodious but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

Marta, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake Bolsena, 10 miles E of Castro.

Martaban, city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birmah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthenware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thalu, 120 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Martago, town of Spain, in Leon, 10 miles SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Matapura. See *Metapura*.

Martel, town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat.

Martha St. province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Venezuela, S by New Granada, and W by Cartagena. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which runs S the whole length of South-America.

Martha St. capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmetto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of the Rio-de-la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

Martha's Vineyard, island near the coast,

and forming part of Dukes county, Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. It is 21 miles long, with a mean width of 6. Population 3000. The island produces grain sufficient for the inhabitants, with abundance of cattle and sheep. The harbour of Holmes' Hole, on the north side is the only port of consequence. Chief town, Edgartown. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

Marthalen, considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Shaffhausen.

Martie, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on the NE side of Susquehannah and the SE side of Pique creek. Population 1810 1623, and in 1820 1701.

Martigues, seaport of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable throughout, and whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marseilles. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Martin, county of Halifax district, North Carolina, containing 5987 inhabitants in 1810. The chief town Williamstown.

Martin, Cape, promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. town of France in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 13 N.

Martin, St. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

Martin, county of North Carolina; bounded by Beauford SE, Hitt, SW, Edgecombe W, Halifax NW; Roanoke river or Bertie N; and Washington E. Length 35: mean width about 14 miles; and area 490 square miles. Surface level and soil either marshy or sandy. Its chief town Williamston, is on the Roanoke 25 miles N from Washington. Staple cotton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,713
do. do. females	-	-	1,732
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	3,515

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	115
Slaves	-	-	-	2,357
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,987

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,593
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,785
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	3,378
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	55
do. do. females	-	-	-	37
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,577
do. females	-	-	-	1,273
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,320

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	412
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	65
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	13

Population to the square mile, 11.3.

Martin, county of Indiana; bounded by Owen and Davies S; Sullivan and Vigo W; Wabash and Delaware NW; and Monroe and Lawrence E. Length, 47; width 24; and area 920 square miles. The main west branch of White river, traverses this county from NW to SE, entering at the NE, and leaving it at the SW angle. The 39th degree of north latitude passes through the southern extremity. The surface is hilly contiguous to the streams, but level in the interior. Much good soil.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	606
do. do. females	-	-	-	422
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,028
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves,	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,032

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	215
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	72
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 1.

Martinico, one of the Windward Carribee Islands, in the West Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton,

ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

Martinsborough, now Jonesville, post village Surry county North Carolina, on the right bank of Tar river 20 miles above Washington. See *Jonesville*.

Martins, post town and seat of justice, Lewis county, New York, near the west side of Black river 50 miles a little west of north from Utica.

Martinsburg, post town and seat of justice in Berkley county, Virginia, 19 miles SW of Hagerstown in Maryland, and about 18 NW of Harper's ferry on the Potomac.

Martinsburg, post village, Hopkins county, Kentucky.

Martins creek, post village, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N from Easton.

Martinsville, post town, Henry county, Virginia, on Irvine river, 65 miles S from Fincastle, and about 150 miles SW by W from Petersburg.

Martinsville, post town and seat of justice, Guilford county North Carolina, on Buffalo creek, branch of Haw river. This town was rendered remarkable by a battle fought between the United States army commanded by General Green, and the British, March 15th, 1781. It stands 45 miles NW from Raleigh.

Martinsville. See *St. Martinsville*, Louisiana.

Martorano, town in Naples, in Calabria Ceteriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Martos, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

Marvejols, commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley on the river Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Marville, town of France, in the department of Mense and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Osheim, three miles N of Jametz.

Maryanna Forge, post village, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Quenemahoning and Shade creeks, 20 miles NNE from the borough of Somerset.

Maryborough, borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's county, 17 miles S of Philips-town. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Maryland, one of the states of the United States; having the Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake bay, and part of Virginia SE; other parts of Virginia, south, SW, and W; Pennsylvania N; and Delaware E.

Miles.

Maryland has an ocean exterior limit, from the SE angle of Delaware, to the SE angle of Maryland -	35
The southern limit of the Eastern Shore, between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake, or Pokomoke bay, - - - - -	15
Along Pokomoke bay from Redcliff's Point, to Watkins' Point - - -	20
Across Chesapeake bay from Watkins' Point to Cape Lookout, the north side of the entrance of Potomac river, - - - - -	20
Up Potomac river to Washington City, - - - - -	120
Up the residue of the Potomac river to its extreme source, - - -	200
Thence due N to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, - - -	36
Thence E along the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, - - -	200
Thence nearly south along the western limit of Delaware, - - -	88
Thence E to the Atlantic Ocean and place of beginning, - - -	36

Having an entire outline of 760

Area, exclusive of water, about 11,000 square miles; 7,040,000 acres.

Mean length 150; and mean breadth about 75 miles.

Between lat. 38 0 and 39 43 N.

Maryland is the most irregular in its form of any state of the United States, and contains the least surface when compared with its outline. It is also, in point of surface, soil, and climate very much diversified. All those parts of Maryland lying east from Chesapeake bay, and west of that stream to the head of tide water, may be considered as alluvial in their formation, and comparatively level and sandy. Above tide water the surface rises, though not very rapidly, into hills which reach the foot of the mountains. The soil of this middle zone is the best in the state. The mountainous region includes the residue and presents the common features of the Appalachian system.

Maryland is the first state of the United States SW from Delaware river, which embraces the three great zones of soil; that of alluvion, hilly, and mountainous. In the annexed table, the counties are distinguished which occupy each zone respectively.

The alluvial soil is generally level and sandy, but where due attention has been paid to agriculture, produces good crops of grain, tobacco and even cotton

towards the south. The middle, or hilly section, and some of the mountain valleys are amongst the best parts of the United States for the production of grain, grass, and orchard fruit, tobacco, flax, and hemp. The flour and tobacco, of some places on the higher waters of the Potomac, are justly estimated for their excellence.

Commercially, Maryland is naturally connected with some of the best uncultivated, most populous, and wealthy counties of Pennsylvania, good roads extend from Baltimore, to Washington city, Frederickstown, and Hagerstown. That to the latter extends up the Potomac to Cumberland, and from thence to Brownsville, in Pennsylvania. Part of this road has been constructed by the United States, and is toll free. The distance from Baltimore to Brownsville, by Frederickstown, Hagerstown, Hancockstown, and Cumberland is 212 miles being the shortest line of connexion, between the Atlantic ports, and the navigable waters of Ohio.

Other roads intersect the state of Maryland, and connect it with the neighbouring states, particularly Pennsylvania, and facilitate intercommunication with Baltimore. The trade of the Susquehannah, is, however, that which enters most at Baltimore, and has contributed greatly to the rapid increase of that city. See *Baltimore*. The legislature, and people of Maryland, seem recently to have awakened to a full sense of the immense advantages naturally flowing down with the stream of the Susquehannah, and also to those to be derived from opening a water communication between Chesapeake and Delaware bays. It has been supposed that the produce already (October 1822,) brought down in the current year, from the Susquehannah, exceeds in value 1,000,000 dollars, and must annually increase. It is only necessary to examine the position of Baltimore on a general map of the United States, to perceive its admirable situation as a commercial mart.

Maryland produces in itself. Iron ore, and mineral coal, with inexhaustible masses of limestone, and other building stone. Furnaces and forges have been long established in this state. Flour and tobacco are its most abundant, and valuable staples. Its manufactures are numerous, and increasing. In the value of its shipping, it ranks as the third state of the United States. In 1815, the tonnage exceeded 156,000. For the interests of education in Maryland, see *Baltimore*.

Politically, Maryland is subdivided into the counties of:

Counties.	Population.
Alleghany	Mountainous 8,654
Anne Arundel	Hills & alluvion 27,165
Baltimore city	Hills & alluvion 62,738
Baltimore } county }	Hills & alluvion 33,463
Calvert	Alluvion 8,073
Carolina	Alluvion 10,041
Cecil	Alluvion 16,048
Charles	Alluvion 16,500
Dorchester	Alluvion 17,755
Frederick	{ Hilly & mountainous } 40,459
Harford	Hills & alluvion 15,924
Kent	Alluvion 11,453
Montgomery	Hills & alluvion 16,400
Prince George's	Alluvion 20,216
Queen Ann	Alluvion 14,952
St Mary's	Alluvion 12,974
Somerset	Alluvion 19,579
Talbot	Alluvion 14,389
Washington	Mountainous 23,075
Worcester	Alluvion 17,421

407,350

Of this mass, in 1820, there were found whites 260,222; free blacks, 39,730; slaves 107,398.

In respect to pursuit or employment, the population of Maryland in 1820, were thus classed:

Engaged in Agriculture	-	79,135
Do. in Manufactures	-	18,640
Do. in Commerce	-	4,771

There were in the state, 3776 unnaturalized foreigners.

Population to the square mile, 37.

Progressive population since 1790, inclusive. In 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 349,692; in 1810, 380,546; and in 1820, 407,350.

Maryport, town in Cumberland, with a good harbour. * In 1750, it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upwards of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two shipyards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Virosidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 297 NNW of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Marysburg Township, in the county of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula, which forms the bay of Quinte, and lies open to lake Ontario on the south.

Maryville, post town and seat of justice, Charlotte county, Virginia, on Wards-fork of Little Roanoke, 35 miles SE from Lynchburg; and 60 SSW from Richmond.

Marysville, post village, Campbell county, Virginia.

Marysville, small town and seat of justice for Union county, Ohio, on Mill creek, 15 miles SW from Delaware, and 27 NW from Columbus.

Marysville, post town and seat of justice, Blount county, East Tennessee, 12 miles a little west of south from Knoxville.

Marysville, post town, Harrison county, Kentucky, on the main north-east fork of Licking river, about 45 miles by land above Newport, opposite Cincinnati.

Marza Siroco, gulf on the SE side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzilla, town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pamplona.

Mas d'Agenois, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 miles NW of Agen, and 50 SE of Bourdeaux.

Mus d'Asil, town of France, in the department of Arriège, with a benedictine abbey: seated on the rivulet Rise, eight miles SW of Pamiers.

Masafuero, island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles W of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 miles in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Musbrough, village in West Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The S parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle, in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity

and extent. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 miles ESE of Oran, and 190 SW of Algiers.—Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Mascat, seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1568, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those on the other. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Mascoomy, river of New Hampshire, which rises between Dorchester and Lyme, flows into, and carries the water of Mascoomy Pond into Connecticut river, 5 miles below Hanover.

Mas D'Asil, town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rise, 8 miles S W of Pamiers.

Maskelyne's Isles, group of small but beautiful islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying off the SE point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Mashinonge, river of Lower Canada, flows from a Pond of the same name, on the line between Warwick and St. Maurice counties, Lower Canada, flows SE, and falls into the head of lake St. Peters.

Mashinonge, SW seigniory of St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, on lake St. Peters, on both sides of Mashinonge river.

Mason, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 36 miles S from Concord. Population in 1820, 1313.

Mason, county of Virginia; bounded by Ohio river W and NW; by Wood NE; Kenhawa SE; and Cabell SW. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles. This county is washed in its intire length by Ohio, and traversed by Great Kenhawa river. Surface very broken and hilly, though much of the soil near the streams is excellent. Considerable quantities of salt is made on Kenhawa river from salt water procured by deep digging. Sta-

pies of this county, grain and flour. Chief town, Mount Pleasant.		Total population in 1820	13,588
Population in 1810.		Of these ;	
Free white males - - -	915	Foreigners not naturalized -	5
do. do. females - - -	827	Engaged in Agriculture -	3,302
		do. in Manufactures -	129
Total whites - - -	1,742	do. in Commerce -	0
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0	Population to the square mile, 54.	
Slaves - - -	249	<i>Mason</i> , village of Pike county, Mis-	
		souri.	
Total population in 1810,	1,991	<i>Mason</i> , or <i>Magon</i> , river of Louisiana,	
Population in 1820.		issues from Grand Lake immediately north	
Free white males - - -	2,189	of the north boundary of Louisiana, and	
do. do. females - - -	2,056	flowing a little south of west through the	
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0	annually overflowed alluvion of the Missis-	
		sippi, in a direct line 80 miles, but by the	
Total whites - - -	4,245	windings of the stream more than 150	
Free persons of colour, males	14	miles, joins the Tensaw about 30 miles above	
do. do. females	16	the junction of the latter with Onachitta.	
Slaves, males - - -	291	<i>Mason-Hall</i> , post village, Orange county,	
do. females - - -	302	North Carolina.	
Total population in 1820	4,868	<i>Masonville</i> , township and post village,	
Of these :		Delaware county, New York, adjacent to	
Foreigners not naturalized -	2	the SE angle of Chenango county, 26 miles	
Engaged in Agriculture -	1,288	W from Delhi. Population in 1820, 719.	
do. in Manufactures -	111	<i>Massa</i> , populous town of Italy, in Tus-	
do. in Commerce -	11	cany, capital of a small territory of the	
Population to the square mile, 6.		same name. It is seated on a plain, three	
<i>Mason</i> , county of Kentucky ; bounded by		miles from the sea, and 55 W by N of Flo-	
the Ohio river NE ; Lewis E, and Fleming		rence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.	
SE and S ; Nicholas SW and Bracken W.		<i>Massa</i> , town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavo-	
Length 18 ; mean width 14 ; area 250		ra, with a bishop's see, seated near the	
square miles. Surface hilly, though very		sea, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E,	
considerable tracts of excellent soil skirt		lat. 40 31 N.	
the streams, particularly the Ohio. Sta-		<i>Massa</i> , town of Italy, in the Siennese,	
ples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief		with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain	
towns, Washington, and the seat of justice,		near the sea, 25 miles SW of Sienna. Lon.	
Marysville.		10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.	
Population in 1810.		<i>Massa</i> , or <i>Mazzi</i> , town of the Veronese,	
Free white males - - -	5,184	in Italy, situated on the N side of the Po,	
do. do. females - - -	4,808	40 miles E of Mantau. Lon. 11 50 E, lat.	
		45 20 N.	
Total whites - - -	9,992	<i>Massachusetts</i> , state of the United States,	
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	45	having the Atlantic Ocean E and SE ;	
Slaves - - -	2,422	Rhode Island and Connecticut south ; New	
Total population in 1810	12,459	York W ; and Vermont and New Hamp-	
Population in 1820.		shire N.	
Free white males - - -	5,328	Miles.	
do. do. females - - -	4,832	Massachusetts has an exterior bound-	
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0	dary on the Atlantic Ocean -	200
		Along Rhode Island - - -	70
Total whites - - -	10,160	Along Connecticut - - -	85
Free persons of colour, males -	33	Along New York - - -	50
do. do. females	29	Along Vermont and New Hampshire	135
Slaves, males - - -	1,803		540
do. females - - -	1,563	Area 7250 square miles, or 4,640,000	

acres.

Length 190 ; breadth 94. Lying between lat. 41 31 and 42 52 N.

Massachusetts, in point of soil, is divisible into three distinct zones ; mountainous in the west, hilly in the central ; and low and sandy in the eastern, or rather south-eastern sections. The state is traversed

by three ranges of mountains; one along its western border, separating the basins of the Housatonic from the creeks flowing into the Hudson; a second separating the basins of the Housatonic and Connecticut; and a third between the Connecticut basin, and the streams discharging east and south-east into the Atlantic Ocean. The last range is not, it is true, a compact ridge, but is nevertheless intitled to the distinction of a mountain, and produces on the geographical features of the state all the effect arising from mountain scenery.

East and south-east of this latter ridge, the soil of Massachusetts is comparatively of an inferior quality, and receding from the mountains towards the sea imperceptibly sinks from hills to plains, flat sandy and sterile. This level and sandy character, is, however, in a great degree confined to the southeast counties. In Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex counties, the hills approach the ocean and the tide, from the rapid acclivity of the country, ascends but a very short distance inland. Beyond the eastern range of mountains, the valleys of Massachusetts, possess a fine, deep, strong, and in many places, an exuberantly fertile soil. The counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire, are amongst the most diversified, and best cultivated tracts in the United States; producing grain, pasturage, and orchard fruits, in abundance.

Of mineral productions, iron and marble are the only substances of great value found plentifully in this state. Iron is found in Plymouth, and in several other parts of the state; marble is quarried and wrought to considerable extent near Stockbridge. The fine granite of Chelmsford, and Teigamouth, is brought to Boston by the Middlesex canal.

In a commercial point of view, Massachusetts is well situated. Its coast is indented by a number of fine bays, of which the harbours of Boston, Salem, and Plymouth, are the principal. Connecticut river traverses the state; and Merrimac enters the ocean in its NE angle. From the latter stream to Boston harbour, a fine navigable canal conveys the lumber, stone, and other products of its shores to a profitable market. The obstructions in Connecticut river, have been so far removed, or remedied by short canals, as to open that stream to boat navigation, above the northern limit of Massachusetts.

From the epoch of the first settlement of the colonies of Plymouth, and Massachusetts bay, from which were formed the present Massachusetts, its inhabi-

tants have been distinguished for their steady attention to the interests of education. Harvard university at Cambridge holds the first rank in the literary institutions of the United States. The theological seminary in Andover, Williams college in Williamstown, and Phillips academy in Andover, are all highly respectable institutions. Academies have been established throughout the state, in all the principal towns; and common schools are universal. According to Mr. Morse, there were in 1817, 461 religious congregations; of these, 366 were congregationalists; 91 were baptists; 32 were friends; 14 were Episcopalians and 8 presbyterians.

The manufactures of Massachusetts are extensive and valuable. As early as 1810, their value amounted to near 22,000,000 of dollars. With the political changes, since that epoch the manufacture of Massachusetts, like those of the other states of the United have fluctuated, but still remain flourishing and respectable. Boston in respect to tonnage is the first port, and Massachusetts the first state in the confederacy. With Maine in 1815, the joint tonnage amounted to upwards of 452,000 tons. The citizens in the seaport towns of this state, are very generally engaged in the fisheries.

The staple exports, are, lumber, whale oil, various manufactures, salted provisions and ardent spirits. In 1820, the domestic produce exported amounted to \$3,861,435.

Politically Massachusetts is subdivided into the following counties.

Counties.	Pop. in 1820.
Essex - - - - -	74,580
Middlesex, including Charlestown,	61,677
Worcester - - - - -	73,605
Suffolk, including the city of Boston	43,925
Norfolk - - - - -	36,462
Bristol - - - - -	39,998
Plymouth - - - - -	38,112
Barnstable - - - - -	24,629
Dukes - - - - -	3,295
Nantucket - - - - -	7,286
Franklin - - - - -	29,289
Hampshire - - - - -	26,487
Hampden - - - - -	28,073
Berkshire - - - - -	35,727
	<hr/>
	521,725

Of this mass: were,	
Foreigners not naturalized,	3,425
Persons engaged in Agriculture,	63,460
do. do. Manufactures,	33,464
do. do. Commerce,	13,301

Progressive population of Massachusetts.	
In 1790 -	378,787
1800 -	422,845

1810 - 472,040

1820 - 521,725

The amount at the latter epoch was subdivided into:

Free Whites.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years old	70,993	69,260
10 and under 16	38,573	38,303
Between 16 and 18	10,922	
18 and under 26	49,506	52,805
26 and under 45	54,414	57,721
45 and upwards	38,668	46,171

Total 252,154 264,265

Total of blacks 3,308 3,550

Massachusetts bay, is that part of the Atlantic ocean E from Massachusetts, between cape Cod, cape Ann, and the coast.

Massacre Isle, island of Alabama, to the west from Dauphin island.

Masserne Mountains. This chain has but recently been introduced to public notice, though a very distinct system, and though unequal, in mass or in elevation to the Alleghanies or Appalachian, is very little, if any less extensive as to range. The Masserne rises first into regular mountain ridges in Missouri, about 70 miles SW from St. Louis, and preserving a SW direction through Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, is lost towards the Rio Grand del Norte. It is pierced by the Arkansas, Red, Brasos à Dios and Colorado rivers. Its geological structure has never been scientifically examined, and the result published. There is a very remarkable parallelism, between the Appalachian and Masserne systems, and the very singular curvature produced on its rivers by the former, is also produced by the latter.

Massafra, strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Massena, post town, of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the river St. Lawrence. Population, 1820, 944.

Masserano, town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Mastico or *Capo Mastico*, a cape on the S side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Masuah, town of Abyssinia, on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masulipatam, seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kirtna, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

Mataca or *Mantaca*, commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 89 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matagorda, fortress of Spain, seated near the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matalona, town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, 8 miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Mataman, county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

Matamushett, post village, Hyde county, North Carolina.

Matan or *Maetan*, one of the Philippine Islands, where Magellan was killed in 1521.

Mataouaschie River, upper Canada, runs into the Ottawa river, above the river du Rideau.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, ancient Tenacrium, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colokythia. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Matarm, large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, town of Spain in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Matchedash, bay in the eastern part of lake Huron, into which the river Severn empties, and forms a communication with lake Simcoe, Upper Canada.

Matcovitz, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Aresburg.

Matelica, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

Matera, considerable town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, on the Canapro, 35 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Matilda Township, in the county of Dundas, Upper Canada, is the sixth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is opposite the Gallop islands, between Ogdensburg, and Hamilton.

Matildaville, village of Fairfax county, Virginia, at the mouth of Difficult creek, 17 miles above Washington city.

Matlock, village in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, four miles N of Wirksworth.

Matmai. See *Jeso*.

Mato Grosso. See *Matto Grosso*.

Mattaponi, river of Virginia, rises in

Spotsylvania, crosses Carolina, thence separates King William from King and Queen, and joins the Pamunky at Delaware and forms York river.

Mattheo, St. town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Matthew, St. island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matthew, St. small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

Mathews, county of Virginia, commencing eight miles S from the mouth of the Potomac. It occupies an elliptical peninsula, between Pianhatank, and North rivers, having Gloucester county to the west, area about 80 square miles. There is a post office at the court house.

Population in 1810.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,079
do. do. females	-	-	1,039

Total whites	-	-	2,118
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	41
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Slaves	-	-	2,068
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Total population in 1810	-	-	4,227
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,757
do. do. females	-	-	1,859

Total whites	-	-	3,616
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Free persons of colour, males	-	48
do. do. females	-	70

Slaves, males	-	-	1,504
do. females	-	-	1,682

Total population in 1820	-	-	6,920
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,262
do. in Manufactures	-	200
do. in Commerce	-	110

Population to the square mile, 86½.

Matto Grosso, captain-generalship of Brazil, bounded by the territories of the United Provinces of La Plata S and SW; Peru W; Amazonia, or Para N; the river Araguay, or Province of Goias E; and the river Parana, or province of St. Paul's SE. It is an immense central province, occupying the country drained by the sources of Parana, Paraguay, Madeira, Xingua, and Araguay, extending from lat. 8 30 to 24 0 S or upwards of 1160 miles; and east and west from the Araguay to Madeira river, nearly 1300 miles.

Matumay, seaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Matura, seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the south-most point of the island, 25 miles ESE of Galle. Lon. 80 28 E, lat. 5 53 N.

Matura, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 miles NE of Agra, and 70 SSE of Delhi.

Maubal, town of the country of Candahar, 70 NNE of Candahar.

Maubeuge, fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were soon driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 miles S of Mons, and 22 ESE of Valenciennes.

Maugerville, town of New Brunswick in Sanbury county, on St. John's river.

Mauldah, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 16 E, lat. 25 3 N.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 miles SE of Tarbes.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Ont, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers.

Maumee, river, rises in Indiana, flows NE into the NW angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE, and falls into the extreme SW extension of lake Erie. About 18 miles above its mouth it is impeded by shoals, occasioned by a series of ledges of rock, which cross the river for a distance of 18 miles. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals, are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Great and Little Auglaize.

Maumee bay, is an oval sheet of water, 5 miles long and about 2 wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river; it is united to lake Erie by two channels, formed by a small island in the form of a crescent. The western channel has a depth of about seven feet.

Maumee, post village, and seat of justice for Wood county Ohio, on the left bank of Maumee river, nearly opposite Fort Meigs.

Maura, St. island of the Mediterranean, about 50 miles in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N of

the island of Cephalaria. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Maurepas, lake of Louisiana. It is formed by a dilation of the Amite river, and communicates with lake Ponchartrain by a strait 7 miles in length called the pass of Manchac. It is of an oval figure 12 miles by 7. It receives from the south, the Acadian creek; from the west New river, and Amite river; and from the north the Tickoshah. Its depth about 12 feet, but the pass of Manchac admits of vessels of six feet draft only.

Mauriac, town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 29 miles E of Tulle, and 38 WNW of St. Flour.

Maurice, St. river of Lower Canada, which enters the St. Lawrence from the north, at the town of Three Rivers.

Maurice, St. town of Switzerland, in the Valais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Valais, from Bern; and is situated on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny.

Maurice, St. county of Lower Canada, on both sides of St. Maurice river, and extends along the NE shore of St. Lawrence river from three miles above St. Anne river, to six miles above the Majkinonge, or about 58 miles. Its capital is the town of Three Rivers, the third in size in Canada.

Maurice, river of New Jersey, rising in Gloucester, and Salem, and falling into Delaware bay in Cumberland county. It is navigable 18 or 20 miles for vessels of 100 tons.

Maurice, township of Cumberland county New Jersey, on Maurice river. Population in 1820, 2411.

Mauritius. See *France*, *Isle of*.

Maurna, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

Mautern, town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 miles N by W of St. Polten.

Maury, county of West Tennessee; bounded by Giles S; Hickman W; Duck river or Williamson N; Bedford E. Length 35; mean width 20; and area 700 square miles. Surface hilly. Soil excellent. Staple cotton. Chief town Columbia, 40 miles SSW from Nashville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,041
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,681
Total whites	-	-	-	7,722
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	11
Slaves	-	-	-	2,626
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,359

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,037
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,583
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	52
Total whites	-	-	-	15,672
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	25
do. do. females	-	-	-	24
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,148
do. females	-	-	-	3,272
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	22,141

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,852
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	489
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	63

Population to the square mile, 31.

Maws, St. borough in Cornwall, on the E side of Palmouth haven, 12 miles SSW of Grampound, and 262 W by S of London.

Maxatauny, township of Berks county Pennsylvania, on the border of Lehigh county, and on the Sacony, branch of Maiden creek, 20 miles NNE from Reading. Population in 1820, 1847.

May Cape. See *Cape May*.

Maxen, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 miles S of Dresden.

Maximin, St. town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 miles N of Toulon.

May, small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a lighthouse, six miles SE of Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, cape of North America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Mayamba, or *Majumba*, town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 miles NW of Loango. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 3 20 S.

Maybole, town of Scotland, in Ayreshire, with a manufacture of blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles S of Ayr.

Mayrn, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nettle, 20 miles W of Coblenz.

Mayence. See *Mentz*.

Mayenne, department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe,

and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 44 miles WNW of Mans. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 18 N.

Mayenne and Loire, department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Mayfield, township of Montgomery county New York, 18 miles NE from Johnstown. Population in 1820, 2025.

Mayfield, eastern township of Cuyahoga county Ohio. Population in 1820, 160.

Mayhew, new village or Missionary station in the Choctaw country Alabama, on a western branch of Tombigbee, about 60 miles SSW from Cotton ginport.

Maynesborough, township of Coos county New Hampshire, 16 miles E from Lancaster. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Maynooth, town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 miles W of Dublin.

Mayo, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W. lat. 53 40 N.

Mayo, or the *Isle of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mays'-Landing, post village Gloucester county New Jersey, on the south side of Great Eggharbour river, 40 miles SE from Philadelphia.

Mayslick, village of Mason county Kentucky, on a branch of the north fork of Licking river nine miles S from Washington.

Maysville, post town, and seat of justice, Mason county Kentucky, 63 miles NE from Lexington, and 74 SW from Chillicothe. It contains the ordinary county buildings, one printing office, glass factory, and several mercantile stores.

Mayville, post village, and seat of justice Chataque county, New York, at the head of Chataque lake; eight miles from Port-

land on lake Erie, and 60 SW from Buffalo.

Mazagan, strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Mazara, town of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 E.

Meaco, city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Media, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Meadsville, post town and seat of justice Crawford county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of French creek, 25 miles NW from Franklin. It contains beside county buildings, an arsenal, printing office, a college, and about 150 dwelling houses. Population in 1820, 649. Allegany college in this town is a very prosperous institution, and under the active agency of the Rev. Timothy Aldew its president, has one of the best libraries of any literary institution in the interior of the United States. By grants from the state of Pennsylvania, and other sources the college funds are ample.

Mead, township of Crawford county Pennsylvania, contiguous to Meadville. Population 1820, 1311.

Mead, township of Belmont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population in 1820, 1072.

Meadville, post town and seat of justice, Bradford county Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the eastern branch of Susquehannah river, 60 miles above Wilkesbarre. See *Towanda*.

Meao, small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Meurns. See *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, or *East Meath*, county of Ireland in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by Meath, on the S by King's county, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It

is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, ancient and lately an episcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 25 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecan, large river of Thibet. It rises in that country and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

Mecca, ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is commonly, though erroneously supposed, that Mecca became an object of religious veneration to the Arabians, from being the birth place, and seat of Mahomets mission. It was considered a holy city by that people many ages before the birth of Mahomet. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 miles ENE of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S by E of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 40 N. Its present population about 18, or 20,000.

Mechoachan, ancient province of Mexico, in the audience of Mexico. It was 200 miles in circumference, and very rich abounding in all the necessities of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa, much silk, Mechoachan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams. See *Valladolid*.

Mechoachan, or *Valladolid*, city of Mexico, capital of the province of Mechoachan, and a bishop's see. It is seated near the source of a river, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 8 N. See *Valladolid*.

M'Connellsville, post town, and seat of justice for Morgan county, Ohio. It was located for the county seat, in May, 1818, on the eastern bank of Muskingum river, 25 miles SE from Zanesville, and about 80 in nearly a similar direction from Columbus. N lat. 39 43, W lon. 4 53.

M'Cutchensville, post office near the southeastern corner of Pickaway county, Ohio.

Mechanick, village of Dutchess county

New York 15½ miles NE by E from Poughkeepsie. In this village is a friends boarding School, capable of accommodating 100 students.

Mechanicsburg, post village Cumberland county Pennsylvania on the southern or lower road from Carlisle to Harrisburg 8 miles from the latter.

Mechanicsburg, post town of Champlain county Ohio. in Goshen township, head of Little Darby, containing 21 houses, two stores, a grist and saw mill. Distance, 11 miles E from Urbanna, and 32 NW from Columbus. It is a valuable situation for water works.

Mechanicsburg, small town or village in Liberty township, on the southeast quarter of Butler county Ohio, the road from Hamilton to Cincinnati.

Mechanickstown, post village, Frederick county Maryland, 15 miles N from Fredericktown.

Mechanicsville, post village, Saratogo county New York.

Mechanicksville, post village, Darlington district South Carolina.

Mechlin, called by the French Malines, town of the Netherlands on the Dyle. It is a place of very extensive manufactures, producing, fine lace, linen, silk and woollen stuffs, also leather and hats; 13 miles S by E from Antwerp and 13 NE from Brussels.

Meckenheim, town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne; situate on the Erfft, eight miles SW of Bone.

Mecklenburg, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons: the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and new Strelitz of the latter.

Mecklenburg, county of Virginia; bounded by North Carolina S; by Halifax W; Charlotte NW; Lunenburg NE; and Brunswick E. Length 33; mean width 20; and area about 600 square miles. This country is traversed from NW to SE by the Roanoke. The surface is undulating rather than hilly. The soil productive. Staples cotton and tobacco. The chieftown Boydton is about 60 miles SW from Petersburg.

Population in 1810	
Free white males - - -	5,400
do. do. females - - -	5,344
Total whites - - - -	10,744
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	34
Slaves - - - -	3,494
Total population in 1810 - - -	14,272

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	5,872
do. do. females - - -	5,813
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - - - -	11,685
Free persons of colour, males	22
do. do. females	7
Slaves, males - - - -	2,458
do. females - - - -	2,713
Total population in 1820, - - -	16,895

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - - -	36
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	2,968
do. in Manufactures - - -	635
do. in Commerce - - -	40

Population to the square mile, 28.

Mecklenburg, county of North Carolina ; bounded by South Carolina S, and SW ; by Catawba river or Lincoln county North Carolina NW ; Iredell N ; Cabarras NE ; and Anson SE. Length 45 ; mean width 18 ; and area about 800 square miles. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil near the streams excellent, but in the intervals sterile. It is drained by innumerable creeks flowing SW into Catawba river. Staples, grain, cotton, and tobacco. Chieftown Charlotte, 130 miles SW by W from Raleigh.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	3,822
do. do. females - - -	3,874
Total whites - - - -	7,696
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	493
Slaves - - - -	10,264
Total population in 1810 - - -	18,453

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	3,821
do. do. females - - -	3,889
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - - - -	7,710
Free persons of colour, males - - -	340
do. do. females - - -	334

Slaves, males - - - -	5,957
do. females - - - -	5,445
Total population in 1820 - - -	19,786

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - - -	7
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	6,202
do. in Manufactures - - -	425
do. in Commerce - - -	27

Population to the square mile, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Meckley. See *Cassay*.

Mecon, river, which rises in the NE part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunan in China, and the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 miles to the sea ; the eastern of which is called Cambodia, and the western, Oubequeme.

Meccran, *Makran*, province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, E by Hindoostan, S by the Indian Ocean, and W by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert ; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kidge is the capital.

Meccrinos, town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela.

Medea, town of Algiers, in the province of Titri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 miles SW of Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula on the gulf of Cabea, 100 miles S by E of Tunis.

Medebach, town of the duchy of Westphalia, 9 miles W of Corbach.

Medelin, small town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41 N.

Medelphadia, maritime province of Sweden in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody with fruitful valleys and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

Media, now the province of Ghilan in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

Medemblick, town of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zec, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Medford, post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river, five miles NW of Boston, 1443 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1474.

Medina, town of Arabia Deserta, ce-

lebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Medina, county of Ohio, lying in the northern parts of the state, bounded on the N by Cayahoga, E by Portage, S by Wayne, and W by Huron counties. It is 38 miles long from east to west, by 20 broad from north to south, containing 760 square miles. County seat, Medina. The head waters of Black and Rocky rivers are the principal streams.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	1,723
do. do. females - - -	1,345
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	3,068
Free persons of colour, males -	8
do. do. females -	6
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0
Total population in 1820 - - -	3,082

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	0
Engaged in Agriculture -	885
do. in Manufactures -	28
do. in Commerce -	2
Population to the square mile, 4.	

Medina, township with a post town; the seat of justice for Medina county Ohio, on the sources of Rocky river, 26 miles SW from Cleaveland. Population 1820, 320.

Medina-Celi, ancient *Arcobriga*, town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name; seated near the Xalong, ten miles SE of Siguenza, and 75 SW of Saragossa. Lon. 24 W, 41 42 N.

Medina-de-las-Torres, ancient but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle seated at the foot of a mountain near Badajoz.

Medina-del-Compio, ancient *Methymna-Cum-Irestris*, rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Medina del-Rio-Secco, ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Vallado-

lid, and 50 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Medina-Sidonia, ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles N NW of Gibraltar, and 20 NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Mediterranean, sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*. Lon. 6 W to 37 E, lat. 31 to 44 N.

Medniki, town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Medua, town in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

Medway, river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester; below which it divides itself into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness; in this branch at Chatham, is a station for the royal navy. The eastern branch called the East Swale, runs to Milton, and Feversham, below which it falls into the German Ocean.

Medway, post town and township, in Norfolk county Massachusetts, about 25 miles SW of Boston, and about the same distance NE of Providence, Rhode Isl- and. Population 1820, 1523.

Medwi, town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

Medziboz, town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

Megara, ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable.

Here are some fine remains of antiquity, 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

Megen, town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Megentheim, town of Wirtemberg, in Franconia, 19 miles S by W from Wurtzberg. It appertains to, and is the residence of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

Megesvar, town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Megiere, town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 28 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Meheren, river of Virginia, rises in Lunenburg and Mecklenburg counties, and flowing SE through Brunswick, and Greensville, enters Hertford county North Carolina, and 7 miles below the line contributes to form the Chowan by its junction with Nottaway.

Mehran, principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

Mehun-Sur-Yèvre, ancient town of France in the department of Cher. and late province of Berry. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII as a place of retirement. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yèvre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 S of Paris, Lon. 2 17 E, lat 47 19 N.

Mehun-sur-Loire, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat 47 50 N.

Meig's, county of Ohio; bounded E and SE by Ohio river; S by Gallia and Athens; and N by Athens. Length 30; breadth very unequal, from 12 to 22; and area 400 square miles. Surface broken, though some of the soil, particularly near the streams is excellent. Chief town Salisbury.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,340
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,137
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	4,447
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	4,480

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	19
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	980
do. in Manufactures	-	-	90
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, 11.

Meigs, SE township of Muskingum county Ohio. Population 1820, 284.

Meigs, township of Adams county Ohio. Population 1820, 2001.

Meigsville, post village and township, Morgan county Ohio. Population 1820, 211.

Meillerie, village of the duchy of Chablais. It is seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains in Savoy. This place is an interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

Menau, island in the bay of the Bodmer Sea, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, margravate of Germany, in Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital is Dresden.

Meissen, considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles NNW of Dresden, and 37 ESE of Liepsick. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Melazze, ancient town of Natolia. It has a bishop's see, and here are also some curious monuments of antiquity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Melbourne, township of Buckingham county Lower Canada, between Brompton and Durham, 50 miles SE from Three Rivers.

Melck, small fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb Regis, town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to ad-

mit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 miles WSW of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldela, town of Italy, in Romagna, eight miles SW of Ravenna.

Meldert, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Lorrain.

Meldorf, town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the mouth of the Myla, 22 miles NNW of Gluckstادت.

Meldrum, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles NNW of Aberdeen.

Melfi, town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 miles NNW of Acerenza.

Melgaze, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 miles N by E of Braga.

Melida, island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel; but it was restored to the Moors. It is 115 miles NE of Fez. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 58 N.

Melinda, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostriches, feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the east of Zanguebar. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance, is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 miles SW of Magadoxa. Lon. 41 48 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melipilla, town of Chili, in a jurisdiction of the same name, 200 miles N of Concepcion. Lon. 71 39 W, lat. 33 28 S.

Melita. See *Malta*.

Melitello, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, eight miles W of Leoniti.

Melitopol, town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 miles from the sea of Asoph, and 108 S

of Catharineslaf. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Melksham, town of Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 miles E of Bath, and 96 W of London.

Melk, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 miles E by S of Osnaburg.

Meller. See *Maler*.

Mellingen, town of Swisserland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which before their late subjugation; depended on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

Melville, township of Cumberland county New Jersey. Population 1820, 1010.

Memel, strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a light-house, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles NNE of Koningsberg, and 140 NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, strong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the prince of Conde, were in August 1795, defeated by the French republicans. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Memphremagog, lake of North America; situated partly in the state of Vermont, and partly in Canada. It communicates with the river St. Lawrence by the river St. Francis.

Memphis, village of Shelby county Tennessee, on the Mississippi river. It is situated on the site of Old Fort Pickering.

Menan, large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

Menancabo, town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S coast, opposite the isle of Nassau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

Menat, town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late diocess of Clermont.

Mende, town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and late province of Gervasidan. It is very popu-

lous; has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendham, post town, Morris county New Jersey, 7 miles W from Morristown. Population 1820, 1326.

Mendip-Hills, mountainous tract in the NE of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganese, hole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, small town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Mendocino, Cape, cape of North America, on the Pacific coast. Lon. W C 48 W, lat. 40 N.

Mendon, post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 37 miles SW of Boston, and 12 N of Providence, Rhode Island, with 1819 inhabitants, 1810, and 2254 in 1820.

Mendon, township of Monroe county New York, 12 miles S from Rochester. Population 1820, 2012.

Mendoza, city of Cordova, in the United Provinces of La Plata, at the foot of the Andes, on one of the sources of the Colorado, about 120 miles SSE Santiago in Chili. Lon. W C 9 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Mendrah, province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

Meneshould, St. ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. St Meneshould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 2 N.

Menia. See *Munia*.

Menin, strongly fortified town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis. In 1585, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It was taken by the French in April, 1794, when the garrison (in order to save the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lisle. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Menomomie, river of Michigan, entering Green bay, 50 miles NNE from

Fort Brown. It is navigable for schooners to a considerable distance. Its entire comparative course about 120 miles.

Mentor, township of Geauga county, Ohio, on lake Erie, west from Grand river, and opposite Painsville. Population in 1820, 452.

Mentz, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Hesse and Wetteravia, E by Franconia; S by the palatinate of the Rhine; and W by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, city of Germany, capital of the late electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with its fine gardens and waterworks. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. It is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 miles WSW of Frankfort, and 70 E by N of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Mentz, township and post village, Cayuga county, New York, on the Great Western canal. The post village is called Montezuma, 12 miles NW from Auburn. Population in 1820, 3010.

Mennuf, town of Egypt, situate in a well-cultivated country near that branch of Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 miles NNW of Cairo.

Menzala, town of Egypt, situate near a lake of the same name, 60 miles long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 miles SSE of Damietta, and 73 NNE of Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Mequinenza, town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 53 miles ESE of Saragossa, and 180 ENE of Madrid.

Mequinez, city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. Mequinez is 58 miles W of Fez. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Mer, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 miles NNW of Blois.

Meran, handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland, seated on the Adige, 12 miles W of Salis-bury, and 100 W by S of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Mercer, county of Pennsylvania; bound-ed by Trumbull county in Ohio W; Craw-ford county in Pennsylvania N; Venango E; Butler SE; and Beaver S. Length 32; breadth 26; area 830 square miles. This county is drained by the Shenango and Neshanoc branches of Big Beaver. Surface moderately hilly, and soil produc-tive in grain, meadow grass, and orchard fruits. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief town Mercer, 57 miles, a little west of north from Pittsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,228
do. do. females	-	-	4,002
Total whites	-	-	8,230
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	44
Slaves	-	-	3
Total population in 1810,	-	-	8,277

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,928
do. do. females	-	-	5,662
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	11,590
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	49
do. do. females	-	-	40
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	1
Total population in 1820	-	-	11,681

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	186
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,951
do. in Manufactures	-	283
do. in Commerce	-	11

Population to the square mile, 133.

Mercer, post town, borough, and seat of justice, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the west side of Neshanoc creek, 57 miles a little west of north from Pittsburg. Popu-lation in 1820, 506.

Mercer, NW township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the waters of Slippery-rock creek. Population in 1820, 641.

Mercer, county of Kentucky; bounded

by Lincoln SE; Casey S; Washington W; Franklin N; Kentucky river, or Woodford and Jessamine NE; and Garrard or Dick's river E. Length 26; mean width 14; and area about 350 square miles. Chief town, Harrodsburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,767
do. do. females	-	-	4,523
Total whites	-	-	9,290
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	56
Slaves	-	-	3,284

Total population in 1810 - - 12,630

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,981
do. do. females	-	-	5,549
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	100
Total whites	-	-	11,630
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	66
do. do. females	-	-	66
Slaves, males	-	-	1,968
do. females	-	-	1,857

Total population in 1820 - - 15,587

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,493
do. in Manufactures	-	657
do. in Commerce	-	53

Population to the square mile, 44.

Mercer, county of Ohio; bounded W by Indiana; N by Vauwert; E by Allen and Shelby; and S by Darke. Length 25; breadth 24; and area 560 square miles. The surface of this county is generally level, and in part marshy. An extensive inunda-ted tract in its centre gives source to the Wabash and Miami rivers. The soil, where sufficiently dry for agricultural pur-poses, is excellent. It was formed from the new purchase, and therefore not includ-ed in the census of 1820.

Mercersburg, post town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Cone-gocheaque, 16 miles SW from Chambers-berg.

Merdin, town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for impregnable. The country about it produces cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Merecz, town of Poland in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 miles N of Grodno. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Meredith, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing 1940 inhabi-tants in 1810. It is about 72 miles NW of Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 2416.

Meredith, post village and township, of Delaware county, New York, 8 miles N from Delhi. Population in 1820, 1375.

Mergui, seaport town of the Birman empire, on Tannaserim river, 6 miles above its mouth. Lon 98 23 E, lat. 12 12 N.

Mergui Islands, a group lying off the western coast of Malacca; they extend from N to S about 140 miles along the Malay coast, with a strait intervening of from 12 to 20 miles wide.

Merida, town of Spain in Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Merida, intendency of Mexico, embracing most of the peninsula of Yucatan. Area 46,000 square miles. Population 466,000.

Merida, city of Mexico, in Merida, of which intendency it is the capital; about 70 miles NE from Campeachy. Population 10,000.

Meriden, township and post village, New Haven county Connecticut, 17 miles N from New Haven. Population in 1820, 1309.

Meridien, post village Madison county, Missouri.

Merion, Lower, township of Montgomery county Pennsylvania, the lowest of the two townships of that county SW from the Schuylkill. Its E angle is five miles above Philadelphia. Population 1820, 2,256.

Merion, Upper, township of Montgomery county Pennsylvania, above the preceding. Population in 1820, 1285.

Merionethshire, county of North Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E by the county of Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It is 36 miles long and 34 broad. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. The air of this country is sharp but it feeds great herds of cattle. Merionethshire contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital. Population in 1801, 29,506; in 1811, 30,924; and in 1821, 33,911.

Meritz, Meritch, or Merrich, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situated near the N bank of the river Kistna, 70 miles SW of Visiapour.

Merk, river of the Netherlands, which running N by Beda, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maese, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

Mermentau river, rises in the prairies of Opelousas, interlocking with the sources of

the Calcasieu and Teche. The Mermentau is formed by the Nezpique, Cane, Plaquemine Brulé, and Queue Tortue. This stream may indeed be strictly called the river of Oupelousas, as it drains the central parts of that district, and all the intermediate ground between the water courses except a very narrow strip of wood on their immediate banks is prairie. The whole country watered by this river is flat and totally without stone, not even a pebble is to be seen. The timber in the woods is oak, hickory, ash, sweet gum, in the swamps cypress, and many other kind of trees; pine is also found in more or less quantity on all the confluent of Mermentau, but towards the northwest sources of the Nezpique this tree is found in great abundance: oak is however the principal timber. Below the junction of the Plaquemine Brulé, Cane and Nezpique, live oak begins to appear, and towards the sea coast is found in considerable quantity growing upon low ridges which run parallel, to and appear to have been at some past time isles in the gulf. The tide rises in the Mermentau above the junction of Nezpique, Cane, and the Plaquemine Brulé: however, when the waters of the Sabine Calcasieu and Mermentau, are swelled by rain, and the wind NW, N, or NE winds prevail, no tide passes their respective outlets. The soil on Mermentau is generally sterile, though superior in fertility to those on the Calcasieu and Sabine.

Mermentau Lake, is in every respect similar to those of the Sabine and Calcasieu, except in point of extent, being considerably less extensive than either of the two latter. Mermentau lake is less destitute of timber along its border than the other lakes westward, though the greatest part of the extent in its vicinity is a grassy morass. The outlet from the lake to the sea, is about one fourth of a mile wide, very winding, and in many parts dilated into small lakes. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than four feet water.

Merom, post town and seat of justice, Sullivan county, Indiana. See *Miriam*.

Mero, strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Merou, town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles SW of Bockhara. Long. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Merrinack, river of the United States, which rises in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and after running in a SE direction through the state, enters Massachusetts, near Dunstable. It then makes a sudden turn to the NE and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Newburyport. Its course

is very crooked, and the navigation interrupted by frequent falls and cataracts. The Merrimack basin is about 130 miles in length, with a mean width of 36; and embraces an area of 4350 square miles. The navigation of this stream has been more improved by art than any other stream of the United States. Newbury port stands on the south side of the bay at its mouth; vessels of 100 tons ascend to Haverhill, 12 miles to the head of tide water. From Haverhill to Concord the navigation of the Merrimack is artificially improved. The Middlesex canal was cut from Boston Harbour, to the banks of the Merrimack at the falls above Chelmsford. The great feeder of this canal is Concord river, flowing north out of Massachusetts, and precipitated from the table land of Middlesex, into the valley of the Merrimack below Chelmsford. The canal commences above Patucket falls. It is carried over, and on the level of Concord river 11 miles, and thence down the sloping intervening ground to Boston harbour. The whole length of this fine canal is 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an entire fall 1007 feet, by 13 locks. The canal is 24 feet wide, with a depth of 4 feet. The locks are 90 feet by 12 feet, and of excellent masonry. Another fall has been cut around Patucket falls in order to connect the navigable water above, and the Middlesex canal with the tide water below. The Patucket canal does not reach tide water, but, below the falls the stream though rapid is navigable, and in 45 miles falls 36 feet, and reaches the tide at Haverhill. Above the outlet of the Middlesex canal, three other short cuts at several places. The Bow canal occurs first below Concord; is followed 6 miles still lower down by Hookset canal; Amoskeag canal was made eight miles below Hookset; and in nine miles below the latter six short cuts have been made round as many rapids or falls. Cromwell's falls have also been passed by a canal 14 miles below Amoskeag; and 15 miles still lower is the Wicase canal, the last above that of Middlesex. See *Massachusetts* and *New Hampshire*.

Merrimack township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 1592 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1162.

Merrimack, river of Missouri rises in Franklin county, flows NE through Franklin, and separating Jefferson, from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, five miles below the town of St. Louis.

Merrittstown, post village, Fayette county Pennsylvania, on Dunlap's creek, five miles S from Brownsville.

Merryhill, post village, Bertie county North Carolina.

Merrymeeting bay, junction of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, in Maine.

Mersburg, town of the circle of Saxony,

in Misnia, with a bishop's sec. It has a Lutheran bishopric, and is seated on the Sala, 10 miles S of Halle, and 56 NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 51 28 N. It now gives name to a government of Prussia.

Mersea, town of Essex county, Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

Mersey, river which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour. It is connected by the Staffordshire canal with the Trent and in course with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

Mersey Island, island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two parishes called E and W Mersey.

Mersburg, town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N side of the lake of Constance. It is the bishop's usual place of residence, and is 11 miles from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

Mertola, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Gaudians, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Merton, village near Oxford, situated near two military ways. There were entrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

Merton, village in Surry, seated on the Wandel, seven miles SW of London. Nothing remains of its once famous abbey, but the E window of a chapel, and the walls that surrounded the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is seven miles SW of London.

Merve, the N branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is seated.

Merville, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Mesched, considerable town of Persia, in Korasan, fortified with several towers, and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is

seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 180 miles SE of the Caspian sea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Mesen, small seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Mesen, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

Messkirch, handsome town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the country of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

Messa, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is composed of three fortified towns, at a small distance from each other, and a temple, built, (as the inhabitants suppose) with the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 168 miles SW of Morocco.

Messene, ancient city of peninsular Greece; on the SW coast of the Peloponnesus. Its site is occupied by the modern village of Maurmati, 25 miles NE from Navarin.

Mesopotamia, post village and NW township of Trumbull county Ohio. Population 1220, 273.

Messina, city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a citadel and several forts. It is five miles in circumference, and the see of an archbishop.—The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it has four large suburbs. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only two stories high. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 110 miles E of Palermo. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Messing, town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 miles NNE of Aichstat.

Mestre, town of Italy, in the Dogado, eight miles NW of Venice.

Mesurata, seaport of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, by which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 miles ESE of Tripoli. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Meta, large river of Colombia in New Grenada. It rises near Sta Fe de Bogota, and flows NE by comparative courses 500 miles, falls into the Orinoco at lon. W C, 9 E, and lat. 6 N.

Metafura, town of the isle of Berneo, in the kingdom of Benjarmissin, 72 miles NE of Benjarmissin, and 100 SE of Negara.

Metcalfborough, post town Franklin county Tennessee.

Metelen, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 miles NW of Munster.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, island of the Archipelago, ancient Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Adramytti. It is 40 miles long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks, capital Castro. See *Mytelene*.

Methuen, post town Essex county Massachusetts, on the W side of Merrimack river 20 miles NW from Boston. Population 1810, 1181, and in 1820, 1371.

Methwold, town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 86 NNE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Metting, strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles SE of Lubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Metro, river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbiao, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nanci, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meulan, ancient town of France, in the department of Siene and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Siene, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Meurs, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Meurthe, department in France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle. Nanci is the episcopal see of this department.

Meuse, department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See *Mese*.

Mesvuri, considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles.

Mexico, Empire of an immense region of North America.

The country out of which this empire has been formed, is peculiar as respects the features of its geography. It extends from lat. 15 50, to 42 N. The intermediate space embracing every variety of soil, from the most recent alluvion to mountain valleys, or rather plains of near 8000 feet above the contiguous oceans. These elevated plains are again broken and decorated by colossal summits, rising from 12 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys, stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From this difference of elevation, and from embracing such an extensive range within and without the tropics, Mexico, may be considered as possessing every climate of the earth, and capable of producing every vegetable, necessary to the wants, or the luxuries of human life. Its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables. From its bowels are extracted many of the most useful, and all the precious metals.

Mexico is perhaps better calculated than any other part of the earth, to form a political community capable of producing within its own limits, all that the necessities, the arts, or elegancies of society can demand.

This empire is subdivided into intendancies or civil governments, consisting of—

	Sq. ms.	Inhab.	To sq. ms.
Merida, or Yucatan,	46,000	466,000	10
Vera Cruz,	32,000	156,000	5
Oaxaca,	34,000	535,000	13 3-4
Puebia,	21,000	813,000	38 3-4
Mexico,	45,430	1,512,000	33 1-3
Valladolid,	26,400	376,000	14
Guadalajara,	74,000	630,000	8 1-2
Guanaxuato,	6,900	517,000	74
Zacatecas,	18,000	153,000	8 1-2
	590		

San Louis	}	263,000	335,000	1 1-3
Potosi,				
Durango,		130,000	160,000	1 2-10
Sonora,		147,000	122,000	8-10
New Mexico,		44,000	40,000	9-10
Old California,		56,000	10,000	17-100
New California,		16,000	16,000	1
		960,000	5,841,000	6

The above table was constructed from the data afforded by Humboldt, in his Political Essay on New Spain, Black's Translation, vol. ii, rejecting fractions. There is some confusion and contradiction in the statements of this author, which diminish the authority of his statements; but we may suppose that in the aggregate he was nearly correct. Humboldt's estimate is for 1803, or nearly 20 years past. If the ratio of increase given by this author is adopted, Mexico must now contain 8,481,000 inhabitants. If we compare the two countries of the United States and Mexico, and allow for the former the advantage of better political institutions, and to the latter superior mildness of climate, we may reasonably concede that their respective rates of increase cannot be very widely different. In the middle of 1803, the population of the United States did not materially differ from 6,000,000; now, August, 1822, it amounts, it is probable, to very nearly 11,000,000, but with a small excess above that number. Therefore, if we compare the two masses together by a simple statement of the rules of proportion, Mexico ought now to possess upwards of 10,700,000 inhabitants, and making every allowance for the ravages of war, it is evident, that if the basis of the calculation given by Humboldt is admitted, Mexico must now contain at least, eight and a half million of inhabitants.

About one half the extent and population of Mexico is within the great river system of the Gulf of Mexico. It is in vain to attempt any specification of the Mexican population, as our data is too vague to admit decisive estimates. One circumstance is too striking, however, to be omitted. Mexico has no slaves worth notice in a general statistical survey; that class of its population not amounting, at the utmost, to more than 10,000; or as 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilized Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the labouring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

Few civilized regions of the earth is less known than Mexico. The following account of the manufactures of Mexico is an

extract from an English work, and deserves very serious attention.

The two first of the Mexican manufactures are those of cotton and wool, which are established upon a very large scale in the cities of Queretaro, Pueblo, and St Michael, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mexico. The country itself furnishes the cotton and wool in great abundance, it being a mistake of English writers that no part of America can afford the ordinary and staple wool of manufactures. This wool is as easily raised in Mexico as in Lancashire or Lanarkshire. We are now translating from a French author who visited Queretaro, the Manchester of Mexico, sixteen years ago. "I visited Queretaro," he adds "with the greatest interest, that I might inform myself of the extent of the wool and cotton manufactures, and I am therefore enabled to say that, except the principal towns in France and England, Queretaro is a manufacturing town of the first rate and magnitude. The establishments at this period (1803) were divided into factories and workshops, in the latter of which the workmen worked at home at the cost of their masters.—There were cotton factories, as large as any cotton factories in France, and more than 300 workshops. They had worked up that year about two millions worth (in dollars) of woollen cloths, bay, druggets, serges, and cotton stuffs."

The next fabric is that of leather, chiefly in tanning, which is carried to great perfection. It is unnecessary to add that the vast plains afford hides in abundance, and that the bark is equally plentiful. The Mexicans thus produce all the leather for their own consumption, and under general commerce might export much.

Linen and silk factories they have not as yet attained to any extent, but from no other reason than because Spain, whilst they were dependent upon her, discouraged all linen fabrics, and clandestinely destroyed a most flourishing silk growth. Will it be credited by the people in England that about forty years ago silk was nearly as plentiful in Mexico as in Asia and Italy; but that the Mexicans, on rising one morning, found all the mulberry trees in the empire cut down, and of course the silk universally destroyed. It seems that the Cadiz merchants, finding their commerce affected, had procured this secret order of the Viceroy, who had contrived to execute it with the same secrecy. The history of the world does not furnish a more atrocious example of the true spirit of monopoly.

The manufactory next in order is that of tobacco, which is made into segars and supplies all Europe. This produce is very great amounting to nearly ten million of dollars annually. An article of the first importance, when we consider the quanti-

ty consumed in England, and for the supply of which we now depend upon the Americans.

The next manufacture is that of gunpowder, which is equally as considerable as that of tobacco and which, by the way, proves the nugatory nature of the recent proclamations in Europe against supplying the Independents with stores of War.—Gunpowder is as plentiful in Mexico as in England and all America may hereafter be supplied from that quarter.

Soap and soda are the manufactures next in order, both as to quantity and value; soda being particularly abundant, and so cheaply raised and worked as to become an article of vast future export. This soda very far exceeds in quality, any that can be procured from any other quarter, and the French chemists and dyers most sanguinely anticipate that Europe may hereafter draw nearly the whole of her soda from South America, as she imports her potash from the United States.—Oil, tallow, spermaceti, honey and wax, abound likewise in every Intendancy, and must greatly add to the future value of this immense empire to the general commerce of Europe. "In no part of the world," says the French author from whom we are translating, "is there such a variety and abundance of every thing necessary to every want of man as in this kingdom of Mexico; in no country is every thing raised so cheaply."

Besides the manufacture above enumerated, every town almost through this vast empire has its own manufacture, and particularly the large towns in the immediate vicinity of the capital. We have before had occasion to say that the country is in shape like a hat—the high main and table land of Mexico being the crown, and the narrow line of the coast being the rim. In the middle of this crown, or table land, in the city of Mexico half way, or three hundred miles from Vera Cruz the Atlantic port, and the same distance from Acapulco, in the chief port of the Mexican empire on the Pacific Ocean.

The country as we have before said, is divided into fifteen Intendancies, each of which has a subordinate Governor and a Bishop's see and Cathedral of its own. In all these great cities are seated some manufacture peculiar to the places: some of them are celebrated for their pottery, some for their hats, some for their works in jewellery. Indeed, in this latter work the Mexicans so particularly excel, as to rival any manufactory in Europe, not even excepting the establishments in Switzerland, and the workmen of the Palais Royale.

In these interesting particulars the

reader, we doubt not, will be strongly impressed with the same conclusion with ourselves: namely, how infinitely various and important is the produce, and must be the future exports, of Spanish America, in comparison with those of the United States; and thence, by a necessary consequence what a formidable rival the former will be to the latter. And let it not escape our attention, that in the rivalry Great Britain must be the gainer, as her magazine and market are proportionably extended.

See the different Intendancies under their respective heads.

From its position, Mexico has a natural connexion with Asia, Europe, and with every part of North and South America. It is rather deficient in both oceans in good harbours, and from the elevation of the interior country it can never derive much benefit from the few rivers which flow from its mountain valleys. The interior and transport commerce is carried on with mules of burden. Goods to the value of upwards of 18,000,000 of dollars are thus annually transported from the Atlantic coast over the interior table land, whilst the flour, hides and metals descend from the central table land to Vera Cruz. Humboldt has shown, that through the city of Mexico, if a canal was otherwise practicable, it would demand from 330 to 340 locks to unite the two oceans, and concludes rationally that land carriage is alone practicable, for useful commercial purposes, between that great city, and the opposite oceans. The following condensed view of the rivers of the Mexican empire flowing into the Mexican gulph will close this article.

The following are the principal rivers of the Mexican empire which are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. No stream of any consequence exists on the western coast of Yucatan; and, it is only when reaching the influence of the mountains of Guatemala, and Mexico, that rivers of much magnitude are found flowing from the interior country.

The Sumasinta is discharged into the Bay or Gulf Terminos, which is, indeed, rather an estuary of a number of rivers than a mere bay.

The St. Pedro falls into the Bay of Campeachy, to the west of the Sumainta. Both of these streams rise in the mountainous table land of Gutimala, and are of considerable magnitude, but the interior country, or even the coast, are very imperfectly known.

The Guassacualco is a short but very important stream, falling into the Gulf of Mexico at its extreme southern extension. This stream rises in Oaxaca, interlocking with the source of the Chimalapa, within fifty direct miles from its mouth. This is

one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt, as suitable to unite the waters of the two American oceans. The entire distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, by the valleys of the two rivers Chimalapa, and Guassacualco, does not exceed 120 miles, but the nature of the intermediate country is too little known to admit the formation of any rational conclusion upon the practicability of an artificial connexion of the sources of these rivers.

The Alvarado follows the Guassacualco, and, like the Sumasinta, is poured into a spacious bay, the recipient of many streams, precipitated from the high table land of Oaxaca. The Alvarado interlocks with the sources of the Chicometepe, and both roll down steep slopes forming an entire descent of upwards of seven thousand feet. We are now arrived upon the extensive mountain plains of Anahuac, and though within the tropics, in a very temperate climate. The elevations are, however, such as to preclude not only much natural, but extensive improvements of the artificial navigation by water into the interior. In summer the rivers are nearly exhausted by evaporation, and in winter swelled to torrents. The main spine of the chain of Anahuac also approaching so much nearer to the Gulf of Mexico than to the Pacific Ocean, renders the rivers in this region much more abridged in their length, which enter the former, than those falling into the latter recipient.

The Rio Blanco, the north-western branch of the Alvarado, rises at the base of the enormous volcanic summit of Orizaba, the Citlaltepeltl of the Aztecas. It is, I believe, from the Rio Blanco, that the immense quantities of the pumice stone, scattered along the shores of the Mexican gulph, have been floated. I have seen this substance in great abundance upon the coasts of Louisiana, and Texas.

From the Alvarado to the bay of Tampico, in a distance of 300 miles, not one deep indenting of the coast, except Tamiagua, exists. The city of Vera Cruz intervenes, but that entrepot of Mexican commerce, and rendezvous of the Spanish navy, is built upon a low sandy beach, without either a harbour or fresh water. The coast, indeed, entirely round the Gulf Mexico, with very partial exceptions, is low, sandy, or marshy, and in most places very unhealthy in summer and autumn.

The mouth of the Tampico bay is at N lat. 22 20 W, lon. W C 21 15. The Tampico receives the united waters of Rio Amira, from the intendancy of St. Louis Potosi, and the Tula, or Moctezuema, from the valley of Tenochtitlan, in which the city of Mexico is situated. The Tula, as it is called, in the higher part of its course on

the Moctezuma, is in many respects one of the most remarkable streams of the earth. The valley of Tenochtitlan, from which it flows, cannot be better represented than by a saucer turned bottom upwards; the rim representing the spines of the mountains out of the intervening valley of which it flows. This valley known by its Aztec name of Tenochtitlan, comprises about 1700 square miles, of which one-tenth part is covered by lakes. In its natural state, only one narrow brook, between very high and precipitous banks, issued from this extraordinary valley, and carried its waters into the Tula.

There are beside some smaller, five principal lakes, Zumpango, San Christobal, Chalco, Xochimilco, and Tezcuco. They do not lie upon a level, Zumpango is nearly thirty English feet above that of Tezcuco; and Xochimilco forms a mean between the two former.

The higher lakes are composed of fresh water, but the lowest, that of Tezcuco, is salt. Their propositions and extent, as given by Humboldt, by whom they were surveyed, are Xochimilco and Chalco, fifty square miles; the lake of Tezcuco, eighty square miles; San Christobal, twenty-eight, and Zumpango, ten square miles.

These lakes are supplied by a few small rivers, and innumerable torrents poured down from the adjacent mountain slopes. The Tezcuco receives the rivers of Papotla, Tezcuco, Teotihuacan, and Tepeyacac (Guadaloupé;) and the Zumpango is supplied by the streams of the Pachuca, and Guatitlan, the latter is the largest river of the Mexican valley.

It may be noted as a curious fact, that the two cities of the great river system of the Atlantic, in North America, which occupy the extremes of elevation, New Orleans and Mexico, that both are subject to partial inundation, and both stand indebted to artificial defence for preservation against the encroachments of water. Mexico stands 7,468 feet above New Orleans, and is, nevertheless, of the two cities, most liable to submersion.

In ordinary seasons the quantity of rain which falls at Mexico, according to Humboldt, is nearly five feet in perpendicular depth. This enormous mass of fluid falls also in a short period of time, and before any other outlet existed, except the inadequate channel of the brook (arroyo) Tequisquiac, the lower part of this elevated basin was liable to complete submersion.

The Aztec annals have noticed many instances of those destructive inundations, and some remains still are shown of very extensive works erected during the existence of the Aztec monarchy to obviate their effects. One of the Aztec kings, Ahuitzotl, lost his life in attempting to escape from a

flood of water, he had himself contributed to augment, by some injudicious embankments thrown up to prevent such a catastrophe.

Beside many of lesser magnitude, the Spanish historians mention five ruinous floods, which intervened in a little more than a century after the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. The first in 1553, under the viceroyalty of Don Louis de Velasco, the elder; the second in 1580, during the viceroyalty of Don Martin Enriquez de Alamanza; the third in 1604, under the viceroy Montesclaros; the fourth in 1607, under the viceroy Don Louis Velasco the second; and fifthly, in 1629, whilst the Marquis de Cerhalvo was viceroy.

The peculiar structure of the valley, and such alarming accidents, aroused the attention of the Spaniards, and as early as 1580, galleries or canals of evacuation were suggested, in order to carry the surplus floods through the gorges of the mountains near Nochistongo into the Tula; but no actual operation of that kind was affected until 1607, when the viceroy, the Marquis Salinas, employed an able engineer, Enrico Martinez, supposed to be a Dutchman, to make, in conjunction with some other mathematicians, an exact survey of the valley. This survey led to the commencement of the truly stupendous hydraulic work, the Desague (drain) of Huehuetoca.

Like all great national undertakings the advance of the Desague was slow and interrupted. It was commenced on the 28th of November, 1607, by the hand of the viceroy in presence of the Audiencia. It was in the first instance only a deep gallery upwards of four miles in length, nearly fourteen feet in depth, and eleven and a half feet wide. The water first entered it on the 17th of September, 1608, in less than ten months from the original undertaking. Could we abstract our minds from the melancholy fact that this stupendous execution was effected by the forced labour of the Indians, we must admire a work, which even now, in the most populous nations, could not be considered other than extraordinary. Our admiration is enhanced also, by the additional labour performed in the same time, to carry the waters from the northern opening of the Desague to the Rio Tula. A dike upwards of five miles in length was cut to effect the latter object, and led the superabundant waters of the valley of Tenochtitlan towards the Gulf of Mexico.

A regular and detailed history of this singular work, is given by Humboldt in his description of the Intendancy of Mexico, and forms one of the most instructive parts of his Political Essay on New Spain. From this account we find that the Desague, though still unfinished, has eventuated in an

enormous open cut (*tajo abierto*) through the mountains. "The Desague," says Humboldt, "in its actual state, is undoubtedly one of the most gigantic hydraulical operations ever executed by man (from 262, to 328 feet wide, and from 161, to 196 feet deep.) We look upon it with a species of admiration, particularly when we consider the nature of the ground, and the enormous length, breadth, and depth of the aperture. If this cut was filled with water ten metres (32.8 English feet.) the largest vessels of war could pass through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico to the northeast."

From its commencement within the valley to its discharge (*salto*), the Desague is 67,535 feet (12.8 miles) in length, and in one point 196 feet deep, with a mean width at top of about 320 feet. The head of the Desague, in the channel of the Rio Gratitlan, is $10\frac{3}{4}$ varas, or $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet above, and below the Salto del Rio, or discharge, it is $107\frac{1}{2}$ varas, or 295 feet below the level of the lake of Tezanco; having an entire fall of $324\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The expense at various periods, nearly six million of dollars. To those who wish information more in detail than is in my power to give in this place, upon the topography of this remarkable region, will do well to read the third book of the Political Essay: the reading of this valuable document will explain the cause of the unnavigable nature of the Mexican rivers.

The Altamira, or northern branch of the river of Tampico, rises on the arid elevated plains of Zacatecas, and of San Louis Potosi, more than two degrees of latitude north of the valley of Tenochtitlan. Near the sources of the latter river commences the North American desert, which will be more amply noticed in the sequel.

At the bar of Tamigua, fifty or sixty miles south-east from the mouth of the Tampico river, commences a range of long sandy islands, which extend parallel to the continent as far as the mouth of the Trinity. The general range of the coast from the Guasacualco to the Tampico, distant from each other upwards of 400 miles, is from south-east to north-west; but at the latter place turns to nearly north, and maintains that direction through nearly seven degrees of latitude, or between four and five hundred miles.

Having the parched surface of Zacatecas in the rear, the space of 250 miles from the Tampico to Rio Grande, affords no rivers of any particular consequence. St. Ander, and San Fernando, are two mountain streams, which rise in Zacatecas and New Biscay, and flowing eastward carry comparatively little water into the Gulf of Mexico. The different structure of the two countries may be conceived from the fact, that those two rivers have as great

length of course as have most of those of the Atlantic slope.

At North lat. 25 55 West, lon. W C 20 30, the Rio Grande del Norte falls into the Gulf of Mexico. This is the first great river flowing from the Spanish provinces into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande, according to most of our maps of that part of America, rises at North lat. 41 30, thirty-four degrees west from Washington city; its mouth, as determined by Humboldt, is at North lat. 25 55, West lon. of Paris 99 51; it flows through more than fifteen degrees of latitude, and thirteen degrees and thirty minutes of longitude, having a comparative course of upwards of fourteen hundred miles, with a general course of nearly south-east.

The extent of surface drained by this river, or the quantity of water it yields at its mouth, bears very inadequate proportions to its great length, which, on a comparative scale, would be only exceeded in North America by the Missouri and lower Mississippi united, by the St. Lawrence, Saskashawin, and Unjiga; it exceeds the length of both the Colorado and Columbia, though it is probable that either of the two latter streams carries to their respective recipients more than ten times the mass of water discharged by Rio Grande. From its source North lat. 41 30, to the mouth of its first considerable branch, the Rio Conchos, from New Biscay, North lat. 30 20, or above ten degrees of latitude, it flows in a very narrow valley, not averaging one hundred miles wide. Below the mouth of the Conchos, the river gradually turns to the east and north-east; here the basin is the widest, being from north east to south-west above four hundred miles. Within this sweep the largest tributary of the Rio Grande, the Rio Puerco, enters from the north, and some distance below its junction the main stream again resumes its south-east course, which it pursues to its final discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande drains an area of about 150,000 square miles.

As we are now approaching the United States, and as the phenomena of the climate, of the regions watered by the Rio Grande, are necessary elements to determine many problems in the meteorological analysis of the seasons of the former, I here beg leave to quote the observations of Humboldt upon this river and the country it drains.

"It is sufficiently remarkable," says that author, "to see that after the lapse of two centuries of colonization, the province of New Mexico does not yet join the intendancy of New Biscay. The two provinces are separated by a desert; this desert extends from the Passo del Norte towards the town of Albuquerque, North lat. 35 40.

Before 1680, in which year there was a general revolt among the Indians of New Mexico, this extent of uncultivated and uninhabited country was much less considerable than it is now. There were then 3 villages, San Pascual, Semillette, and Socorro, which were situated between the marsh of Muerto, and the town of Santa Fe; Bishop Tamaron perceived their ruins in 1760, and he found apricots growing wild in the fields, an indication of the former cultivation of the country.

"The desert of the Muerto, is a plain thirty leagues (near 90 miles) in length, destitute of water. The whole of this country is, in general, of an alarming degree of aridity; for the mountains *de los Mansos*, situated to the east of the road from Durango to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate, and the progress of industry, a great part of this country, as well as Old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and of the intendancy of Guadalupe, will never admit of any considerable population.

"New Mexico, though under the same latitude with Syria and central Persia, has a remarkable cold climate. It freezes there in the middle of May. Near Santa Fe, and a little further north, under the parallel of the Morea, the Rio del Norte is sometimes covered, for a succession of several years, with ice thick enough to admit the passage of horses and carriages. We are ignorant of the elevation of the soil of the province of New Mexico; but I do not believe, that under the 37° of latitude, the bed of the river is more than seven or eight hundred metres (2296 or 2624 feet) of elevation, above the elevation of the Ocean. The mountains which bound the valley of the Rio del Norte, and even those, at the foot of which the village of Taos is situated, lose their snow towards the beginning of June.

"The great river of the north, rises in the Sierra Verd, which is the point of separation between the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and those which flow into the South sea. It has its periodical rises, like the Orinoco, the Mississippi, and a great number of rivers of both continents. The waters of the Rio del Norte begin to swell in the month of April, they are at their height in the beginning of May, and they fall towards the end of June. The inhabitants can only ford the river on horses of an extraordinary size, during the drought of summer, when the strength of the current is greatly diminished.

"The water of the Rio del Norte, like that of the Orinoco, and all the great rivers of South America, is extremely muddy. In New Biscay they consider a small river called Rio Puerco, the mouth of which

lies south from the town of Albuquerque, near Valentia, as the cause of this phenomenon; but M. Tamaron observed that its waters were muddy far above Santa Fe, and the town of Taos. The inhabitants of the Passo del Norte, have preserved the recollection of a very extraordinary event which took place in 1752. The whole bed of the river became dry all of a sudden for more than thirty leagues above, and twenty leagues below the Passo; and the water of the river precipitated itself into a newly formed chasm, and only made its reappearance near the Presidio de San Eleazario; this loss of the Rio del Norte remained for a considerable time. The fine plains which surround the Passo, and which are intersected with small canals of irrigation, remained without water; and the inhabitants dug wells in the sand, with which the bed of the river was filled. At length, after the lapse of several weeks, the water resumed its ancient course, no doubt because the chasm, and subterraneous conductors were filled up."

The Rio Grande del Norte is the true American Nile, and except flowing in an opposite direction, the two rivers have very strong traits of resemblance.

In the angle between the Rio Grande and Red river, rises a series of streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The first of these from the Rio Grande is the Rio Nueces, or Walnut river, rising in the plains of Texas, at North lat. 31, West lon. W C 23 30, flowing parallel to the Rio Grande 250 miles it falls into the Laguna Madre, North lat. 27 20, West lon. W C 21, draining about 15 000 square miles.

The shores of the Gulf of Mexico, north-east from the Rio Grande, is as remarkable for the abundance, as is that south from that stream for the scarcity of its rivers. The Nueces is followed by the united streams of the St. Marco and Guadalupe. It is probable from the phenomena of the rivers of these regions that the substrata are calcareous. The circumstance quoted from Humboldt, of the sinking of the waters of the Rio Grande, almost superinduces the supposition of a calcareous base. The St. Marks (San Marco) rises in the mountains of St. Saba, and is remarkable for the number of excessively large fountains, another almost unerring mark of a calcareous formation. It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that few parts of this continent are more imperfectly known, than the angle between Rio Grande and Red river west and north-west from the Sabine. The names of the rivers, as they follow in succession, were communicated to me by a number of persons who had travelled the country, and particularly by Mr. Davenport, who resided many years at Nacogdoches, and by a French gentle-

man of the name of Laforest, who also resided a considerable time in Texas. Neither the shores or interior have ever been surveyed, or even visited, by any scientific traveller. The sources and courses of the rivers are very imperfectly known; their mere relative names was all I could procure beyond the extent of my own sphere of observation, which was limited by the waters of the Sabine, which I intersected at North lat. 32.

It is well known, however, that the rivers from the Rio Grande to Missouri inclusive, have gained from the configuration of the intermediate country a very singular corresponding curve. These curves give to a map of the rivers of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, a regularity which appears artificial. It is from such a structure that the Colorado of the Gulf of Mexico presents so singular an aspect. With a comparative length of 700 miles, the basin of that river does not exceed sixty miles in mean width. The basins of most rivers make more or less approach to the form of an ellipse, and the difference between the greatest length and greatest breadth seldom amount to so great a disproportion as three to one; in the case of the Colorado, the difference is double the ordinary scale of comparison.

That river rises at North lat. 34, West lon. W C 28, and flowing south east by east 500 miles, turns 150 to the south-east, and about a similar distance to the south falls into the Gulf of Mexico, at North lat. 29, West lon. W C 19 40. This stream has its regular spring and summer inundations similar to the Rio Grande, and about the same period. The parched and open nature of the country from which they both flow, causes an excessive depression in the latter end of summer and in autumn. Indeed the overwhelming rains that sometimes deluge, and the long droughts which occasionally parch the interior of Texas, and which extend their effects into Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, are amongst the most singular phenomena of physical geography. Whilst I was in Louisiana there intervened near three years, I believe, 1800, 1801, and 1802, without rain at St. Antonio de Behar, and over an immense extent of the interior regions. During the two first years of that series the Mississippi did not overflow its banks.

The basin of the Brassos a Dios, follows that of the Colorado, and partakes of a similar structure. The sources of the latter are, however, in the mountains of San Saba, upwards of 300 miles east of those of the former. The Brassos rises at North lat. 33, West lon. W C 23, and flowing nearly parallel to the Colorado falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of 400 miles, with also a very nar-

row basin of less than fifty miles mean width.

The Trinity is the last river of Texas beyond the Sabine. These two streams rise in the same plain south of Red river, at about North lat. 32 30, and both flow nearly parallel to each other, with a general course to the south, curving to the eastward by a semi-elliptical sweep; each having a comparative course of about 300 miles.

We may turn and cast a cursory retrospective glance upon the rivers of Texas. I may observe that by the name of Texas, is designated all the country between Louisiana and New Mexico, and between the boundary of the United States, the Rio Grande, and Gulf of Mexico.

Though the coast of Texas is amply indented with bays, many of which are of extent and depth to admit vessels of any draught, the rivers are extremely shallow, and, except during floods, unnavigable. No large falls, or even cataracts, are known to exist. The very slight tides in the Gulf of Mexico, gives little aid to the commercial facilities in the confluent rivers.

Similar to the Atlantic-coast, south-west from New York, that of the Gulf of Mexico is every where low, and either sandy or marshy. This gives a peculiar character to the rivers of both, which distinguish them from such as flow from a rocky or bold shore. Bars of sand or mud interrupt the navigation, more or less, of all the rivers of the world, but in a high degree those whose egress to their recipients are made through shores having but little declination above the water level.

Mexico, intendency of the empire of Mexico; bounded SW by the Pacific Ocean; W by Valladolid and Guanajuato; N by Potosi; NE by Vera Cruz; and SE, and E by Puebla. Length 350; mean width about 130 miles; area 45,400 square miles. It extends from lat. 16 34 to 21 57, N. More than two thirds of the intendency of Mexico are mountainous, in which there are immense plains elevated from 6,560, to 7,550 feet above the level of the ocean. From Chalco, to Queretaro, are almost uninterrupted plains of 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 30 miles wide, on the low Pacific border the climate is sultry and unhealthy. Near the gigantic summits of Popocatepetl, and Iztacihuatl, the highest peak of the intendency of Mexico, the Nevado de Toluca, is 15,156 feet above the level of the ocean. The particular valley of Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, surrounded by the mountains of Anahuac, is one of the most singular features of our globe. Its form is oval; length about 55, and breadth

38; area about 1,700 square miles of which one tenth is covered by water. Its circumference 200 miles. The surrounding Cordillera, or porphyritic rim has a mean height of 9,840 feet. In this extraordinary vale or basin are five lakes, near one of which the city of Mexico is situated. See *article Mexican empire, and city of Mexico*.

From the outside of the basin the water flows in every direction towards the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but from the basin itself, only one outlet exists, carrying the water into the Tula or Moctezuma river. And what is peculiarly remarkable, this outlet is in a great degree artificial. For the rivers of this intendancy, and for those of the Mexican empire in general, which enter the gulf of Mexico. See *Empire of Mexico*. The sources of the Rio Grande de Santiago rise on the western slopes of the mountains of Anahuac, and cannot be considered a stream of the intendancy of Mexico. The river of Xacatlutla rises near Cuernavaca, and drains the SW part of the intendancy. It is a region which, though exposed to excessive annual rains, the rivers are few in number and comparatively small.

In a region of such difference of level, and such excessive difference of moisture the seasons must also offer almost every change of temperature. The high plains of Anahuac are as remarkable for the purity of the air, as are those of the Pacific coast, for their insalubrity. The two climates are clearly distinguished by the inhabitants. The cities on the elevated table land are called, *ciudades de tierra fria*, or cities of the cold region, whilst those near the coast, are designated, *ciudades de tierra caliente*, or cities of the hot region. Its most important mines are, La Veta Biscaino de Real del Monte, Zimopan, and Tehuillotepec.

The cities of the intendancy of Mexico, are Mexico, Tezcuco, Cuyoacan, Tacubaya, Tucuba, Cuernavaca, Chilpanzinco, Tasco, Acapulco, Zacatlula, Lerma, Toluca, Pachuca, Caderieta, San Juan del Rio, and Querataro.

Mexico, city of, capital of the Intendancy of the same name and of the whole empire, is situated at lat. 19 26 N, Lon. W C 22 5 W, on or near the west shore of the lake Tezcuco, and in the central part of the valley of Tenochtillan, and also nearly mid-distance between Vera Cruz and Acapulco. The site of Mexico is elevated 7470 feet above the ocean level. The name of this city, and of the country is a subject of some doubtful speculation, there is good reason to believe the name, however, to be derived from Mezitli, or Huitzilopochtli,

the Mexican god of war. The valley was called Tenochtillan from Tenochques a national appellation of the Aztecs. It was founded according to the Aztec historians, in 1321, precisely two centuries before the Spanish conquest. The ancient city, was divided into four quarters, Teopan or Xochimilco, Atzacualco, Moyotla, and Creeppopan; and the old limits are preserved in St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, and St. Mary. The present streets have for the most part the same direction with the old ones, running from north to south, and from east to west. But what gives the new city a peculiar and distinctive character, is, that it is situated entirely on the continent, between the extremities of the two lakes of Tezcuco, and Xochimilco, and that it only receives by navigable canals the fresh water of the Xochimilco. The ancient city was placed on an alluvial plain, or rather morass, which has been by the mere operations of nature in five centuries, raised to a considerable elevation, and the shores of the lakes restricted. The surface of lake Tezcuco is 7468 feet above the level of the ocean, and its waters are salt; lake Xochimilco is higher, and composed of fresh water. Before, and for more than a century after the Spanish conquest, no city of the world was so subject to destructive inundations as Mexico. This casualty has been diminished in its effects and occurrence by increased evaporation arising from the destruction of the adjacent forests, and more efficaciously by the great drain *Desague*. See *Mexican Empire*. "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent, which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a very pure style, and there are even edifices of very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, the porous amygdoloid, called tetzouth, and especially a porphyry of vitreous feldspath, without quartz, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes even magnificence. There are none of those wooden balconies, and galleries to be seen, which so much disfigure all other cities built by Europeans in both Indies. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze, and the houses instead of roofs, have terraces, like those in Italy and other southern countries."

The edifice, destined to the school of

mines for which the richest individuals of the country furnished a sum of more than three millions of francs, 554,112 dollars, would adorn the principal places of Paris, or London. Two great palaces, or hotels have been constructed by Mexican artists, pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts of the capital. One of these palaces in the Quarter della Traspiana, exhibits in the interior of the court a very beautiful oval peristyle of coupled columns. The traveller justly admires a vast circumference paved with porphyry flags, and enclosed with an iron railing, richly ornamented with bronze containing an equestrian statue of king Charles IV. placed on a pedestal of Mexican marble, in the midst of the Plazo Mayor of Mexico, opposite the cathedral and the Viceroy's palace. It is much less, however, from the grandeur and beauty of the monuments, than from the breadth and straightness of the streets; and much less from its edifices, than from its uniform regularity and from its extent and position that the city of Mexico attracts the admiration of Europeans. "From a singular coincidence of circumstances," says Humboldt, "I have seen successively, within a very short space of time, Lima, Mexico, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris, Rome, Naples, and the largest cities of Germany. By comparing together impressions which follow in rapid succession, we are enabled to rectify any opinion, which we may have too easily adopted. Notwithstanding such unavoidable comparisons, of which several, one would think, must have proved disadvantageous for the capital of Mexico, it has left in me a recollection of grandeur, which I principally attribute to the majestic character of its situation, and to the surrounding scenery.

In fact, nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, when, in a fine summer morning, the sky without a cloud, and of that deep azure, which is peculiar to the dry and rarified air of high mountains, we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the cathedral of Mexico, or ascend the hill of Chapultepec. A beautiful vegetation surrounds this hill. Old cypress trunks of more than from 49 to 52 feet in circumference raise their naked heads above those of the schinus, which resemble in their appearance, the weeping willows of the East. From the centre of this solitude, the summit of the porphyritic rock of Chapultepec, the eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields, which extend to the very foot of the colossal mountains covered with eternal snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the lake Tezcuco, whose basin, surrounded with villages and hamlets, brings to mind the

most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars, lead in every direction to the capital; and two aqueducts, constructed over arches of very great elevation, cross the plain, and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting. The magnificent convent of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe appears joined to the mountains of Tepeyacac, among ravines, which shelter a few dates, and young Yucca trees. Towards the south, the whole tract between St. Angel, Tacabaya, and San Augustine de las Cuevas, appears an immense garden of orange, peach, apple, cherry and other European fruit trees. This beautiful vegetation forms a singular contrast with the wild appearance of the naked mountains which enclose the valley, among which, the famous volcanoes of La Puebla, Popocatepetl, and Iztaccihuatl, are the most distinguished. The first of these forms an enormous cone, of which the crater, continually inflamed and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snow.

The police of Mexico is good, the Streets are wide, clean and well lighted. The city is supplied with fresh water from two sources, one on Chapultepec hill, and the other near the mountain which separates the valley of Tenochtitlan from that of Lerma, and Toluca. To convey this water, two great aqueducts have been constructed. The water of Chapultepec, enters the city at the Salto del Agua, by an aqueduct of 10,826 feet; and that of Santa Fe, is brought along Alameda, and terminates near la Traspiana, at the bridge de la Marescala by an aqueduct of 33,464 feet, or upwards of six and one third miles. The latter stream is most pure. What is very remarkable, the ancient city was supplied in the same manner, and by aqueducts not less massive or lengthy, than those erected by the Spaniards.

In its actual state Mexico is no doubt considerably the most extensive, and best populated city of either America. Its existing population, is, however, difficult to fix with any precision, but must from all concurrent testimony exceed 150,000.

Mexico, gulf of, inland sea of North America; having the Mexican provinces SE, SW, and NW, the United States N; and NE; and Cuba E. It extends from lat. 18 to 31 20 N; and from lon. W C 4 to 21 W. From the mouth of the Alvarado, to that of the Apalachicola, in a NE and SW direction upwards of 1,000 miles; its mean width from SE to NW, about 600 miles; superficial area exceeding 600,000 square miles. The gulf

of Mexico is connected with the Caribbean sea by the channel of Cuba, and with the Atlantic Ocean by the Florida stream. The current generated by the trade winds, and by the rotation of the earth on its axis, is carried into the Mexican gulf by the Cuba Channel and discharged by the Florida stream; the gulf being an immense reservoir.

Mexico, township of Oxford county Maine. Population 1820, 148.

Mexico, township of Oswego county New York, on Mexico bay of lake Ontario, 15 miles E from Oswego. Population 1820, 1590.

Mexico, post town of Mifflin county Pennsylvania, on the left side of the West branch of Susquehannah, 12 miles above Mellerstown, and 15 below Lewis-town.

Meyenberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles NNW of Berlin.

Meyersfeldt, town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NE of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Mezieres, town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezen, river of European Russia, rising between the Vyazegda, and the Petchora and flowing, parallel to the Dwina into the White Sea.

Mezin, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural state, and in corks. It is 9 miles NW of Condom.

Mia, or *Mijah*, large town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the Isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Miami river, river of Ohio, rising in Hardin county, interlocking with the headwaters of the Scioto. It runs in a SW direction, above 100 miles across the western borders of Logan, and through Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, Butler and Hamilton counties, into the Ohio river, exactly in the SW corner of the state, by a mouth 200 yards wide. Bordering upon this river, are some of the finest arable lands in the state. But its navigation is not easy, on account of the rapidity of its current; it is, however, navigated to a limited extent, 75 miles, and some of its waters approach so near those of the Au Glaize, a southern

branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of five miles. Its mouth is in N lat. 39 4, and W lon. W C 70 50.

Miami, of the Lake. See *Maumee*.

Miami, county of Ohio, bounded on the N by Shelby, E by the counties of Champaign and Clark, S by Montgomery, and W by Dark county. It is 21 miles in extent from N to S, by 20 from E to W, and contains about 410 square miles. Troy the county seat, and Piqua are the principal towns. The principal waters are the Miami river, which runs across it from N to S. the Southwest branch, and Spring, Honey, and Lost creeks. Soil fertile. Staples grain and flour.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,047
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,873

Total whites	-	-	-	3,920
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	21
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Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,941
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,573
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do. do. females	-	-	-	4,218
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	8,791
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	39
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do. do. females	-	-	-	21
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,851
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	20
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,904
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	325
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	19
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Population to the square mile, 21.

Miami, township of Hamilton county, Ohio, containing 1426 inhabitants in 1820.

Miami, post town of Hamilton county, Ohio, 15 miles above the mouth of Great Miami river, and 16 W from Cincinnati.

Miami, township of Champaign county, Ohio. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Miami, township of Green county Ohio. Population in 1820, 550.

Miami, NW township of Clermont county. Population in 1820, 1607.

Miami's berg, post village of Ohio, in Montgomery county, 12 miles S from Dayton.

Miami University, Oxford township, Butler county Ohio.

Miami, western township of Logan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 359.

Miami, township of Cooper county Missouri.

Michaels, town, and seat of justice Madison county Missouri, on Little Black river, 80 miles SW from Cape Girardeau.

Michael, *St.* the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada, and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, *St.* borough in Cornwall, eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Michael, *St.* town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles NE of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Michael, *St.* seaport of the province of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New Guatemala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, *St.* town of Peru in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

Michael de Ibarra, *St.* town of Peru, in the province of Quite, 60 miles NE of Quito.

Michael, *Gulf of*, *St.* that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michelsonia, country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, large lake of North America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimackinack. It is situated wholly within the limits of the United States. It is about 340 miles in length, including the straits of Michilimackinack. Its width varies from 20 to 70 miles. The area covered by this lake amounts to about 15,000 square miles, Green Bay is connected with it to the NW, and lake Huron NE. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet water through the straits of Michilimackinack, and within the body of the lake for those of the largest class.

Michigan Territory,—This expanse is composed of two parts naturally divided or separated. The first is formed by the peninsula between the Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan; the second from

the immense former north west territory between the river Mississippi, North lat. 49, the river Rain, the Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and the northern limits of the state of Illinois, on N lat. 42 30.

The second part is merely annexed to the first for temporary purposes of civil government.

	miles.
The peninsula of Michigan is bounded on Lake Michigan, - - -	260
On Lake Huron, - - -	250
River St. Clair. Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, and Lake Erie to the north boundary of Ohio, -	136
Along the N boundary of Ohio to the east boundary of Indiana, -	80
Thence due N along east boundary of Indiana, to the northeast angle of that state, - - -	10
Thence due W along the north boundary of Indiana to Lake Michigan - - - - -	110

Having an outline of 846
Area, 34,000 square miles = 21,760,000 acres.

Extreme south, North lat. 41 35.
Extreme north, North lat. 45 20.
Its greatest length is from north to south, 260 miles; its mean breadth, 130 miles.

	miles.
The Trans-Michigan part of the territory has an interior limit on the state of Illinois, along North lat. 42 30, - - - - -	210
Up the Mississippi to its source, and to the head of Red river, -	700
Down Red river to North lat. 49, -	300
A frontier boundary along North lat. 49 to the river Rain, - - -	150
Along Rain river to its source, -	150
Down Fox river to Lake Superior, - - - - -	100
Along the north-west, west, and south shores of Lake Superior, and St. Mary's river, to the straits of Michilimackinack, - - - -	650
Along Green bay and Lake Michigan, - - - - -	350

Having an outline of 2610
Area, 140 000 square miles, = 89,600,000 acres; which if added to the superficial contents of the peninsular part quotes 174,000 square miles, or 111,360,000 acres.

Extreme south of the trans-peninsular section, North lat. 42 30.

Extreme north, North lat. 49.

It is about 650 miles from the north-east angle of the state of Illinois, to the

north-west angle of the Michigan territory on Red river. Its breadth is very irregular, but averages about 200 miles.

Of this immense region much remains unknown ; and of those parts which have been explored, our information is generally imperfect. The peninsular section, though much more correctly delineated on our maps, than the more remote, and more inaccessible parts to the north-west, remains still extremely defective in its representation. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact that, I was myself the first to publish the names and positions of several of the most important rivers in the very environs of the city of Detroit.

In general description little will suffice on the whole of this region. It is less variegated than any section of the United States of equal extent. The surface is in a great measure flat, or gently rolling or waving. The peninsula contains some prairie, but is in much the greater part covered with a dense forest. On the trans-peninsular division, the prairies are more expansive, and the forests, where they do occur, composed of more humble and less numerous specific material. The soil of the peninsula is, perhaps, in proportion to extent, equal if not superior, to any equal continuous area in the United States, the state of Illinois excepted.

In point of climate, it must be obvious that very sensible extremes must be felt in a country stretching over $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to latitude, but these extremes are very little affected in Michigan by inequality of surface. On some maps mountains are drawn near the sources of Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, where no such elevations exist. The country is there hilly, but by no means mountainous, and towards either the lakes or Mississippi river becomes comparatively level. It is needless, however, to amplify on objects of remote importance, and concerning which our information is at once vague and of doubtful authority ; we will therefore confine our observations respecting Michigan more particularly to the part contained in the peninsula :

I may merely observe, that this point of land is generally level in its interior, with a sloping border towards the circumscribing lakes and river. Its superstructure is in every respect analogous to the northern parts of Ohio, and Indiana. A prolongation of the table land mentioned in my general view of those states, passes through Michigan, and reaches to the straits of Michilimackinack. This plain is no doubt underlaid with the same secondary base, reaching

from Ohio river, and a similar superstratum is found in Michigan, which spreads over the schist of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Almost all the rivers of Michigan are precipitated over ledges of either limestone or sandstone rock, a few miles before joining their respective recipients. Above these falls the country gradually becomes flat and marshy ; below, it is dry, sloping, and very productive. In one respect, the features of Michigan very essentially differ from those of Ohio and Indiana. In the two latter sections, the mouths of the confluent of Ohio river surrounded by hills, whose true character I have drawn ; whilst in the former, the approach to the discharge of its streams is made down a very gradual and but little broken plain. In one instance the original inclined plain was gradually cut into ravines by the Ohio and other streams : in the second instance, the original plain was simply refracted, by the formation of a sloping border, whose inclination was greater than the interior and remaining fragment of the primitive level.

It has been seen that Lake Michigan was only elevated above the Atlantic tides about 600 feet. From any data yet procured no part of the peninsula can be elevated above that lake, two hundred feet, or eight hundred feet above the ocean.

The straits of St. Mary, uniting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, has but little current except at the rapid of St. Mary, a distance of two or three miles. Fifty feet is as much as can be allowed for all the depression from Lake Superior to Huron, giving to the former an elevation above the Atlantic tides of 650 feet.

It will at once be seen from the elements given, that a Canadian sea, is a species of valley, reaching far into the interior of the continent, with an elevation at its utmost extremity not so great by 150 feet as the ground on which stands the city of Pittsburg.

I mention these striking facts in this place, as they present, in a striking manner, the peculiar structure of the widely extended connexion between the two great basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence ; and in order to introduce some brief observations on a phenomenon which has excited considerably surprise and observation. It has been found, that in receding from the central parts, of New York, and even Pennsylvania, that though advancing into a higher latitude, when proceeding to the margins of Lakes Erie and Ontario, that the seasons became more mild. The quantum of the change, as in all similar cases, has been

no doubt very much exaggerated; but that such an effect is actually perceptible admits of no serious doubt. The cause remains to be explained. We have already repeatedly adverted to the elevated region which protrudes from New York and Pennsylvania, into Ohio, and which gradually depresses advancing south-west, until it finally subsides into a level table land, in the north-west part of Ohio, and north-east part of Indiana. In the region skirting the south-eastern side of Lake Erie, we have found the summit level of the ridge in question about 1200 feet in height, whilst that of Lake Erie was not half so much.

Pittsburgh is upwards of 200 feet above Detroit, and about on a level with the table land of Michigan. It ought not therefore to excite surprise, that places elevated from 500 to 800 feet above others, should be more exposed to the action of frost.

The peach tree flourishes on the south shore of Ontario, whilst it languishes a degree of latitude more southwardly for the very reasons I have assigned. In 1818, in September, travelled from Buffalo to Albany, and found indications of approaching winter, in proportion to my recession from the level shores of Erie, an entrance on the hilly and broken tracts contained in Seneca, Cayuga, Onondago, Cortland, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, and Green counties. In my previous route from Buffalo to Detroit, the contrary aspect was very visible, though at a less advanced season. The time of harvest is more than a week earlier at Detroit than at Buffalo, though the difference of latitude is only about 30'. In the central and elevated parts of New York, due east from Detroit, the seasons differ in length near a month. Not as has been supposed, from relative east and west position, but from relative height, and proximity to water.

It may not be irrelevant, to observe, that causes remote and doubtful, ought never to be resorted to, when those near and obvious, will satisfactorily account for the phenomena under examination. The effects of the trade winds have been by Volney and some others, stated to exist far beyond their possible actual sphere of influence. It demands but a very limited knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of air, to enable the mind to conceive, that every thing else equal, the cold mass of atmospheric air in the higher parts of the Mississippi basin, was more liable from its superior weight, to extend its effects towards the lower parts of the basin, than for the heated and buoyant mass at that lower

part to not only resist, but actually force a heavier body to recede to the higher and superior section.

Civil and political subdivisions of Michigan, with the result of the census of 1820, annexed.

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Inhabitants</i>
Wayne,	3,574
Maycomb,	898
Oakland,	330
Michilimackinack,	819
Brown,	952
Crawford,	492
Monroe,	1,831
	<hr/> 8,896

The extent of the counties of Michigan is too vague to admit any relative estimate. The inhabited parts of this territory are; a strip along the south-eastern side of the peninsula, extending from the mouth of the Maumee, to the discharge of St. Clair river, from Lake Huron about 140 miles, and reaching inland about 30 miles; with an area 4,200 square miles, and with 7125 inhabitants, not quite an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to the square mile. At an interval of 250 miles, we find 819 inhabitants at and around Michilimackinack; and 150 miles still farther, 952 in Brown county, embracing the region adjacent to Green Bay, and Fox river. The whole inhabited and cultivated extent of the Michigan territory may be estimated at about 5000 square miles.

The progressive population of this fine, and naturally favoured country, has been, from various causes, extremely slow. It is within the range of reasonable anticipation, that the completion of the New York western canal will produce a flood of emigration to Michigan, and to the north-west part of the state of Ohio. It is hardly within the powers of imagination to conceive a place better adapted for inland commerce than is the city of Detroit; nor a finer country for all the purposes of agriculture suitable to its climate, than is the peninsula of Michigan.

Detroit stands at lat. 42 25 north, and lon. W C 5 50 west. The site is a gently sloping bank, rising 30 or 40 feet, into the centre of the city, and thence spreading into an extensive plain in its rear. The town is yet small, but has an active and prosperous aspect. It contained in 1820, 1422 inhabitants.

Michilimackinaw, straits and island of, between lakes Michigan and Huron. The straits extend about 40 miles in length, but with very unequal breadth. A gentle current sets through it from Michigan into Huron, which at the narrows near the island where the strait is restricted to about 4 miles wide, is most sensibly felt. The island is about 7 miles in circumference. See *Michilimackinaw County*.

Michilimackinaw, county of Michigan territory, embracing the foregoing island and adjacent shores. The principal settlement is on the island, which contains a court-house, jail and about 100 houses. The island rises to some considerable height in many places, one of which hills is elevated 300 feet above the level of the lake. The name of this island is said to be derived from Michi. Mackinaw, or Great Turtle from its form. The town is during summer a place of very considerable resort, being a complete thoroughfare between the lower and higher parts of the Canadian sea. It has a regular custom house, and is a port of entry.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	513
do. do. females	-	-	86
Total whites	-	-	599
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	1
Total population in 1810	-		615

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	660
do. do. females	-	-	154
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	814
Free persons of colour, males			4
do. do. females,			1
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-		819

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized			324
Engaged in Agriculture	-		34
do. in Manufactures	-		11
do. in Commerce	-		244

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Michi-picoten, river of Upper Canada, falls into a bay of the same name in the N E part of lake Superior. From the head of this river, short portages lead to the navigable waters of Severn and Moose rivers of James bay.

Middleborough, township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, in the lat. of 41 48, and lon. of 70 40 W, at the distance of 16 miles NE of New Bedford, and 40 S of Boston. Great quantities of nails are made here. Smith iron made from ore found in the township. Population in 1820, 4687.

Middleboro'-four-corners, post office, Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

Middlebrook, post village, Augusta county, Virginia, 10 miles SW from Staunton.

Middlebrook, post office, Montgomery

county, Maryland, on Seneca creek, 35 miles NW from Washington City.

Middleburg, strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse (formerly a celebrated abbey) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 30 miles NNW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Middleburg, town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles SE of Sluys.

Middleburg, township and post village, Schoharie county, New York, 10 miles S from Schoharie. Population in 1820, 3782.

Middleburg, Somerset county, New Jersey. Sec *Millstone*.

Middleburg, post village, Frederick county, Maryland, 20 miles NE from Frederick.

Middleburg, township of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, containing 157 inhabitants in 1820.

Middleburg, post village, Loudon county, Virginia, on Goose creek, 12 miles SSW from Leesburg, and 45 NW by W from Alexandria.

Middleburg, post village, Nelson county, Kentucky.

Middleburg, post town and seat of justice, in Addison county, Vermont, 33 miles NNW from Rutland, and 35 SSE from Burlington. It stands on the right bank of Otter creek, near the falls, 13 miles above Vergennes. It is a very manufacturing town, the operations of which are facilitated by the water power afforded by the falls of Otter. There are 2 cotton factories, one for nails, a number of grist and saw mills, and a machine for sawing marble; a fine quarry of which exists in the village. It is cut extensively into the various objects to which that fine stone is commonly applied. Beside the common county buildings, this town contains an academy, two printing offices, and a number of places of public worship.

Middleburg college has been incorporated since 1800, and though entirely supported by private bounty, has extensive and elegant buildings. It has a president, 5 professors, 2 tutors, a respectable library of 1200 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus. Students about 100. Population of the village in 1800, 2138, and in 1820, about 2500.

Middleburg, post village and township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on a branch of Naugatuck river, 22 miles NW from New Haven. Population in 1820, 836.

Middleburg, township of Genessee county, New York, between Allens and Tonnewanto creeks, 12 miles S from Batavia. Population in 1820, 1782.

Middlefield, post village and township, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 25 miles W from Northampton. Population in 1820, 755.

Middlefield, township of Otsego county, New York, between Cherry Valley and Otsego lake. Population in 1820, 2579.

Middle Granville, post village, Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

Middle Hadlam, post village, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the left side of Connecticut river, 10 miles SE from Middletown.

Middleham, town in North Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was a stately castle, now in ruins, in which Richard III. was born. It is seated on the Eure, 11 miles S by W of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London.

Middlesex, county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex, S by Surry and Kent, and W by Buckinghamshire. It contains 179,200 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; and has those two cities and six market towns. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the SE and W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New river, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Population in 1801, 818,129; in 1811, 953,276; and in 1821, 1,144,531.

Middlesex, county of Massachusetts; bounded N by Hillsborough county in New Hampshire; NE by Essex county in Massachusetts; SE by Suffolk, Norfolk, and Boston harbour; and SW and W by Worcester. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles. Surface delightfully variegated. Soil though varied and rather sterile generally, yields nevertheless, grain, pasturage, and orchard fruits in considerable abundance. The body of the country is drained by Concord river; the Nashua passes over its NW, and Charles river over its SE angle. Chief towns, Cambridge and Charlestown.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	26,259
do. do. females	26,156
Total whites	52,415
All other persons except Indians not taxed	374
Slaves	0
Total population in 1810	52,789

Population in 1820.

Free white males	30,340
do. do. females	30,721
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	0
Total whites	61,061
Free persons of colour, males	213
do. do. females	202
Slaves, males	0
do. females	0
Total population in 1820	61,476

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	302
Engaged in Agriculture	9,004
do. in Manufactures	4,851
do. in Commerce	626

Population to the square mile, 75½.

Middlesex canal. See *Merrimack river*.

Middlesex, county of Connecticut; bounded by Long Island Sound SE; by New Haven SW; Hartford NW and N; and New London E. Length 28; mean width 12; and area 336. Surface generally hilly, soil like the surface varied, but generally productive in grain, pasturage and orchard fruit. Connecticut river intersects it, and separates it into two unequal sections, leaving about 23 SW from Connecticut river. Chief town, Middletown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	9,942
do. do. females	10,411
Total whites	20,353
All other persons except Indians not taxed	313
Slaves	57
Total population in 1810	20,723

Population in 1820.

Free white males	10,590
do. do. females	11,308
All other persons except Indians not taxed	1
Total whites	21,899
Free persons of colour, males	232
do. do. females	268
Slaves, males	2
do. females	7
Total population in 1820	22,408

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	84
Engaged in Agriculture	3,457
do. in Manufactures	1,582
do. in Commerce	424

Population to the square mile, 66½.

Middlesex, township and post village, Ontario county, New York, on the E side

of Canandaigua lake, and W from Flint creek, 17 miles SW from Geneva. Population in 1820, 2718.

Middlesex, county of New Jersey; bounded E by Staten Island Kills and Rariton bay; SE by Monmouth county; SW by Huntingdon and Burlington; W by Somerset; and N by Essex. Length 32; mean width 11; and area 322 square miles. The south-western part of this county near Delaware river, is drained by the Assumpink creek, all the residue is watered by the Rariton and its confluent. Surface is generally uneven, rather than hilly. Soil varied, but generally productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town, New Brunswick.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,403
do. do. females	-	-	-	9,015

Total whites	-	-	-	18,418
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	665
Slaves	-	-	-	1,298

Total population in 1810,	-	20,381
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	9,675
do. do. females	-	-	9,750
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	19,425
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	595
do. do. females	-	-	-	528
Slaves, males	-	-	-	493
do. females	-	-	-	519

Total population in 1820	-	21,470
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	109
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,049
do. in Manufactures	-	890
do. in Commerce	-	137

Population to the square mile, 61.

Middlesex, county of Virginia, bounded SE by Chesapeake bay; SW by Piank tank river, or Gloucester and King and Queen counties; NW by Essex, and NE by Rappahannock river. Length 35, mean width 6; and area 210 square miles. Soil sandy and barren. Chief town Urbana.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	855
do. do. females	-	-	-	956

Total whites	-	-	-	1,811
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	127
Slaves	-	-	-	2,476

Total population in 1810	-	4,414
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	825
do. do. females	-	-	-	931
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,756
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	55
do. do. females	-	-	-	80
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,136
do. females	-	-	-	1,030

Total population in 1820	-	4,057
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,037
do. in Manufactures	-	2
do. in Commerce	-	7

Population to the square mile, 19.

Middle Lister, small island in lake Erie, lying NW from the Bass islands. It is one of the three, called the Middle, East, and West sister, though bearing from each other NE and SW.

Middleton, town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, 6 miles N by E of Manchester, and NNW of London.

Middleton, post village and township, New Hampshire, 28 miles NE from Concord. Population in 1820, 482.

Middleton, township of Rutland county Vermont, 36 miles W from Windsor. Population, 1250.

Middleton, township of Essex county Massachusetts, 9 miles NW from Salem. Population in 1810, 541; and in 1820, 596.

Middleton, township of Delaware county New York, on Popachton branch of Delaware river. Population in 1820, 1949.

Middleton, North; township of Cumberland county Pennsylvania, including one half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending on both sides of Connedogwinet from Carlisle to the Blue Mountain. Population in 1820, 1514.

Middleton, South; township of Cumberland county, including one half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending to the South mountain. Population in 1820, 1500.

Middleton, township of Columbiana county Ohio. Population in 1820, 1168.

Middletown, township of Rutland county Vermont, on Poultney river, 52 miles N from Bennington, and 12 miles SW from Rutland.

Middletown, township of Rhode Island, between Newport and Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 949.

Middletown, city, port of entry and seat of justice Middlesex county Connecticut, on the right bank of Connecticut river, 31 miles by water above its mouth, 15 by land below Hartford, and 25 NE from New Haven. Beside the ordinary county buildings, and places of public worship, it contains an almshouse, 2 printing offices, 2 banks, one of which a branch of that of the United States, and 2 insurance companies. Some very important and flourishing manufactories exist in this city and vicinity. One a sword factory, producing annually about 5,000 swords. A pistol factory making annually from 7 to 10,000 pistols. One for ivory combs; a pewter factory; 2 woollen; and 2 cotton factories, with one paper, and one powder mill. Population in 1810, including the township, 5382; and in 1820, exclusive of the township, 2618; the township 3861; and together, 6681.

Middletown Upper Houses, post office, Middlesex county, Connecticut.

Middletown, post town, and township Delaware county, New York. See *Middleton*.

Middletown, post town, and township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on a small creek near Rariton bay, 20 miles SE by E from New Brunswick. The township contains an academy, and includes Sandy Hook, Middletown point and the Navesink hills. Population, in 1820, 4369.

Middletown, post town, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the point above the junction of Swartara creek with the Susquehanna river, 9 miles below Harrisburg, and 27 NW from Lancaster. It is an ancient village chiefly inhabited by Germans. Population in 1820, 567.

Middletown, post village of Washington county Pennsylvania, on a branch of Cross creek, 12 miles NW from Washington.

Middletown, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, between Ridley and Chester creeks, 15 miles SW by W from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 994.

Middletown, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1891.

Middletown, post village, New Castle county, Delaware, on Apoquimimiak creek, 21 miles SSW from Wilmington.

Middletown, post town, Frederick county, Maryland, 9 miles NW by W from Frederick.

Middletown, village of Dorchester county, Maryland, between Blackwater and Fearsquaking creeks, 9 miles SW from Cambridge.

Middletown, post town, Frederick county Virginia, on Cedar creek, 14 miles SW from Winchester.

Middletown, post town, Sullivan county Tennessee.

Middletown, post town, Jefferson county, Kentucky, 11 miles a little north from E Louisville. Population 250.

Middletown, Ohio, post town and township of considerable importance, in Butler county, on the east side of the Miami river, six miles below Franklin, and 14 above Hamilton. Population in 1820, 314.

Middletown, small town of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Middletown-point, village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 14 miles NW from Shrewsbury.

Middlewich, town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 W.

Midhurst, town of Sussex, on a small river which almost surrounds it, 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Midway, Liberty county, Georgia, a settlement formed by emigrants from Dorchester, in Massachusetts.

Miechan, or *Miezava*, handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, ten miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Mifflin, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Perry SE; Huntingdon SW and W; Centre NW, and Union NE. Length 39; width 21; and area 826. The county is traversed from SW to NE by several of the Appalachian ridges; it is drained by the Juniata and its branches. The surface is generally mountainous, rocky, and soil sterile; the banks of the Juniata, and those of its branches are in many places very favourable exceptions. Staples are grain, flour, whiskey, lumber, cattle &c. Chief town Lewistown.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	6,151
do. do. females	-	-	5,865
Total whites	-	-	12,016
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	107
Slaves	-	-	9
Total population in 1810	-	-	12,132

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	8,429
do. do. females	-	-	8,012
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	16,441
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	97
do. do. females	-	-	75
Slaves, males	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	2
Total population in 1820	-	-	16,618

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	77
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,696
do. in Manufactures	-	636
do. in Commerce	-	24

Population to the square mile, 20.

Mifflin, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, W from Monongahela river, and E of the township of St. Clair, 7 miles SE from Pittsburg. Population, in 1820, 2221.

Mifflin, township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; between the Conedogwinit and Blue mountain, 14 miles W from Carlisle. Population in 1820, 1461.

Mifflin, township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the north side of the west branch of Susquehanna, below the mouth of Pine creek, and 14 miles above Williamsport. Population in 1820, 1038.

Mifflin, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on Wiconisco creek, 25 miles N from Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 1195.

Mifflin, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 467.

Mifflin, township of Franklin county, containing 241 inhabitants in 1810.

Mifflin, the westernmost township of Pike county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 669.

Mifflinburg, post village and township, of Union county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N W from New Berlin. Population in 1820, 620.

Mifflin town, post town, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Juniata river, 44 miles above Harrisburg.

Milan, city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and also of the late kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 miles in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peters at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned, within and without, by a prodigious number of marble statues; and its treasury is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loreto.

The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 60,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain, especially rice, cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. It is now the seat of an Austrian Viceroy, and capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy. It is 165 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milan, or the *Milanese*, late duchy and considerable country of Italy, included in the late Italian republic. It was bounded on the N by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Monterrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are, those of Maggiore, Como, Lugano. Milan has considerable commerce in grain, especially rice, cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk, and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It is a peculiarly fertile and productive region, and cultivated with the utmost skill and care. It is now divided between Austria and Sardinia. Austrian Milan, contains about 8000 square miles, and 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Sardinian Milanese, extends over 3300 square miles, and peopled by 556,000 inhabitants.

Milan, post village, in the NE part of Dutchess county, New York.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong; and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Milbourn-port, borough in Somersetshire. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 miles E by N of Sherborn, and 114 W by S of London.

Mildenhall, town in Suffolk, 12 miles N W of Bury, and 70 NNE of London.

Milesburg, or *Milesboro'*, post village, Centre county, Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle creek, 2 miles N from Bellefont, through the Mountain Gap.

Mileto, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 5 miles from Nicotera.

Milford, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 27 miles S from Concord. Population in 1820, 1243.

Milford, post village and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 18 miles SE from Worcester. Population in 1820, 1160.

Milford, post town and township, of New Haven county, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 9 miles SW from New Haven. The village stands on an excellent harbour for vessels of 200 tons, and the amount of shipping owned there, amounts to about 1500 tons, chiefly engaged in coasting trade. A fine quarry of marble exists within this township. Population in 1802, 2785.

Milford, post village and township, Otsego county, New York, on Otsego creek, 10 miles below, or S from Cooperstown. Population in 1820, 2505.

Milford, post village, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Milford, post village and seat of justice, in Upper Smithfield township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles Delaware 55 miles above Easton.

Milford, NW township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1195.

Milford, township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata opposite Mifflintown, and on Tuscarora and Licking creeks. Population in 1820, 1554.

Milford, Upper, SE township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 2416.

Milford, township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on Castleman's river and Laurel Hill creek, 5 miles SW from Somerset. Population in 1820, 1394.

Milford, post town, Kent county, Delaware, on the left bank of Mespillion creek, 19 miles S by E from Dover.

Milford, post village, Greenville district, South Carolina.

Milford, the name of a township in Ash-tabula county, Ohio, adjoining the township of Jefferson on the southeast. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Milford, small town near the south-western corner of Union county, in Union township, Ohio, on the western bank of Darby creek.

Milford, township of Butler county, Ohio, Population in 1820, 1501.

Milford, post town of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Milford, post town of Miami township, Clermont county, Ohio, on the east bank of

Little Miami river, 12 miles from its mouth, and 15 north-westerly from Williamsburg.

Milford Haven, deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, generally allowed to be the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays and 13 roads, in which it is said 1000 ships may ride in perfect security and at a sufficient distance from one another. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a block-house. Here the earl of Richmond, after-ward Henry VII. landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet-boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

Milfordville, Milford township, Otsego county, New York.

Milhaud, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, and late province of Rouergue, seated on the Tarn, 50 miles NW of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 44 3 N.

Milborough, post village, Bath county, Virginia.

Milborough, post village, Sussex county, Virginia, about 30 miles SE from Petersburg.

Milburg, post town and township, of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 6 miles S from Worcester, on Blackstone river. It is one of the most eligible manufacturing establishments in the county, and manufactories have been established for paper, nails, black lead, woollen cloth, leather, fire arms, mill saws, scythes, &c. Population in 1820, 926.

Mill Creek, hundred New Castle county, Delaware. Population in 1820, 3046.

Mill Creek, post village, Berkley county, Virginia.

Mill Creek, large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Logan county, Ohio, and running from thence in an east by south direction into the west side of Scioto river, six miles below Fulton's creek, in Delaware county.

Mill Creek, large mill stream of Butler and Hamilton counties, Ohio, running south by west into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, likewise the name of a township of Hamilton county, Ohio, situated immediately north of Cincinnati: and containing 2198 inhabitants in 1810.

Mill Creek, township, situated on a creek of the same name, in the eastern part of Union county, Ohio. Much of the soil is rich and fertile. Population in 1820, 195.

Milledgeville, post town, Baldwin county, Georgia. It is the seat of justice for the county and capital of the state, on the right bank of Oconee river, about 300 miles above Darien and 312 above the mouth of the Alatomahab, and on very uneven bro-

ken ground. Lon. W C 6 12 W, lat. 33 05 N. It contains the county and state buildings, a state penitentiary, 2 or 3 printing offices, 2 or 3 places of public worship. Boats of 25 or 30 tons are navigated from this town to Darien.

Millc Isles, seigniory, York and Effingham counties, Lower Canada, on the N side of St. John's channel, 20 miles NW from Montreal.

Miller, county of Arkansas. Situation and extent uncertain. See *Addenda*, article *Arkansas*.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	518
do. do. females	-	-	399
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	917
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	40
do. females	-	-	42
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	999
			<hr/>

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	197
do. in Manufactures	-	-	11
do. in Commerce	-	-	4

Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on Hinkston's river, 10 miles NE from Paris.

Miller's-Ferry, post office, Randolph county, Illinois.

Miller's River, branch of Connecticut river, rises in Worcester county, flows W and enters Connecticut in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

Millertown, post village, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles W from Lebanon.

Millesimo, town of the Sardinian states, 30 miles W from Genoa.

Millc Vaches, seigniory, Northumberland county, Lower Canada, 130 miles below Quebec.

Millfarm, post office, Caroline county, Virginia.

Millgrove, post office, Cabarras county, North Carolina, about 100 miles SW by W from Raleigh.

Millheim, post office, Centre county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles E from Bellefonte.

Millsboro, post village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Indian river, 10 miles SE from Georgetown.

Millsfield, township of Coes county New Hampshire, about midway between Connecticut river, and Umbagog lake, 120 miles N from Concord. Population 1820 uncertain.

Millstone, river of New Jersey, SE branch of the Rariton, rises in Mon-

mouth flows NW across Middlesex and enters Rariton river in Somerset county.

This stream is peculiarly remarkable, as being the only one in the United States which rises on the sea sand alluvial formation and flows from it over the primitive, in an inverted order.

Millstone, or *Middleburg*, post village of Somerset county New Jersey on Millstone river 14 miles NNE from Princeton, and 10 W from New Brunswick.

Milthorpe, town in Westmoreland, on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken, is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorpe is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmoreland slates and other commodities are exported. It is eight miles S of Kendal, and 255 NNW of London.

Millville, post village of Cumberland county New Jersey on Maurice river, 12 miles E from Bridgetown.

Millville, post office, King Georges county Virginia.

Milo, ancient *Melos*, island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits, and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 26 6 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Milltenberg, town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Milton, town in Kent, on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Milton, town in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is 1 mile distant.

Milton Abbey, town in Dorsetshire, 14 miles NE of Dorchester, and 112 W by S London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Milton, town of Richelieu county Lower Canada; in the great bend of the riviere a la Tortue 35 miles E from Montreal.

Milton, township of Stafford county, New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua, 27 miles above Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1232.

Milton, post village, Chittenden county Vermont, on Lake Champlain at the mouth of Lamol river, 12 miles N from Burlington. Population in 1820, 1600.

Milton, post town, Norfolk county Massachusetts, opposite Dorchester, or Neponset river, 7 miles S from Boston. Vessels of 150 tons ascend thus far. It contains several manufactories, and an academy. Population in 1820, 1502.

Milton, township of Saratoga county, New York, containing the village and

springs of Ballston Spa. Population in 1820, 2796.

Milton, or *King's-ferry*, post village Cayuga county New York, on Cayuga lake, 20 miles N from Utica.

Milton, post town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, 12 miles above Northumberland.

Milton, or *Broadkill*, village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Broadkill creek, 15 miles SE by E from Milford.

Milton, post village, Albermarle county, Virginia, on the Rivanna river, 5 miles below Charlottesville.

Milton, post village, Rockingham county North Carolina.

Milton, post village, Trumbull county, Ohio.

Milton, township of Wayne county, Ohio, 12 miles NE from Wooster. Population in 1820, 208.

Milton, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 544.

Milton, post town of Miami county, Ohio, 8 miles SW from Troy.

Milton, township of Jackson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 434.

Milton's Bluff. See *Marathon* Alabama.

Millville, post town, Ross township Butler county, Ohio, on Indian creek, 7 miles W from Hamilton.

Minas Bay, is a small gulf extending from the head of the bay of Fundy eastwards into the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

Minas Gesaes, captain generalship of Brasil; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E, Rio Janeiro SE, St. Pauls SW; Goias W; and Bahia, or St. Salvador N. Length 600, and breadth 300. It is drained by the Parana, St. Francisco, and Doce rivers, and traversed from N to S by a chain of mountains. It produces gold, diamonds, and other minerals, with an immense variety of the most precious vegetables. Between lat. 14 30, and 22 30 S. Population 360,000.

Minch, great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Barra, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

Mincio, river of Italy, flowing from the lake of Garda by Mantua, into the Po, 8 miles below that fortress.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; and the mould is generally deep black, and fruitful. The principal town of the same name is pretty large, and is situated on the eastern coast.

Mindelheim, town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lord-

ship between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 miles SW of Augsburg.

Minden, fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick, defeated the French, in 1759. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 56 E lat. 52 19 N.

Minden, Western township of Montgomery county, New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Minden, township and post village of Monroe county, New York, in the NE part of the county. Population in 1820, 2012. See *Mendow*.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, borough and seaport in Somersetshire. It is a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 miles N of Exeter; and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black sea, E by Imeritia, S by a part of Georgia, and N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783, he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Minerva, township of Essex county New York, near the centre of the county. Population in 1820, 271.

Minerva, post town, Mason county, Kentucky.

Mingan, group of islands along the northern shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Minho, river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

Miniato, St. episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Minisink, township of Orange county, New York, containing 4035 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 5053. It is situated on the NE side of the river Delaware, and joining to the state of New Jersey.

Minerbino, small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's sec, 26

miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E, lat 41 8 N.

Minorca, one of the Balearic groupe, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalsi.

Minot, township of Cumberland county Maine 35 miles from Portland. Population 1820, 2524.

Minsingen, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Minski, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey, makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Siuczki, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48, E, lat. 54 11 N.

Minsk, government of European Russia, between the Dwina, and Volhynia. Area 37,000 square miles, with a population of 950,000.

Miolans, fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Mioss, lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 miles broad. It contains one island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pastures, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

Miquelon, small desert island, SW of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. Lon W C 20 50 E, lat 46 42 N.

Miramichi, bay and river, of the E coast of New Brunswick, 60 miles S, from Chaleur bay. The river rises about 120 miles inland interlocking with the sources of the Shicataboch branch of St. John's river.

Miranda-de-douero, fortified town of

Portugal, capital of the province of Tralos-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 203 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat, 41 40 N.

Miranda-de-Ebro, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on a mountain near the river Baise. Its principal articles of commerce, are wool, down, and geese feathers. It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Mirandola, town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW of Paris.

Mirecourt, town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 30 SE of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Miremont, town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Cers, 15 miles N of Foix.

Miseno, cape of Italy, in the Terre di Laveri, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

Miserden, village in Gloucestershire, six miles NW of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

Misitira, town of Greece in the Morea. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, ancient Euestas, two miles from the ruins of Sparta, 28 miles SE from Tripollizza, 100 miles SW of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Missassauga River, of Upper Canada runs into Lake Huron, between le Serpent and Thessalon River, on the north shore.

Missassaga Point, of Upper Canada, in the township of Newark, lies on the west side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite the fortress of Niagara.

Mississauga Island, Upper Canada, lies opposite the mouth of the Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinte.

Missiscoui, or *Mississki*, river rising in Canada, enters Vermont in Franklin county; whence it flows nearly in a western course to Michiscou or Missiscoui bay, a branch of lake Champlain.

Mississippi River. From the magnitude and importance of this great stream, the following comprehensive view is taken, not alone of its confluent properly so called, but also, those in the vicinity of its Delta, which enter the gulf of Mexico in the United States.

The most south-western stream of the United States is that of the Sabine. This river has its source in the province of Texas, North lat. 32 30. It flows in a general course nearly south, but curves to the eastward about mid-distance between its source and mouth. At North lat. 30, it expands into a large lake, of thirty miles in length, and from five to eight wide; which at its lower extremity, again contracts into a river, and discharges into the gulf of Mexico, at North lat. 29 28. West lon. from Washington city, 15 45.

The Sabine affords no navigation of consequence, having only three feet water on the bar at its mouth; the Sabine lake is also shallow, not having more than four or five.

The Calcasieu is the next stream east of the Sabine. The former rises in the angle between the latter and Red river; flows nearly south about 120 miles and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles east of the mouth of the Sabine. The Calcasieu, similar to the Sabine, expands into a lake, and again contracts into a river channel, before its final discharge. The former is also similar to the latter in its navigation being impeded by a bar, and by the shallowness of its large lake. The mouth of the Calcasieu river is at North lat. 29 20.

Following the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, twelve miles east from the discharge of the Calcasieu, is found the entrance of the Mermentau. This latter stream is formed by a number of branches, having their sources in the prairies of Opelousas. The general course of the Mermentau is from north-east to south-west about 100 miles. It is remarkable as possessing similar features to the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers, and

similar also in a defective navigation, arising from a bar at the entrance, and by the shallowness of its large lake, neither affording more than three or four feet water.

An interval of near sixty miles stretches east of the mouth of the Mermentau to that of the Vermilion, a fine but small stream, rising in Opelousas, but flowing through Attacapas into the Gulf of Mexico, after an entire course of about eighty miles. The lands along the Vermilion river are of the first quality, producing cotton, and towards the mouth some plantations of sugarcane have been successfully attempted; but vessels drawing more than five feet water cannot enter. The Vermilion enters the Gulf of Mexico at North lat. 29 45.

The united streams of Atchafalaya, Teche, and Courtableau, form a river of much greater importance and magnitude than any other in the United States, west of the Mississippi.

The Atchafalaya is the upper mouth of the Mississippi, and leaves the latter at North lat. 31, and West lon. from Washington city 14 47, by a stream 110 yards wide; its course is a little east of south, and by its windings forty-eight miles to where it receives the Courtableau from the north-west. Below the Courtableau, the Atchafalaya flows eighty miles, and is again augmented by the Teche, also from the north-west. After receiving the Teche the Atchafalaya flows twenty miles, where it is lost in a large bay. Known by the same name. The Atchafalaya bay is about twenty-three miles long, and thirteen miles wide. It is enclosed on the south-west by two long narrow points of land, Point Chevreuil, and Point au Fer. Between these two points extends a bar, over which there is nine feet water, and within the bay and river sufficient depth to permit the passage of any vessel to the mouth of the Teche, which can pass the bar. The mouth of Atchafalaya is at N lat. 29 21, W lon. from W C 14 22.

The Teche rises in Opelousas, and flowing thirty miles, enters Attacapas, where it receives a creek from the west, and assumes the form of a river. After entering Attacapas, the Teche continues, by a very winding course of eighty miles, a little east of south, to New Iberia, North lat. 30 2. The town of New Iberia stands upon the right bank of the Teche, at the head of schooner or sloop navigation. Vessels, however, drawing five feet water, can ascend to this place at all seasons. The Teche, below New Iberia, gradually widens from about 30

to 100 yards, and deepens from five to 30 or 40 feet. Its stream now turns ESE and continues 90 miles, where it mingles its waters with the Atchafalaya.

The Teche is a small, but very singular and important stream. In all its length, of about 130 miles, it drains one of the most fertile tracts in the United States. On its upper waters cotton, and towards its mouth sugar and molasses, are the staples produced for market.

New Iberia is a port of entry, and vessels are frequently cleared out from that place, but the general commercial communication is with the city of New Orleans, through the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine, and Mississippi, or by the lakes Palourde and Verret, and the Lafourche and Mississippi rivers.

The Plaquemine is an outlet of the Mississippi, 117 miles above New Orleans. It is only during the seasons of flood that water is discharged into the Plaquemine, which, after a very circuitous course of fifteen miles, joins the Atchafalaya. Through the Plaquemine is, however, transported most of the merchandise for the supply of the very flourishing settlements of Attacapas and Opelousas; and by this route is also sent to market the valuable staples of those places.

Boats from fifteen or twenty, to fifty or sixty tons, ascend from New Orleans, and entering the Plaquemine, pass into the Atchafalaya. Those destined to the lower parts of Attacapas descend the latter river, and enter by the mouth of Teche. Those bound to the central part of Attacapas ascend the Atchafalaya about twenty miles, and thence, by an outlet and Lake Che-timaches, proceed to the Fausse Point landing. Here is a portage of ten or twelve miles to St. Marlinville, the chief town of Attacapas. Another outlet, and a chain of small lakes and bayous (creeks,) enable vessels to be conveyed to the upper part of Attacapas, and the lower part of Opelousas. Vessels destined for the higher and central parts of Opelousas, ascend the Atchafalaya to the mouth of Courtableau, and thence up the latter river to Lemell's landing, six miles, or into Bayou Carron, within four miles from St. Landré, seat of justice and chief town of Opelousas.

The Courtableau is a fine little river, formed by the united streams of Crocodile and Bœuf. The two latter creeks unite at N lat. 30 34. The general course of the Courtableau is south-east, about thirty miles in length. It affords, during high water, part of a very eligible channel of communication between the settlements of Opelousas, and the lower part of Rapides, with the banks of the Mississippi.

The navigation of the Atchafalaya is entirely obstructed by rafts of timber, above the mouth of the Courtableau. These extraordinary masses of trees commence twenty-six miles below the efflux of the Atchafalaya from the Mississippi, and extend by intervals to within five miles of its junction with the Courtableau.

Advancing along the Gulf of Mexico, eastward from the mouth of Atchafalaya, the Lafourche is the first inlet of consequence, in a commercial point of view. In the intermediate distance of sixty miles, several small creeks enter the Gulf, but from their very abridged length of course are unimportant.

The Lafourche, (the Fork,) as its name imports, is an outlet of the Mississippi, and the second from the right in descending from the Atchafalaya, the Plaquemine being the first. The outlet of the Lafourche is at N lat. 30 6, W lon. from W C 14 1. After leaving the Mississippi, the general course of the Lafourche is south-east by south, ninety miles. It enters the Gulf of Mexico at N lat. 28 57. W lon. from W C 13 30.

The Lafourche is one of the most important inlets of Louisiana, having 9 feet water on its bar, and admitting vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet to within 30 miles of its efflux. An arable border of extremely productive soil, skirts both banks of the Lafourche for 60 or 70 miles from the Mississippi. Cotton and sugar are the principal staples. Most of the produce and merchandise of the settlements along its banks, are transported by the Mississippi, to and from New Orleans.

Between the mouth of the Lafourche and that of the Mississippi, several inlets admit a boat navigation to New Orleans. The principal of these bays is that of Barataria, by which, and a number of lakes and interlocking streams, a direct communication exists from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi at New Orleans.

The Mississippi itself has three main and three lesser passes or outlets. The most frequented of which is that of the South-east, upon the bar of which there are 12 feet water at low tides. Next to that of the South-east that of the South-west is the best entrance. The latter has indeed as great a depth of water as the former. Upon the South Pass there are 8 feet water. These three are the chief outlets of this great stream. The West, North, and pass à la Loutre, have from 5 to 8 feet water on their respective bars.

Between New Orleans and Mobile bay, a very interesting inland navigation ex-

ists, through Lake Pontchartrain, the Rigolets, Lake Berne, Pass au Christian, and Pass au Heron. This channel is formed by a chain of islands, the low marshy expanse north-east of the Mississippi river, and the main shore of Louisiana and Mississippi. Vessels above five feet draught cannot make this passage, as over either the shoals of the Pass au Christian, or Heron, that is the ordinary depth.

This interior channel is continued, to the north-west of New Orleans, by Lake Pontchartrain, Pass au Manchac, Lake Maurepas, Amite river, and Bayou Iberville, to the Mississippi river, 125 miles, by water, above that city. Schooners drawing five feet water, go up as far as Galvestown, at the confluence of Bayou Iberville and Amite rivers. From the efflux of the Iberville to the Pass of Heron is about 200 miles, 80 of which are to the north-west, and 120 to the north-east by east of New Orleans. Into this extensive channel are discharged, exclusive of the Amite and Mobile rivers, the Tickfoha, into Lake Maurepas; the Tangipao and Chifuncte, into Lake Pontchartrain; Pearl river into the Rigolets; and the Pascagoula, opposite Horn island. Each of those minor streams afford less or more facilities to navigation, but do not admit vessels of more than five feet draught but a very short distance from the sea. Schooners are most commonly used in the commerce of these inlets and shallow rivers. A steam-boat plies, however, between New Orleans, and Mobile and Blakley.

Mobile bay is a fine sheet of water, of 30 miles in length, with a mean width of 11 miles. Dauphin island, and Mobile Point, land-locks Mobile bay. The main entrance, with 18 feet of water, lies between the island and point. Pass au Heron, with 5 feet, lies between Dauphin island and the main shore of Alabama. A bar, with only 10 feet of water, crosses Mobile bay, about five miles below the town of Mobile.

Above Mobile town the bay gradually ceases, and is succeeded by a low sunken tract of 30 miles in length, and from 3 to five miles wide. Through this occasionally inundated tract, beside many minor streams, meanders the Mobile and Tensaw rivers; the former being the continuation of the Tombigbee, and the latter of the Alabama river. Vessels drawing five feet water are taken as high in the Tombigbee as Fort St. Stephens, and in the Alabama to Fort Claiborne. At each of those two latter places, shoals impede the farther navigation of the rivers respectively, with vessels propelled by sails, though boats ascend and descend, in the Tombigbee, to

Cotton Gin port, and in the Alabama, to its head at the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa.

East of Mobile, Pensacola is the first harbour of any consequence. The Perdido intervenes, but having but little water, and terminating in a barren uninteresting country, merits no particular notice. Pensacola, to its depth of water, is one of the finest havens of the world. Its entrance is at North lat. 30 23, West lon. from Washington city 10 20. The entrance between Rose island and Barancas point is over a bar having twenty-two feet water, upon a fine sandy bottom. The bay is about twenty miles in length, with a mean width of about three miles. The anchorage is, in every part, a soft mud or sand. No rocky banks or dangerous shoals environ this noble sheet of water. The bay, above the town of Pensacola, is divided into two arms; one, stretching north, receives the Escambia, and the other, to the north-east, the Yellow Water river.

The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, from those which enter the Atlantic Ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chatahooche and Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains, at North lat. 35, interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers; and flowing south-west by south, through two degrees of latitude, turns thence nearly due south, to North lat. 30 45, where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee and Chatahooche rivers, at North lat. 33 40, and flowing south-west by south, 200 miles, unites with the Chatahooche, and forms the Appalachicola.

This latter fine river flows a little west of south, to North lat. 29 50, having an entire course of about seventy miles; its mouth is into St. George's sound.

The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 miles in length, with a mean width of 150, and having an area of about 20,000 square miles. Though interrupted by some falls, and many shoals, the rivers of Chatahooche and Flint are navigable almost to their sources; and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola to its head.

Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar, and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

In all the immense distance from Pensacola to the bay of Espiritu Santo, except the mouth of the Appalachicola, there is no inlet of any commercial consequence in a general view.

The fine bay of Espiritu Santo is situated upon the west coast of the peninsula of

East Florida, at North lat. 27 40, West lon. from Washington city 6 20. There is about two feet more water on the bar of Espiritu Santo than upon that of Pensacola, but the country around the latter remains so imperfectly known, that its commercial value cannot be estimated with any certainty at present.

Having followed in regular order the minor streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, we now turn to a review of the basin of the Mississippi.

This great stream, forming a river of the first order, deserves particular notice in an elementary work. Under the general term Mississippi, we include not only that river properly so called, but every secondary or confluent body of water which enters into, or contributes to augment the mass of the main recipient.

Following this plan, the basin of the Mississippi may be naturally divided into four grand sections; first, advancing from east to west, the valley of Ohio and its tributary waters; that of Mississippi and its branches; that of Missouri and its branches; and that of the lower Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri. Of these sections in order.

Ohio valley.—This very important region embraces about 200,000 square miles of area, equal to 128,000,000 of United States acres. Its greatest length is from the north-east sources of the Allegheny river to the head of Bear creek, a branch of Tennessee river, 750 miles. Its greatest breadth, from the sources of the French Broad, to those of the Wabash river, 500 miles. In point of climate, it extends from North lat. 34 to 42 30, or through seven and a half degrees of latitude, affording a very considerable difference of seasons and temperature.

It has been long the opinion of the author of this article, an opinion formed from the fruits of many years observation, that the Ohio region once formed an immense inclined plane; and that the beds of all the rivers have been formed by abrasion of water. This theory is supported by Mr A. Bourne, author of a large and valuable map of the state of Ohio. The following is a quotation from a manuscript letter from that gentleman on the subject. "The hills are generally found near the rivers or large creeks, and parallel to them on each side; having between them the alluvial valley, through which the stream meanders; usually near the middle; but sometimes washes the foot of either hill alternately. Perhaps the best idea of the topography of this state may be obtained, by conceiving the state to be one vast elevated plain, near the centre of which the streams rise, and in their course wearing down a bed or valley, whose depth is in proportion to

their size, or the density of the earth over which they flow. So that our hills, with some few exceptions, are nothing more or less than cliffs or banks made by the action of the streams; and although these cliffs or banks, on the rivers and larger creeks, approach the size of mountains, yet their tops are generally level, being the remains of the ancient plain. In the eastern part of the state, some few hills are found in sharp ridges similar to those in the eastern states. The base of the hills is generally composed of limestone, free, or sandstone, slate, and gravel, admixed with mineral coal, ochre, &c."—*Bourne*.

The author of this article surveyed, in 1815, Pittsburgh and its environs, and found the rocks there, as in every other part of the Ohio valley perfectly parallel to the horizon, of course, speaking technically, floetz formation. The circumstance most conclusive of the fact, that the hills and valleys of this region were formed by abrasion, is the uniformity of elevation and similar material of corresponding strata on the opposing banks of the streams; phenomena every where visible, where the nature of the country will admit accurate observation. The coal strata near Pittsburgh are in every place found about 340 feet above low water level in the rivers of that vicinity.

Embracing the whole Ohio valley in one perspective, it is found divided into two very unequal portions by that river; leaving 120,000 square miles to the south-east, and 80,000 on the north-west. The Ohio, forming a common recipient for the water of the minor streams of both slopes, flows in a very deep ravine, south 64° west. 478 geographical, or 548 miles, in a direct line from Pittsburgh to the junction of this river with the Mississippi. The entire length of Ohio by its meanders, is by actual admeasurement 948 miles.

The peculiar features of this river, and its immediate banks, have led to most of the gross misrepresentations respecting the valley in general. The low water surface of the Monongahela at Brownsville, has been found to amount to 850 feet above high tide in the Chesapeake bay. Estimating the fall in the Monongahela to be twenty feet from the borough of Brownsville to the city of Pittsburgh, would produce 830 feet as the elevation of the latter place above the Atlantic Ocean. The apex of the hills in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, are within a small fraction of 460 above the low water level of the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers. By these elements we have 460 added to 830, or 1290 feet as the extreme elevation of the hills near Pittsburgh above the Atlantic tides. We may, therefore, if the correctness of our previous theory is admitted,

suppose that the latter elevation was that of this part of the original plain from which the valley has been formed. This elevation evidently declined towards the now mouth of the Ohio, leaving a descent for the waters.

The actual elevation of the present surface of the country, adjacent to the great central junction of the Mississippi with its confluent, is not determined with the same precision with that of Pittsburgh: but, from the length of the Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio, a near approximation may be obtained. From the mouth of Ohio to that of the Mississippi, the distance is within a small fraction of 1100 miles, which, at three and a half inches to the mile, yields 3850 inches, or 320.8 feet, as the entire depression of the Mississippi river from the mouth of Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

The fall in the Ohio river exceeds that of the Mississippi, and has been estimated at about five inches to the mile, consequently, if we multiply 948 miles, the entire length of Ohio, by 5, we have 4740 inches, or 395 feet, as the amount of descent in that stream; and, adding 395 to 320.8 feet, we find 715.8 feet as the declivity of the waters from the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at the city of Pittsburgh, to the Gulf of Mexico.

A very remarkable difference is perceptible between the different elevations of Pittsburgh above the Chesapeake bay and Gulf of Mexico, amounting to more than 125 feet, in favour of the former sheet of water. This apparent phenomenon is explicable on the simplest laws of hydrostatics. The Gulf stream flows from the Gulf of Mexico towards that part of the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to the Chesapeake bay, demonstrating that a difference of level must exist between the extremes, sufficiently great to admit a current of considerable velocity. That velocity has never been very accurately determined; but, if we allow only one and a half inch per mile, would yield in 900 miles 112½ feet. That the actual fall from Florida channel to the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, considerably exceeds 100 feet, there can be no rational doubt, when the necessary geographical phenomena are duly examined.

We may, from the data given, consider the valley of Ohio composed of an inclined plane, chequered by the deep channels of the rivers, hills, and extensive flats, the whole resting upon a base of secondary formation. In many parts of this interesting region, as in the state of Kentucky, the beds of the rivers are vast chasms, rather than valleys, in the true acceptation of the latter term. The two opposing slopes exhibit some very curious contrasts. Though considerably most extensive, the south-eastern

slope has no extensive remains of the ancient plane; the north-western slope, on the contrary, contains immense remains of the former plane. The rivers which enter the main recipient from the former, rising in or near the north-western ridge of the Appalachian mountains, are precipitous from their sources, flowing, as already observed, in very deep channels: whilst those streams which enter from the north-western slope, rise out of a level continuous plain, in many places morass, as in part of the states of Ohio and Indiana. The latter rivers are sluggish towards their sources, gaining velocity in their advance towards the Ohio river.

The secondary rivers of the south-eastern slope are, the Monongahela, Little Kenhawa, Great Kenhawa, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Those flowing from the north-western slope are, the Allegheny, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Miami, and Wabash. Of these streams, the Allegheny rises in Pennsylvania, flows into New York, and winding from north-west to west, and south-west, again enters Pennsylvania, forming the north-western, or rather northern constituent of Ohio. No branch of the Allegheny flows from the high table land; the region it waters is in some parts mountainous, and every where hilly; the sources of the Allegheny flow, however, from the highest point of the valley of Ohio. Advancing westward from the region watered by the Allegheny, the sources of the Beaver exhibit the commencement of the great central plain, which separates the two great basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence. This plain stretches westward, and, widening in extent through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, reaches the Mississippi river. In its natural state, the valley of Ohio was, in the greatest part of its extent, covered by a dense forest: but the central plain presented a very remarkable exception. As far east as the sources of Muskingum, commenced open Savannas, covered with grass, and devoid of timber. Similar to the plain itself, those Savannas expanded to the westward, and on the waters of Illinois river opened into immense natural meadows, generally known under the denomination of prairies.

We have dwelt with more minuteness on this central plain than we would otherwise have done, from a conviction that it affords phenomena highly illustrative of the peculiar structure of that part of North America. It has been shown in this article, that the surface of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburgh, was 830 feet above the nearest tide water of the Atlantic Ocean, and 715.8 feet above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Erie has been found by actual admeasure-

ment, 565 feet above the tide water of the Hudson at Albany; consequently, the Ohio at Pittsburgh is 265 feet above the surface of Lake Erie; the intermediate distance, in a direct line, 105 miles. Therefore, if a channel was open from the Ohio river at Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, as deep as the bottom of the river, and sloping towards the lake by gradual descent to its surface, the waters of Alleghany and Monongahela would, in place of flowing down Ohio, rush into Lake Erie with the enormous velocity arising from a fall of 265 feet in 105 miles; or upwards of two and a half feet per mile. When these mathematically established facts are contrasted with the circumstance, that the extreme north-western waters of Alleghany, those of Lake Chataughque, rise within three miles from Lake Erie, the singular but real construction of the country becomes apparent. Nothing but actual measurement could render credible, that Pittsburgh, situated at the confluence of two streams, each of which, following their meanders, have flown above 200 miles, and one of which, (Alleghany,) having part of its source so near the very margin of Lake Erie; and yet, that the city of Pittsburgh should be elevated 265 feet above the surface of the lake.

But by far the most remarkable feature of the Ohio valley is, that its real slope does not correspond to the courses of its rivers. It is a fact not well known, that loaded boats at high water can pass from Lake Michigan into Illinois river, and vice versa. We have seen that Lake Erie was 565 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides. The elevation of Lake Michigan above Lake Erie cannot, from the shortness and gentle currents of Detroit river, St. Clair river, and the straits of Michilimackinack, exceed 35 feet. We may, therefore, assume 600 feet as the level of Lake Michigan. This would correspond very nearly with that of the Ohio river, between the mouths of Miami and Kentucky rivers. Illinois river, we will see, presents much more the aspect of a canal than that of a river, whilst the central table land we have reviewed, is so elevated, as to produce water courses, whose descent is rapid, and those flowing into Lake Erie all precipitated over falls before reaching their recipient. During the continuance of spring floods, loaded boats of large tonnage may be navigated from the rapids of Ohio, by that river, the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and through the Canadian sea to the cataract of Niagara, without meeting a single rapid; whilst the direct line between the extremes of this navigation, would pass over an elevated ridge. When due attention is paid to the real phenomena of the connected basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, the true causes

of the apparent anomalies we have noticed are developed. It is at once rendered apparent, that the true slope of the Ohio valley is nearly at right angles to the range of the Appalachian mountains, and that its lowest line of depression, is the channels of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Soil, climate, and productions.—The soil of this interesting section of the earth, it by no means so uniform as is generally supposed, though, taken as a whole, may be considered fertile. The alluvial bottoms of the streams, great and small, are generally a deep loam, exuberantly productive. This rich vegetable earth, in many places reaches the apex of the highest hills. Those hills present, however, great variety of soil; always clothed with timber, though often precipitous, rocky, and sterile. The extreme south-eastern part, from the sources of Alleghany to the most southern part of the valley in the state of Alabama, presents a mountainous or very broken hilly tract of country, upwards of 700 miles in length, with a mean width of about 100. The soil is on this region extremely varied, and as it contains at its extremities nearly the greatest contrast of latitude of the valley of which it forms a part, the vegetable productions, natural and artificial, are here also most varied. Very few timber trees, known on this continent between N. lat. 34 and 42 degrees, but which are here found. The most prominent and valuable species of which, are ten or twelve species of oak; hemlock, pine, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*; five or six species of hickory and walnut; three species of maple, one of which, the *Acer Saccharinum*, is amongst the most singular and valuable trees known on this globe; three or four species of ash, with an immense variety of useful trees and shrubs not enumerated. The Flora is also highly varied and elegant. Medicinal plants abound. Spring water is abundant and excellent.

Of naturalized plants, trees, and shrubs, the number and variety preclude a complete specification. Extending through eight degrees of latitude, and presenting considerable difference of level, the climates admit the cultivation of plants whose powers of resisting the inclemencies, or of profiting by the changes of seasons, are very different. The cereal graminæ—wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Indian corn or maize, is every where cultivated. Meadow grasses flourish best in an advance to the north. In the southern part, even where extensive settlements have been made, meadows are rare; but towards the northward, form a large part of rural economy. This observation, though in a more limited extent, may be applied to orchards, and even gardens. Where the crops become very valuable, horticulture is every where neglect-

ed, as are orchards, except in the vicinity of cities or large towns. In the region before us, below N lat. 36 30, cotton commences to be cultivated as a valuable crop. Some culture of this vegetable extends north of the assumed limit, but rather for domestic use than as an article of commerce. The quantity and quality of this vegetable is enhanced, soil and exposure being equal, in a very near ratio, with advance to the south. As we will have more occasion to dilate on this vegetable in the sequel of this article, it would, be irrelevant to touch farther on the subject in this place.

The orchard trees generally cultivated in the region before us, are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, &c.

The mineral treasures of this region compose a large share of its most valuable productions. Iron, salt, and mineral coal, are the most valuable and abundant. Iron ore is found in almost every section of this extensive line. The immense masses of mineral coal is very extensive: those near Pittsburgh are only the most abundant and best known. It is amongst the most remarkable features in the natural history of the United States, that from Onondago in the state of New York, to the south-west angle of Virginia, the earth appears in every place, at a certain depth, to afford water saturated with *muriate of soda* (common salt.) This indispensable mineral is found where, if wanting, it could not be obtained without very great expense. Salt is now made at Onondago in New York, Conemaugh in Pennsylvania, and on the Kenhawa and other places in Virginia;—all in the same range.

The Ohio river bounds the tract we have reviewed as far southward as the mouth of the Great Sandy. Here the former turns almost at right angles, and pursuing a course something north of west to the mouth of the Great Miami, again inflects about south-west by west to its junction with the Mississippi. This wide curve, in conjunction with a part of the Mississippi, bounds the great limestone expanse of Kentucky and West Tennessee. This latter region, though adjoining the former, presents features essentially different. The base of the Kentucky section appears to be in great part flötz or secondary limestone, the face of the earth becomes more monotonous; the rivers flow in many places in chasms, walled on both banks by precipices of limestone. Fresh water in many places, scarce. Minerals rare, if limestone is excepted. In point of climate and vegetable production, no very material difference appears between the contiguous parts of the two sections under review, except that which arises from

soil. In respect to extent and fertility, the soil of Kentucky and West Tennessee is generally productive, and in a variety of places highly fertile. Vegetables either indigenous or exotic, are very nearly similar, on both sections, on the same line of latitude, and of equal exposure and elevation. From a lower surface, cotton, and other tender vegetables, are cultivated farther north, near the Ohio, than towards the north-western ridges of the Appalachian mountains. The climate of both will be more amply noticed in the sequel of this article.

Respecting the north-western section of the Ohio valley, a few observations will suffice, after what has preceded respecting that of the south-east, and on the review of the whole valley in general. Similar latitudes present in great part similar climate, phenomena, and vegetable products. From the peculiar structure of the north-western section already delineated, it must be evident that mineral products are rare; and such is the fact. Iron ore is found, though not abundantly, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania, and north-east part of Ohio. Mineral coal abounds along the Ohio, and on some other streams, as far down the valley as Cincinnati, and might, it is probable, be obtained in other places, if the earth was perforated to sufficient depth. Indications of *muriate of soda*, and some trifling fragments of sulphate of lime (gypsum,) have been discovered, but neither to any considerable extent. In the far greater part, however, of this section of the Ohio valley, few or no indications of minerals appear. The flatness and peculiar structure of the two-thirds of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, preclude the exposure of mineral bodies, if such existed. It has been by the action of water in wearing deep channels in the earth's surface, that mineral bodies have in most cases, been exposed to human view and use.

In point of soil, climate, and vegetable production, the south-western section of the Ohio valley has been too highly coloured, though favourable in many respects to human residence. The range of country within one hundred miles of the Ohio river being broken into hill and dale, good wholesome water is abundant, but receding to the central table land, is in many places wanting. In most essential circumstances, as respects natural phenomena and human economy, strong analogies exist between the contiguous parts of the two great sections of Ohio valley, whilst their extremes present a total contrast. It would be mere repetition to dilate further, after what has

been given on this subject; the foregoing observation was made in order to draw the reader's attention to features so strongly traced, and illustrative of the subject on which we are treating. It has been too generally prevalent with authors, as well as travellers, to represent the Ohio valley as a monotonous surface, uniform in aspect, climate, and fertility; whilst, in all these respects, perhaps no equal region of the earth presents, in all these points, more marked or more abrupt contrasts, if some very mountainous tracts are excepted.

Valley of the Mississippi Proper.—Before entering upon the physical survey of the particular valley of the Mississippi, above its junction with Missouri, it is necessary to take a view of the entire stream which now designates the whole basin.

In our defective state of information, it is impracticable to determine which is the most remote branch of the Mississippi, nor is it perhaps an object of much consequence. The latitude and longitude of its source are also undefined. Authorities on that subject differ so much, that no great confidence is due to any. It is probable, that, like other rivers, no real certainty of the main source or latitude is attainable without extraordinary pains and skill. We may, however, assume N lat. 48° 0, and W lon. W C 18° 0, as the source of that great river. Its general course is about south-west 300 miles, to the mouth of the Corbeau, which comes in from the right. Below the Corbeau, the Mississippi assumes a south-eastern course of 200 miles to St. Anthony's falls, at the foot of which it receives the St. Peter's, a large tributary stream from the north-west. Below the mouth of St. Peter's, the Mississippi continues south-east 80 miles, and in that distance receives from the left of the St. Croix, Chippaway, and Black rivers. Between the two former occurs Lake Pepin, a mere dilatation of the river. After receiving Black river, the Mississippi curves more to the south, and 80 miles below the former receives from the left a large branch, the Ouisconsin. Thence again turning to south-east 100 miles, is joined by Rock river, a stream of considerable size, flowing from north-east to south-west, and rising near Lake Michigan. Below Rock river, the Mississippi turns to a little west of south, 100 miles, to its junction with the Lemoine river, a very considerable tributary stream from the north-west. One hundred and twenty miles in a south-eastern course, below the Lemoine, the Illinois unites with the Mississippi,

and 15 miles lower, the latter and Missouri form their junction. The entire length of the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, is by comparative estimates 995 miles. The country drained by this river is generally rather level than hilly, much of its surface prairie. Except towards its source, no lakes of any considerable consequence are found on any of its confluent. Its waters is tolerably limpid, and its current gentle. Though, from accidental circumstances, the Mississippi has gained the pre-eminence in giving name to the general recipient, it is nevertheless, a mere branch, and by no means the principal one, of Missouri. Below their junction, the united stream flows 198 miles south-east, where it receives an immense accession of water through the channel of Ohio; below which, the congregated mass turns a little west of south, and flows in that direction 316 miles, receives the White river, and 14 miles lower the Arkansaw; both from the right. The Yazoo enters from the left, 187 miles below the mouth of Arkansaw; and 211 miles below the mouth of Yazoo, the Mississippi receives its last tributary stream of consequence, the Red river, from the right. Two miles below Red river, the Atchafalaya flows out to the south. From the mouth of Arkansaw to the efflux of Atchafalaya, the general course of the Mississippi is nearly from north to south. Below the former, the latter assumes a south-east course, which it pursues 347 miles, to its final exit into the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of the Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri, is 1273 miles, by the windings of the stream. If one-third is added to its comparative length above Missouri, for its particular meanders, the result will give 1327 miles, which added to 1273, yields 2600 miles as the entire length of the Mississippi, following the bends.

Like all rivers of great length, the Mississippi is subject to an annual rise and fall. The periods of those floods are tolerably regular, but the quantity and elevation of the water differs continually, and often to many feet in two succeeding seasons. The river commences its swell generally in March, or the beginning of April. The increase of the water, at first rapid, gradually becomes more slow, until the supply beginning to exhaust, the volume commences its fall or decrease, which at Natchez, is in a long series of years, from the 15th to the 20th of June, and at New Orleans, in the first week in July. There is, however, in most years,

a lesser and earlier flood, which varies in time, much more than that of the spring and summer. In October, November, or December, this lesser flood intervenes generally, in the last days of December, and first of January. This lesser flood seldom rises so high as to overflow the banks, and it has been observed, that when the earlier flood is more than commonly high, that the later flood is in proportion, lower than common. The efflux of Plaquemine, is the common scale in the Delta of the excess and period of both floods.

The velocity of the current of the Mississippi has been greatly mistaken. Taking the motion of its swells, the only safe criterion, it is found that, below Ohio, the entire mass does not move as much as one mile per hour. The line of upper current moves more rapidly than the mass, but even the former does not move by any means with the rapidity usually supposed.

The depth of water in the Mississippi varies of course with the increase and decrease of its floods, but this difference of elevation is more perceptible above, than in the Delta. At Natchez, it is from 30 to 40 feet, at Lafourche about 23 feet, and at New Orleans about 9 feet. There is usually about 12 feet water on the bars of the North-east and South-west Passes, In the South and West Passes 9 feet, and in those of the North and Pass à la Loutre 8 feet. Above the passes, the river deepens to upwards of 100 feet. At New Orleans it is upwards of 120, and at the Lafourche 153 feet at high water. There is no place below the mouth of Ohio, where the channel is ever less than 12 feet in depth,

Valley of the Mississippi proper; above the mouth of the Missouri.—In point of area, the valley of the Mississippi proper is not so extensive as that of Ohio, the former only extending over a surface of 180,000 square miles. Its greatest length is from the sources of Mississippi river to the junction of that stream with the Missouri, 650 miles, and its greatest breadth from the sources of the Ouisconsin to those of Lemoine river, 350 miles.

Before proceeding farther, however, with the descriptive geographical detail, it may not be considered irrelevant, to review one of those great natural features of North America; without attention to which, no correct conception of its peculiar topography can be obtained. This feature is the great natural meadows, known by the name of Prairie. In a state of nature; with but very par-

tial exceptions, a dense forest covered all those parts of the continent of North America contained in the Atlantic slope; the lower part of the basin of St. Lawrence, below the head of Lake Erie, and two-thirds of that basin to its extreme north-western point; north of the St. Lawrence basin to the 55th degree of North lat.; four-fifths of the valley of Ohio; the residue of the continent east of the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico; and west of that stream from 50 to 100 miles. This enormous forest, one of the largest on the globe, remains yet nineteen parts in twenty;—the efforts of man having made but partial inroads on either its mass or extent. This great forest is bounded on its western limit by another region of much greater area, but with a very different character. The second may be strictly called the grassy section of the continent of North America, which, from all that is correctly known, stretches from the forest region indefinitely westward, and from the Gulf of Mexico, to the farthest Arctic limits of the continent. The two regions are not divided by a determinate limit. In passing from one to the other, the features respectively are so blended, that the change is in most places imperceptible; though in some instances extremely abrupt.

In general, the prairie region is less hilly, mountainous, or rocky, than that of the forest; but exceptions in both cases are frequent. Plains of great extent exist in the latter, and mountains of no trifling elevation and mass chequer the former section. We are now to approach the survey of regions in which prairie forms no small part of the entire surface, and will in the sequel reach others, where those seas of grass extend over almost the whole superficies.

The extreme northern source of the Mississippi, strange as it may appear, continues unknown. In Melish's map, it is laid down at Turtle lake, 47 45, North lat. whilst in Schoolcraft's map, lately published, the sources of that great river are extended to the Lakes Labeish and Turtle, both extending above North lat. 49: a discrepancy between these two authorities of course exists of 1 14 of lat. The nature of the country, indeed, renders precision on this point difficult, without extreme expense of labour and time. We will assume North lat. 48 as the source of this great river; its junction with Missouri being at North lat. 38 56, it flows consequently through nine degrees of latitude, within a trifling fraction. The length of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, is still less ac-

curately known than the position of its source, every authority differing from each other on the former subject. That nearly all estimates of its length are overrated, there are many weighty reasons to believe. Compared with the Ohio, on most maps, no essential difference appears, when the Alleghany is added to the latter. The actual length of the Ohio, by its meanders, we have shown to be 948 miles, that of the Alleghany is about 250; the two distances united amount to 1198, say 1200 miles. For a long period, the Ohio itself was estimated at 1188: more correct information corrected the error. On all maps, and from every information we have seen, the sinuosities of the Ohio are at least as great as that of the Mississippi; we may, therefore, without much risk of material error, give 1327 miles as the maximum length of the latter stream.

The confluent rivers of the Mississippi, advancing from its source along its right bank, are, Leech Lake river, Vermillion, Pine river, Riviere de Corbeau, Elk, Sac, and Crow rivers: these enter above the Falls of St. Anthony; below that point are, St. Peter's Upper Iowa, Turkey, Little Maquaque, Galena, Great Maquaque, Lower Iowa, Lemoine, and a few other streams of little note between the mouth of Lemoine and that of Missouri. From the left the Mississippi receives advancing from its source, Thornberry river, Round Lake river, Turtle, Portage river, Chevreuil, Prairie, Trout, Sandy Lake river, St. Francis, and Rum rivers. These streams enter above the falls of St. Anthony. Below that point are, St. Croix, Chipeway, Black, Prairie le Crosse, Ouisconsin, Sissinawa, Riviere au Fevre, Rock, Henderson's, and the Illinois. These streams are given, in most part, from the authority of Mr. Schoolcraft, and are also more minutely detailed, from the circumstances that the valley of the Mississippi proper is yet imperfectly known, of great importance in the geography of the United States, and that the source of intelligence is recent and respectable.

Mr. Schoolcraft estimates the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi at 1330 feet above the Atlantic. From comparison with our calculations respecting the descent of the Ohio, a very remarkable coincidence appears, though founded upon totally independent data.

The valley of the Mississippi, though contiguous to that of Ohio, exhibits an as-

pect essentially different. The sources of the latter we have found issuing from an elevated, mountainous, hilly, and broken country; those of the former, on the contrary, flow from an immense marshy plain, in great part devoid of timber. The humble elevation of the region from which the sources of the Mississippi are drawn, accounts for the adjacent country remaining in its primitive state, and fully corroborates the correctness of the theory assumed respecting the valley of Ohio.

One of the first observations which strikes the mind on a survey of this extensive tract, is, its general monotony. No chains of mountains of note; or even lofty hills, rise to vary the perspective. Some elevations there are towards the sources of the largest confluent, and a few solitary hills, dignified, for want of contrast, by the title of mountains. The Mississippi is traversed by several falls, such as those of Pecagama, about midway between Sandy and Winnepeg lakes, at North lat. 47° 30'; the Little Falls, at North lat. 45°; the Big Falls, below the mouth of the Sac river; and those of St. Anthony, at North lat. 44°, immediately above the mouth of St. Peter's river. The view of extensive prairies, when first seen, have an awful and imposing effect on the mind, but that impression is soon lost, and a dreary void obtrudes in its place. Many parts of the Mississippi banks are high, broken, and precipitous; but taken as a whole, this great valley presents few objects upon which those can dwell with interest who pass from the rich ever varying scenery of Ohio; particularly that of its banks and south-eastern slope.

Had the head waters of the Mississippi descended from a mountainous, or even a very high table land, similar to that from which flows the Ohio, with a slope of sufficient inclination, the general face of the country, drained by the former river, would have now assumed an aspect, similar to that from which flow the head waters of the latter. But in reality, though on a much larger scale, the Mississippi resembles those of the north-west slope of the Ohio valley, in the circumstance of flowing from a flat table land, and in gaining ascent and depth of channel in their progress towards their respective recipients. It is a feature peculiar perhaps to the Mississippi, that the country adjacent to its source and that near its final discharge, are in so great a degree similar in their general physiognomy. A difference of lat. of 19 degrees precludes much resem-

blance in vegetable stationary animal production. But according to Mr Schoolcraft, who visited its sources in the month of July, the migratory water fowl found there at that time of the year, are very nearly specifically the same found at its mouth in the months of December, January, February, and March. "It is also deserving of remark," says that writer, "that its sources lie in a region of almost continual winter, while it enters the ocean under the latitude of perpetual verdure."

Climate, Soil, and Production.—Extending through nine degrees of latitude, the change of climate in the valley of the Mississippi proper, is greater than found in any other valley in the basin of which it forms a part, except the more northern parts of that of Missouri. So defective is our information respecting the larger tributaries which enter the Mississippi above Missouri, that little more need be added respecting the Mississippi valley in general. Suffice to say, that in point of soil, vegetable and mineral productions, lead excepted, this valley is in every respect inferior to that of Ohio. The ordinary timber in similar latitudes are nearly the same in both valleys; but towards the sources of the Mississippi, pine, spruce, cedar, maple, and white birch are the prevalent timber trees. In fact, the far greater part of the upper, and much of the lower part of the valley, is composed of prairie, low swamp, or lakes. Much good alluvial land, particularly on the Illinois, borders the streams, but in no moderate proportion to what is found in the valley of Ohio.

In the lower part of the Mississippi valley the exotic vegetables cultivated are, in most part, the same found in our middle states generally. The climate being rather more severe in a given latitude in the Mississippi basin than on the south-east side of the Appalachian mountains, some small difference of vegetable location may exist, but not to any very great amount.

Towards the sources of the Mississippi, the wild rice (*zizania aquatica*) abounds in the swamps, and along the low margins of the rivers and lakes, and constitutes no small part of the food of the natives. Perhaps in an advanced state of society, this species of cerealia, which can be cultivated in places unsuitable to any other vegetable, may become the resource of civilized man, and under skilful culture attain a development similar to what has taken place with other grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. In fine, in the valley of the Mississippi, we find every object denoting our approach to the wide spreading waste on which we are now to enter.

Valley of Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi.—The Mississippi having

been first discovered, has by prescription given name to the whole basin; but the Missouri, above their junction, is a stream which has drained a country of more than 2½ times the extent of the valley of the former. The error is now without remedy; therefore, though of so much greater magnitude, must, in a geographical point of view, be considered a tributary stream to the Mississippi.

Missouri river rises in the Chippewan, or, as they are absurdly called, Rocky Mountains. What is by pre-eminence called Missouri, is not the main stream, if our maps are even tolerably correct. The Yellow Stone river is longer than its rival above their junction, and receives larger and longer tributary streams. Assuming, however, Jefferson's river as the extreme source of Missouri, the latter will rise at North lat. 44 20, West lon. from Washington City 35. The general course for about 120 miles is north-east, receiving in that distance several tributary streams. It thence turns north 120 miles, and about North lat. 46 20, is augmented by Dearborne's river from the north-west. It thence curves to the north-east 80 miles, to the entrance of Marias river from the north-west. Below its junction with the Marias river, the Missouri pursues an eastern course 150 miles, and thence a north-eastern course of 150 miles to the mouth of Yellow Stone river. Estimating the distance from its source, by either branch, along the streams the Missouri has flowed, at its junction with Yellow Stone river, more than 1000 miles, and has drained above 150,000 square miles of surface, mostly prairie. Its volume is here, perhaps, as wide and deep as at its junction with the Mississippi. After receiving the Yellow Stone, the Missouri curves first north-east, and thence south-east, 200 miles, to the Mandan villages, at North lat. 47 25. Between the mouth of Yellow Stone river and the Mandan villages, the volume of Missouri has gained its extreme north bend at North lat 48 20, and has, besides many lesser tributaries, received the Little Missouri from the right, flowing from south-west to north-east. Nearly opposite to the mouth of the latter, the Moose river branch of Assiniboin rises within less than one mile from the bank of the Missouri. At the Mandan villages, the Missouri turns directly south, and flows in that course through four degrees and twenty minutes of latitude, or near 300 miles. In this distance it has received a few unimportant tributaries from the left, and from the right the large streams of Cannon Ball, Wetarhoo, Sawarcarna, Chayenne, Teton, and White rivers. Below the mouth of the latter, the Missouri turns to the south-east, east, and south, 300 miles, to its junc-

tion with the La Platte, an immense body of water flowing from the west, and heading with the Arkansaw, Lewis's, and Yellow Stone rivers. In the latter course, the Missouri has also received from the left the Jacques, and Great and Little Sioux rivers. Below its junction with the Platte, the Missouri flows 200 miles south-east to the mouth of the Kanes river, a large tributary flowing from the west, and heading between the Arkansaw and Platte rivers. The Missouri has now gained nearly the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude, and turning to a little south of east 250 miles, joins its vast volume to that of the Mississippi, after an entire comparative course of 1870 miles, and particular course of about 3000 miles. Between the mouths of the Kanes and Mississippi rivers, the Osage, a large branch, enters Missouri from the south-west. The Osage is a considerable stream, rising in the angle between the Kanes, White, and Arkansaw rivers.

Our geographical knowledge of the various branches of Missouri, is still more limited than respecting the Mississippi. Of the main stream, as high as the Mandan villages, our notices are tolerably ample. Lewis and Clarke, Stoddard, Brackenridge, Bradbury, and others, have enlarged the public stock of information on this interesting topic: but with all that has yet been published, a feeble light has been thrown upon those immense regions.

The greatest length of the basin of Missouri is from the mouth of that stream to the head of Marias river, 1200 miles; its greatest breadth from the sources of the Platte to a few miles south-east of the Mandan villages, 700 miles. The outline is too vaguely known to admit precision, as to the area of this vast extent; it must, however, equal if not exceed 500,000 square miles, equal to 320,000,000 United States acres.

General Features.—Engrasping the whole valley of Missouri in one view, two remarkable features must command pre-eminence; the turbid muddy appearance of the water, and the very great difference in length and volume of the confluent streams from the right bank, when compared with those from the left bank of the main recipient. Whilst from the right, the Missouri receives such vast branches as the Yellow Stone, Chayenne, Quicourre, Platte, Kanes, and Osage; from the left, all the branches are of minor importance. This characteristic continues to distinguish the valley of the lower Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio; where, to the great volumes of the White, Arkansaw, and Red rivers, are opposed the very inferior streams of the Yazoo, Big Black, and Homochitto.

It would appear that the Mississippi basin is divided into two immense inclined planes, falling from the two opposing chains of

mountains, that of the Chippewan, and the Appalachian; and that the two planes are in a very near ratio to the respective magnitude and elevation of the chains from which they decline. The line of contact between those planes is formed by the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi, below the mouth of the former; and if we extend our views beyond the Mississippi basin, Lake Michigan is evidently the continuation of this line of depression to the north; whilst to the south-east, the rivers entering the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Appalachian inclusive, belong to the Appalachian plan; and to the south-west, all streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Rio Grande del Norte, or even to the Sumasinta, appertain to the plane of Chippewan.

But to return to our particular subject, that of the Missouri valley. It would be useless to give a list of the smaller rivers of this tract, the names of which are hardly known. A general outline is all that ought to be attempted. The Missouri valley is bounded on the west by the enormous chain of the Chippewan or Rocky mountains, from which flow the sources of the Missouri and most of its largest branches. The exact elevation of the Chippewan, or indeed any of its peaks within the domain of the United States, have never been determined, and the result made public. The general table land upon which those ridges rest must from the great length of the Missouri exceed 3000 feet; perhaps about 5000 feet would be a safe estimate for the general elevation of the whole chain, particular peaks excepted.

The Chippewan partakes with the adjacent country the character of nakedness, timber being rare and of stunted growth. Like the Appalachian, and most other American mountains, the Chippewan is formed in collateral ridges, with deep intervening valleys. The rivers rise in these valleys and pierce the ridges in their course. The sources of Missouri extend along the chain through near eight degrees of latitude, or upwards of 500 miles. In this region the main stream and most of its tributaries flow to north-east. The sources of Big Horn, a branch of the Yellow Stone river, rise at North lat. 41 30, whilst Marias river has its most northern source above North lat. 48 30. Some of the northern confluent of Missouri probably lie as far as North lat. 50°.

Missouri leaves the Chippewan by falling over continued ledges of rocks, in a distance of eighteen miles; after which, this overwhelming mass of water is augmented every few miles by large tributary waters, without falls or even shoals to its mouth. The channel is deep, and bounded by enormous precipices of rock. The immediate

margin of the streams only excepted, this almost interminable expanse is prairie, devoid of timber; and except the deserts of Arabia, no part of the earth presents an equal surface, less inviting to civilized man, than the far greater part of the valley of Missouri. Its asperities become more apparent as information respecting its real features expand. The general character of this extensive valley may be completed in few words; that, with some very partial exceptions, it is a wide and arid waste in summer, and over which, in winter, the piercing winds of the north sweep without impediment, and on which a dense civilized population can never exist.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—In so wide an extent a very great diversity of climate must necessarily exist. From the considerable elevation of some parts, northern position of others, and the open exposure of nearly the whole extent, the winters are extremely severe. The whole of the valley, a small part of the south-eastern extremity excepted, has an aspect and climate with a striking resemblance to the steppes of central Asia; and like those steppes, must for ever be thinly peopled.

With the exception of the alluvial banks of the streams, the soil is, as far as correct information has been obtained, dry, and sterile, which, added to the want of timber, and in many places, of great extent, water, settlement of an agricultural people is rendered not only difficult but impossible.

The state of Missouri, embracing about 63,000 square miles, it is probable, if the advantages of climate are superadded to soil, possesses one-fourth part of the productive surface of this entire valley.

Of the indigenous vegetables of the Missouri valley little can be said. Mr. Bradbury was the only naturalist of sufficient skill to investigate the subject of its botany, who ever reached the interior of the valley, as far as the Mandan villages, and his opportunities of observation were so limited as to preclude extensive research.

It is probable that the mineral treasures of this extensive valley may in some measure compensate for its many other disadvantages. Of the quantity of iron ore and mineral coal laid open to the day along the banks of Missouri, Mr. Bradbury expresses himself in raptures. So small a part has been examined, and that so hastily, even by Mr. Bradbury himself, that no conclusive deductions can be made on any branch of the natural history of the valley of Missouri at present.

Valley of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri.—We now approach what may be strictly designated as the tropical

region of the United States, though the entire surface of the section under review is not included under that government. The common recipient, the Mississippi, has been noticed under the head of that river in general; we may therefore observe, that the section under review extends in its greatest length from the mouth of the Mississippi to the sources of the Arkansas, 1400 miles: the greatest width of the valley is, from the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, 600 miles. The area of no section of the Mississippi basin can be determined with more difficulty than that under review. The sources and length of the two most considerable confluent remain uncertain to a very serious extent. In this article we have assumed 330,000 square miles, equal to 211,000,200 acres.

In respect to climate, the lower valley of the Mississippi extends from N lat. 29, that of the mouth of the Mississippi, to N lat. 42, the sources of the Arkansas river, or through 13 degrees of latitude, with a difference of elevation from the level of the Gulf of Mexico to at least 5000 feet. These extremes, when due allowance is made for the difference of elevation, amount to 28 degrees of latitude.

The principal confluent of this valley, which enter the main recipient from the right, are, commencing below the mouth of Missouri, Merrimack, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red river; those from the left are, commencing below the mouth of Ohio, Kaskampa, Redfoot, Obian, Chickisaw, Forked Deer, Yazoo, Big Black, Homochitto, and Buffalo rivers.

Features.—The lower valley of the Mississippi is the most diversified section of the United States. Every variety of landscape, every trait of natural physiognomy, and an exhaustless source of metallic and vegetable production is here found. This expanse is limited on the east by a dense forest, and on the west by the lofty but naked spines of the Chippewan mountains.

After receding about 100 miles from the banks of the Mississippi to the west, and in many places a less distance, prairies commence, which, gradually encroaching on the forests, finally spread one wide waste of grass, as on the higher branches of the general basin. The open plains of Arkansas and Red rivers, are merely a continuation of those of the valley of Missouri, and with similar features. Those immeasurable plains of grass seem destined to be, in all future, as they have been in all former ages, the empire of ruminant animals, such as the buffalo, deer, wild goat, or antelope, and wild sheep. Following this apparent law of nature, if those prairies should ever become the residence of civilized inhabitants—those inhabitants

must be herdsmen, and not cultivators of the earth. As far as settlements have been made on one side of this grassy desert by the Spanish Americans, and on the other by the people of the United States, in western Louisiana and elsewhere, effects have followed natural causes, and the traveller finds a rude habitation on the banks of a brook or river, with a small field or two, in which a little maize and sweet potatoes are cultivated; and from thence the eye ranges over a shoreless sea of grass, on which cattle and horses are seen grazing in all directions. This is not the fiction of a sportive imagination; it is a reality which the eye that directs the pen that records the fact hath seen innumerable times. And it is here noted as illustrative of how much man is influenced in his modes of existence, his manners, and political condition, by the soil, climate, and other natural phenomena around him; and to the operations of which, as he cannot control, must submit. And such is the flexibility of human nature, that what was necessity becomes by habit pleasure, and the mounted herdsmen of New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, would not change condition with any other people on earth. Free as the plains on which they rove are wide, these horsemen know no luxury beyond their herds, sigh for no distinction but that of managing their steeds with most adroitness.

Such is the germ of a people, which, in the short lapse of two centuries, will inhabit a surface more than equal to two-thirds of all Europe. The mind cannot detach itself from this truly interesting subject without reflecting, that, to the physical similitude between the deserts of Arabia and the steppes of central Asia, with the interminable plains of interior North America, a strong moral resemblance does, and ever must continue to exist of those the respective inhabitants of those distant regions.

To the many other features in common between the prairies of Red and Arkansas rivers, and the steppes of central Asia, is the prevalence of muriate of soda, (common salt) which, as has been observed, renders the water of those rivers brackish.

When we turn our eye to the entire surface of the valley under review, we find it divided into two very unequal portions. The grand recipient, the Mississippi, is seen rolling almost at one extremity; a narrow strip of land, with rivers of very small comparative magnitude, skirt its left bank. This confined border of about 500 miles in length, by a mean width of 50 miles, amounting to 25,000 square miles, is opposed by an extent of 305,000 square miles, watered by the great volumes of White, Arkansas, and Red rivers. Con-

sequently the valley is divided into two sections, the proportions of which exceed 16 to 1.

Next to the Mississippi itself, the Arkansas river would appear the most prominent object on this almost interminable landscape. When the Missouri is assumed as the principal stream, the Arkansas, in point of length, ranks as its second confluent, being longer than either the Plate, Mississippi Proper, or Ohio, which follow in order. The sources of the Arkansas remain unknown, to any precision, but are generally supposed to extend to north lat. 42, and west lon. from W C 34; the position of its mouth has long been sufficiently well known; it enters the Missouri at north lat. 33 56, and west lon. from W C 14 10. This stream, therefore, winds through upwards of eight degrees of latitude and twenty degrees of longitude. Its length, by comparative course, is about 1400 miles; but, by its meanders, must exceed 2000 miles.

The geography of the Arkansas has now become an object of the first importance, as its channel forms, from the 100th degree of longitude west of London, to its source, if those sources are south of north lat. 42, part of the limit between the United States and the Spanish dominions in America.

From the discoveries recently made by captain Long, the magnitude of the Arkansas has been hitherto underrated. A large body of water formerly made to enter Red river, is now found to flow into the Arkansas by the Canadian Fork. The Arkansas is more impeded by falls and cataracts, than any river of the great inclined plane we have noticed. Issuing from an elevated and mountainous region, the bed of this stream is unnavigable with large boats, except about 600 miles above its mouth. From thence it flows in a deep rapid channel of about six hundred yards wide, to its junction with the Mississippi. The particular tributary streams of the Arkansas remain in great part imperfectly known. This river now gives name to a territory of the United States, and in the lapse of a few years, will no doubt designate a state of the confederacy, similar to the Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi.

Next in magnitude of volume, and length of course to Arkansas, is Red river. Like its rival, Red river flows from that spine of mountains, which, ranging from Mexico northward, assumes local appellations in different places; in Mexico this chain retains the native Atzac name of Anahuac; near the sources of Red and Arkansas rivers, it is known as the mountains of New Mexico; and farther north as the Rocky mountains, or the Chippewan.

Great uncertainty reigns over the sources of Red river; but, if the information given by captain Long be correct, and it is enti-

tled to great credit, those waters which originate from north lat. 32 to 35 degrees, and west lon. from W C from 25 to 28 degrees, which in all our maps are represented as flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, by the Colorado, and other streams, on the contrary, are the sources of Red river. By comparative courses, this stream is about 1000 miles in length; but following it by its meanders, is probably 1500 miles.

Both the Arkansaw and Red river have their regular periodical inundations, similar to the Mississippi, and enter their recipient at the season of flood respectively, with an immense body of water, which in no small degree continues to supply that enormous mass of fluid which annually rolls over Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico. Arising from the saline and ochreous earths through which they flow, the waters of these two great rivers are in a considerable degree brackish; that of Red river so much so, that at Natchitoches, and from thence to its entrance into the Mississippi, cannot be used for either for drinking or for culinary purposes.

Red river enters the Mississippi at north lat. 31 1, and west lon. from W C 14 40.

The next confluent of the Mississippi, in point of magnitude, which enters from the right bank below the mouth of the Ohio, is White river. This latter river, though of greatly inferior length or volume to the two former, is of great importance from the extent of excellent land it drains. White river rises in the angle between Arkansaw and Osage rivers, and has its source mingled with those of both the latter, also with those of Merrimack and St. Francis. White river, after a comparative course of about 400 miles, falls into the Mississippi, a few miles above the mouth of the Arkansaw.

St. Francis and Merrimack would neither deserve particular notice amid the description of rivers such as we have been surveying, except as flowing from one of the most interesting metallic regions of this globe.

St. Francis rises in the counties of Washington and St. Genevieve, in the state of Missouri, and flowing south by comparative course 250 miles, enters the Mississippi on about hundred miles by water above the White river.

The Merrimack rises in the highlands between the sources of the St. Francis and those of the Gasconade, a branch of Missouri, flows east by comparative course one hundred miles, enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis.

It is unnecessary in this to notice the soil, climate, or productions of the lower Mississippi valley, as these subjects will come more appropriately under the respective heads of the states of Mississippi and Missouri. A reference is also made to the article of Mississippi state, as respects the

confluents of the Mississippi river, from its left bank, below the mouth of Ohio.

Summary.

	Square Miles.
Valley of Ohio - -	200,000
Do. Mississippi proper, -	180,000
Do. Missouri, -	500,000
Do. Lower Mississippi, -	330,000

Total area of the Mississippi Basin, - - - 1,310,000

We may here remark, that including the basin of Columbia, the Trans-Mississippian Territory of the United States amounts to 1,144,843 square miles, equal to 732,699,520 United States acres.

To close the survey of the Mississippi basin, it only remains to examine the general laws by which the annual floods of the Mississippi are regulated and determined. In order to elucidate this subject, it is necessary to combine under one view the entire surface of the basin. This investigation embraces one of the most important questions in physical geography; it is to examine one of the most stupendous operations of nature, performed on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the effect.

In our review of the valley of Ohio, 320.8 feet was given as the elevation of the waters at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers. From want of correct data as to the real length or general fall of its waters, no satisfactory calculation can be made as to the absolute elevation of the sources of Missouri. We have assumed in this article 3,000 feet as the probable height, above the respective oceans, of the sources of that stream. In an analysis similar to that on which we are engaged, relative elevation is one of the elements most necessary to a correct result. We may remark in this place, with sincere regret, that during all the time in which our citizens have visited the sources of Missouri, that the elevation of not one peak or pass has been determined and published. We have, however, some facts which enable us, by analogy, to approach an accurate estimate of the height of the sources of the Missouri. From the extreme cold, and from the late continuance of snow at North lat. 45 or 46°, we cannot suppose the base of the Chipewan mountains to be in that region less than 2,800 or 3,000 feet. At the first glance, when it is known the great length of the stream, from its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico to its remotest sources, so moderate an elevation of the latter may appear too limited; but 3,000 feet would demand very nearly a foot per mile, an enormous descent, much

more than double that ordinarily found in rivers. In the foregoing estimate, the absolute height of peaks, or even ridges, are not taken into account.

It has often excited astonishment in those who knew the extent, without duly attending to the structure of the Mississippi basin, that the entire Delta is not annually submerged. We now proceed to investigate the causes of the long continuance, and in common years, the moderate elevation of the Mississippi floods. Recurrence to a good map will render intelligible what is to follow, and obvious, that the peculiar structure and relative position of the respective valleys which compose this great basin, are the true causes which prolong the duration, and mitigate the height of the annual inundation.

In conducting this review, we may consider the basin subdivided into the four valleys already noticed; that of Ohio, Mississippi proper, Missouri, and Lower Mississippi. The relative extent of each has been determined, and the principal streams noticed. If we were to turn an attentive eye to a map of those four sections, and unaided by a single fact drawn from actual observation, it would follow from theory, from its more southern position, and from its length extending east and west, that the valley of the Lower Mississippi must first discharge its waters; the Ohio valley would follow; Upper Mississippi would succeed to Ohio; and lastly, would issue the discharge of Missouri, or largest subdivision of the basin; such are indeed the facts.

It would also be evident from inspection, that of every valley taken separately, nature opposes insurmountable obstacles to a simultaneous discharge. Red and Arkansaw rivers flow nearly parallel through 14 degrees of longitude, and yet in every year the discharge of the former precedes that of the latter nearly a month. Red river is the true North American Nile, though on a smaller scale. That title has been bestowed on the Mississippi with unparalleled absurdity. Except in the single circumstance of each protruding a Delta at their respective mouths, no two rivers could possibly present more contrasted features than does the Mississippi and Nile. In fact, except in one circumstance, very little resemblance exists even between the Nile and Red river: the Nile in common years has only one flood, Red river has often two; but the floods of the Nile are discharged by regular rise and as regular depression, which is eminently the case with Red river; a cir-

cumstance which, in a very striking manner, distinguishes both from the Mississippi, which rises and falls by pulsation, if such a term is admissible.

Near the north-west angle of Louisiana, a chain of lakes commences on both shores of Red river, which continue to skirt that stream upwards of 100 miles. The writer of this article examined these lakes, and found them to be evidently formed in the ancient channels and adjacent low grounds of considerable water-courses, the discharge of which into Red river, has been gradually impeded by a natural embankment, formed by the sediment brought down by that river. These lakes as they now exist, are from four or five, to thirty miles in length, and from one quarter to three miles wide, and are filled and emptied alternately, as the floods of Red river rise and fall: they are in fact real reservoirs, which in the rise of Red river receives great part of its surplus water, and as the river depresses discharge that surplus slowly, tending very greatly to mitigate the rapid emission of the Red river flood on the Delta. As far as the writer is informed, this feature is peculiar to Red river, and distinguishes that stream from every other.

Red river, like the Mississippi, has a flood in autumn; but what may be denominated the annual inundation of that river, reaches the Delta in February, and continues through March and April.

The efflux of Arkansaw uniformly succeeds that of Red river; but from the greater length of course, extent it drains, and also from the more northerly and mountainous country from which its remote sources are drawn, the volume of the former very greatly exceeds that of the latter; though from different causes, both rivers are alike in yielding their waters by a slow and regular discharge. The great mass of the flood of Arkansaw reaches the Delta in March and April, and is therefore simultaneous with the latter part of that of Red river. White river, in strictness, forms part of the Arkansaw tide, and flows out with the first flux of the latter stream.

We may here observe, that all the rivers of the Mississippi basin, above, North lat. 37, are liable to be annually frozen. The Mississippi, at St. Louis, is three years in five passable on the ice with loaded carriages, by the first week in January. The Ohio, in an equal latitude, is not so soon frozen, though the cold is equally intense on the latter, as on the former river. The causes are obvious which produce this apparent anomaly. The waters of the Mississippi,

flowing from high latitude, are cooled almost to the point of congelation, when they arrive at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri; whilst those of Ohio, in the latitude of St. Louis, flowing nearly from east to west, demand a longer exposure to frost to become frozen. The gradual melting of the ice and snow above the latitude assumed, that of 37, is another very controlling cause of the slow emission of the general flood.

The Ohio valley, from its compact form, greater comparative descent, and from the medium climate in which it is situated, emits its waters with more irregularity than any stream in the Mississippi basin. The Ohio tide of flood occurs from November until March, inclusive, though perhaps four years in five, this river yields the principal discharge in the latter month. The floods of this valley are more sudden in their rise, and more impetuous in their discharge, than that of any section of the Mississippi basin. The main tide of Ohio reaches the Delta in May. The various streams are, however, so relatively, placed, as to render a simultaneous discharge impossible. The effect, therefore, of this river, in producing an augmentation of the floods which inundate the Delta, is much lessened in its operation.

The Mississippi proper is still more disadvantageously situated, to admit a rapid emission of its waters than the Ohio. Flowing nearly in a north and south direction, and through so great a range as nine degrees of latitude, the more southern confluent must be very much exhausted before those towards the source are relieved from fetters of ice. The great body of the Mississippi tide is, however, coeval with that of Ohio.

It is the accumulation of the waters of the three valleys we have surveyed, and those of the Kanzas and Osage branches of the Missouri, which produce what is known as the annual Mississippi inundation. This flood, nine years in ten, reaches the highest point of its elevation at Natchez, between the 10th and 20th of June. Few instances occur in a long succession of years, in which the waters at that city have not commenced their depression by the first week of July. And yet, the heaviest mass afforded by the largest natural section, has not yet reached the Delta.

Powerful as are the causes which combine to prolong the discharge of the enormous body of waters contained in the three sections of the Mississippi basin we have examined, none contain such controlling impediments to an ag-

gregated and sudden emission, as does the Missouri valley above the Platte inclusive.

The Yellow Stone and Missouri spread their sources through seven degrees of latitude, and, assuming a general course of north east, unite their waters above North lat. 48°, turn to the east and south-east, and finally assume, at the Mandan villages, a southern course, after having flown through eleven degrees of longitude. The Platte pursues a general course from west to east, above North lat. 40°, and flows through 14 degrees of longitude. It must be obvious, from what has been shown in this article, or by inspection of a good map, that the higher branches of Missouri must remain frozen, long after those more southward have commenced their rise, and nearly as late as the period of high tide on the Delta. The mean motion of the entire mass of water, in any of the confluent of the Mississippi, does not much, if any, exceed one mile per hour; therefore, between three and four months are necessary for the passage of water from the extreme sources of the Missouri to the Delta of the Mississippi; consequently, though those waters commence their rise in May, they do not frequently reach the Delta until late in July, or early in August, of course at a period when the main spring and summer inundation is very greatly abated, and the water retired within the banks of the Mississippi river.

Though the period of flood is well known to the inhabitants of the Delta, and in common years can be calculated within a few days, such is the inequality of the seasons over the whole basin, that no length of experience gives much aid in estimating the probable elevation or quantity. In 1800, and in 1801, the waters of the Mississippi at Natchez did not attain the height of the banks.

The Delta commences at the mouth of Red River, or, more correctly, at the efflux of the Atchafalaya. At this place is a gorge, through which the overwhelming mass of surplus water is confined to within three miles; but by the channel of Atchafalaya, a very large quantity flows out to the right from the main stream, never again to return. One hundred and twenty miles lower, flows from the left, the Manchac or Iberville. Those two streams, the Atchafalaya and Iberville, bound the Delta, and below their efflux respectively, no water which flows from the Mississippi ever returns; nor are there any bodies of arable land, except upon the immediate banks of the water courses; all beyond, is either liable to annual overflow, or morass.

We have now included as much of general observation upon the Mississippi basin, as is compatible with the necessary brevity of this treatise, and will therefore conclude our review of that subject with a few reflections upon the Delta.

It is evident from either actual view or inspection on a map, that all the space I have designated as within the Delta must have been formed by alluvial deposit; but from that physical fact many conclusions have been drawn, unsupported by the laws of nature or the geographical physiogomy of the country.

It is a common belief that the Mississippi frequently changes its bed, and that it flows upon a comparative ridge. Neither of those opinions are correct; the bed of the Mississippi, like that of all rivers, is the deepest valley of the country through which it flows. As high up as the efflux of La Fourche it is 130 feet deep at low water, and 75 or 80 at Natchez. At New Orleans the depth exceeds one hundred feet. The deepest lakes, in the whole adjacent country, do not exceed 18 or 20 feet, and the very small depression of their surface below that of the Mississippi, shown by the tides, will leave the bottom of the river upwards of one hundred feet below that of any other water course or lake in the Delta. When the Mississippi is reduced to its lowest point of depression, water ceases to flow into the Atchafalaya, Iberville, and Plaquemine; and instances have occurred when the same circumstances took place with the Fourche; and yet, as I before remarked, at the very lowest stage of its depression the Mississippi water, even as high as La Fourche, is 120 feet deep; therefore to desert its channel, that great river must quit a bed of upwards of two thousand six hundred feet wide, and one hundred and twenty feet in depth below the lowest of its outlets, and about one hundred and forty feet below the general level of the Delta.

It remains for me to show the causes of the ordinary misconception, that the Mississippi does desert its channel. A glance of an eye upon a good map, will exhibit the sweeping bends of that great river. In an alluvial soil the current, where it strikes against one side of the river, wears away a portion of the bank, and deposits it upon the opposite shore. This enlarged section shows the nature of those currents, which are thrown by the points into the bends, or more correctly from the convex to the concave side of the stream. The consequence is that the decrement of the banks is

from the bends, and the increment to the points, or rather a little below. If by a large curve of the river two bends approach each other, the intervening isthmus or neck may be worn through by the current, and the river thrown into the new channel. This was the case in three places, since Louisiana was settled by the French; at the mouth of the Yazoo, at that of the Homochitto, and at Point Coupee. The latter name is derived from the circumstance. The former bed of the river, now lakes, have in every other respect except current, a perfect resemblance to the curves of the Mississippi. Besides those lakes, thus formed within the reach of history, several others exist near the Mississippi to attest the still more ancient revolutions of that stream. Such are, Lake Concordia, opposite Natchez; Lake St. John, a few miles above; Lake St. Joseph, opposite the mouth of the Big Black river; Lake Providence, opposite Stack Island; and Grand Lake, immediately above the north line of Louisiana, upon N lat. 33 0.

Of these eight lakes, all are on the right side, except one at the mouth of Yazoo, and one at that of the Homochitto, and all have, as I before observed, the most exact resemblance to sections of the Mississippi.

Receding from that stream beyond the limits of these, the other lakes, within or above the Delta, assume a totally different appearance, and have the irregular form of similar bodies of water in other places. Those near the present bed of the Mississippi, are monuments attesting the antiquity of that bed. Combining therefore, the depth of the main river, with the general features of the Delta, and other alluvial tracts above, the conclusion is inevitable, that this great river flows in a channel, from which, with the exceptions stated, its waters cannot find another outlet to their general recipient, more easily than any other given river, the Hudson, Delaware, or Susquehannah, for instance.

We must close these already lengthened observations on the Delta of the Mississippi, by a few general remarks upon that stream.

I have already expressed my opinion, that the velocity of the water of that river and of its confluent was overrated. I have formed that conclusion from actual observation, but it may be supported by collateral facts. If any vessel is put in motion, say a steam-boat, in stagnant water, and its rate of going ascertained, that rate must, as a matter of course, exactly counterbalance a current of equal rapidity. Therefore, if a steam-boat could move six miles per hour in still water, it would move one

mile per hour in a current having a velocity of five miles per hour. It is very commonly and very confidently asserted, that the Mississippi moves four or five miles per hour during the time of high water, and yet steam-boats are known to be propelled against its current three or four miles per hour. If these two motions are added together, we have nine, ten, or twelve miles per hour in still water for these vessels. I have been much in steam-boats in the most favourable situations, and when aided by wind, tide and steam, ten miles was the greatest distance I ever knew performed in one hour by any of these vessels. Six is I believe, in calm weather, and stagnant water, very nearly their mean rate of motion.

If this latter supposition is correct, and steam-boats are propelled up the Mississippi at the rate of four miles per hour, it will leave two miles per hour for the mean motion of the upper current or surface of the Mississippi river, coinciding very nearly with what I have before stated. This two miles per hour, must however, be considered as the velocity of the upper part of the volume of water, and is, I have no doubt, more than double that of the entire mass.

Mississippi, state of the United States, having the Mississippi and Pearl rivers on the west; the 35th degree of North lat. or the state of Tennessee, north; the state of Alabama on the east; and the Gulf of Mexico, and North lat. 31°, or Louisiana, on the south. The outlines of this state are :

Miles.

From the mouth of Pearl river along the Gulf of Mexico, to the south-west angle of Alabama, - - -	80
Along the western boundary of Alabama, to the north-west angle of that state, on the southern boundary of Tennessee, - - -	320
Thence west along the southern boundary of Tennessee, to the south-west angle of that state on the left bank of the Mississippi river, - - -	90
Thence down that stream to North lat. 31 0, - - -	530
Thence due east along North lat. 31 0, and the state of Louisiana, to the right bank of Pearl river, - - -	105
Thence down Pearl river, to the place of beginning, - - -	60

Having an entire outline of 1185

Area 45,760 square miles, equal to 29,286,400 acres. Extreme south, North lat. 30 8; extreme north, N. lat. 35 0. Length from south to north, 338 miles; mean width, about 135 miles.

The remarkable resemblance in form and

geographical position, between the states of Alabama and Mississippi, is obvious on a first glance on their connected maps. In addition to every other point of similitude, both have a prolongation towards the Gulf of Mexico, below North lat. 31 0, of nearly equal area and extent on that gulf.

Of the rivers of the state of Mississippi, that stream from which the name of the state is derived, claims the first rank.

The Mississippi washes the state from North lat. 31° to 35°, a distance, following the stream, of 530 miles. The features of the Mississippi have been so amply noticed under the preceding head, that no farther notice respecting it is necessary in this place.

Next in magnitude and importance amongst the rivers of this state, is the Pearl. This stream rises in the state, about North lat. 33 0, and flowing in a general course nearly south, flows into the Rigolets between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, at North lat. 30 10, after an entire comparative course of about 200 miles. From North lat. 31 0 to its mouth, the Pearl forms part of the boundary between the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.

The Pascagoula rises in the state of Mississippi, about North lat. 32 40, flows in a southern course to North lat. 30 20, falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of about 150 miles. The main branch of Pascagoula is known by the name of Chickasawhay, as far down as five miles south of North lat. 31 0, where it forms a junction with the north-west branch, the Leaf river, and from thence to the final discharge takes the name of Pascagoula.

Some streams, but of small note, enter the bay of St. Louis between the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers.

The sources of the Amite, Tickfaha, Tangipao, and Bogue Chito rivers are in the state of Mississippi.

Flowing into the Mississippi, are the Buffalo, Homochitto, Big Black, and Yazoo rivers. Of these latter streams, in point of magnitude, the first rank is due to the latter. This river has its source near the southern boundary of Tennessee, interlocking with the head waters of Tombigbee. The Yazoo enters the Mississippi at North lat. 32 30, after a comparative course of about 200 miles.

Big Black rises about North lat. 33 0, between the sources of the Pearl and the Yazoo, flows south-west 150 miles, and falls into the Mississippi at the Grand Gulf, North lat. 32 5.

Between the Big Black and Homochitto; the Mississippi river receives the water of Bayou Pierre, Coles creek, and St. Catherine creek; these creeks are comparatively small, but important from their position,

and the excellence of the land they drain. The city of Natchez, though so near the bank of the Mississippi, is situated on a branch of St. Catherine creek, which has its discharge 15 miles below.

The Homochitto river rises about 50 miles north-east from Natchez; flows south-west about 100 miles; enters the Mississippi at North lat. 31 12.

The Buffalo is rather a creek than a river, not having a course of more than 25 or 30 miles. This stream rises in Amite, and flows west through Wilkinson county, and falls into the Mississippi two miles above Loftus Heights.

The Tennessee river forms a part of the boundary of the state of Mississippi, from the mouth of Bear creek to the Tennessee line, at North lat. 35 0. about 20 miles, and ought consequently to be classed as one of the rivers of the state.

We have already observed, that the sources of the Tombigbee were in the state of Mississippi. The sources of Tombigbee rise near the Tennessee line, flow to the south-east, and enter the state of Alabama at about North lat. 33 30.

The state of Mississippi has a very confined and incommensurable sea coast, of 80 miles in extent. In this distance, the Pascagoula is the only inlet by which vessels of the smallest size can enter, and in that only schooners of small draught, at high water, can reach the junction of Chickisawhay and Leaf rivers. The Pearl admits no navigation worth mention; and the bay of St. Louis is a mere indentation of the coast, of no practical use in a commercial point of view.

The Mississippi river is the great harbour and outlet of the state.

The state of Mississippi is naturally divided into four grand divisions of soil. The islands in Lake Borgne, and the Gulf of Mexico; Pine Forest; Mississippi, and other river alluvion; and the Mississippi Bluffs.

Advancing from south to north, first occurs a chain of low sandy islands, lying about six or seven miles from the main shore; their names are, ranging from west to east, the group of the Malheureux (unfortunate) Islands; Mary Anne, Cat, Ship, Dog, Horn, and Petite Bois islands.

The opposing shore, once a part of West Florida, is a level pine forest to the water edge; constituting the second, and by far most extensive superficies of soil in the state. Receding from the shores of the gulf, inland, the face of the country imperceptibly swells into hills; and though no part of the state rises into elevations that can be designated mountains, much of its surface is extremely broken.

Next in extent to the Pine Forest land, is the range called the Mississippi Bluffs;

and lastly, the more confined, but greatly most valuable land, where found above annual overflow, river alluvion. Of these three latter divisions of soil in order.

As we have already observed, the Pine Forests reaches the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and we may add, extend in the intervals between the streams, to the northern extremity of the state. This species of soil, deriving its title from the principal timber it produces, in most places gradually mingles with the river alluvion, or Mississippi Bluffs, and produces an intermediate soil partaking of the qualities of both; and on which oak, ash, hickory, dogwood, sweet gum, and other trees, intermingling with the pine. This mixed soil and timber is known in the country by the name of interval land, and is often found very productive. The pine lands have hitherto been considered extremely sterile; how far future modes of culture, or artificial means, may tend to meliorate this species of soil, remains an undecided problem.

In the northern parts of the state of Mississippi, towards Tennessee, the pine woods are frequently interrupted by a species of prairie, or rather barrens, on which grow, shrub oak, and other dwarf bushes; but the soil continues to exhibit the unproductive character of that of the pine woods.

It would not be hazarding much, to estimate the extent of these barren tracts at two-thirds of the entire area of the state.

In all the length of the state of Mississippi, from North lat. 31° to 35°, a range of bluffs extend. These bluffs reach, and are washed by the Mississippi in a few places only. Immediately above North lat. 31 0, rises the highest of these bluffs, known by the name of Loftus Heights, which skirt the river four or five miles. A very large curve of the Mississippi, to the west, leaves an extensive overflowed tract along the right bank, as high as Ellis's Cliffs, where, by an eastern curve of the river, the bluffs are again washed by the stream; which is also the case at the city of Natchez. Above the latter place, the bluffs and river do not again come in contact below the Grand Gulf at the mouth of the Big Black river. The Bluffs again reach the stream at Walnut Hills, below the mouth of the Yazoo, and at the Chickisaw Bluffs, immediately at the north-west angle of the state.

These bluffs are the mere extension of the comparatively elevated surface of the state of Mississippi over the low grounds of the river of the same name.

When the waters are low, it is found that the bluffs are underlaid by a crude concrete of sand and pebbles, held in mass by an oxide of iron; the whole, no doubt, resting on a secondary base.

The elevation of the bluffs vary, but about 100 feet mean height would not be a serious departure from fact. They are cut into hills by the abrasion of water of the numerous streams which flow from the pine woods in the interior.

What renders these bluffs and hills objects of peculiar interest, is the quality of the soil, which is in almost all places good, and in many exuberantly fertile. Receding from the bluffs, the pine forests imperceptibly encroach, and in some places, at a more or less distance from the river, say in a direct line from fifteen to twenty miles, closes the productive border.

The foregoing limit is taken in general; many of the water-courses have fertile tracts on their banks, farther into the interior of the state; but the latter description of land belongs more particularly to river alluvion, than to the soil of the bluffs or hills.

The soil of the bluffs and hills is a rich loam, resting on clay; and digging wells has disclosed the fact, that the general substratum to the clay is loose sand.

The whole of this fine border of soil, in a state of nature, is covered with a very dense forest, with an underwood of reed cane, the *Arundo gigantea*, many species of vitis, smilax, and other climbers, and an infinite variety of more humble vegetable.

A mere list of the most prevalent timber trees will serve to demonstrate the fertility of this tract; these are,

Black oak, white oak, Spanish oak, black jack oak, willow oak, wild cherry, sweet gum, poplar, large laurel, beech, fagus pumila, here a tree often forty feet in height, and eight or ten inches in diameter; black locust, mulberry, persimon, honey locust, black gum, cotton wood, linden, mucilaginous elm, sassafras, sycamore, ash, black walnut, bitternut hickory, nutmeg hickory, and red flowering maple.

Of more humble trees and shrubs, and other vegetables, the following are most indicative of fertility of soil; papaw, dogwood, spicewood, Spanish mulberry, buckeye, poke, blackberry, muscadine, and reed cane.

It would swell this article to too great length, to give a mere list of the most interesting vegetable productions of the fine tract under review; the foregoing are inserted as illustrative of its natural fertility.

When compared with the entire area of the state, the productive tract before us is confined in extent; but when we turn our attention to the exotic vegetables which are, or can be produced within its limits, the intrinsic value of the land is rendered apparent.

Indigo, tobacco, and cotton, have in turn

been cultivated as staples, and produced in great abundance: the latter has for more than twenty-five years past superseded the two former, and will, in all human probability, continue the great staple of this part of the United States.

Much speculation has been made upon the quantity of cotton which is, or can be produced per acre, upon the bluff lands. The writer of this article, from some personal experience, will undertake to assume 250 pounds of clean cotton as about an average crop.

To cotton, indigo, and tobacco, may be added, as the exotic plants cultivated in the state of Mississippi, Indian corn, (zea maize,) oats; and, where the inhabitants choose, wheat may be produced; but the culture of that grain is seldom attempted. Most garden plants grow luxuriantly, though good gardens are rare. That species of potato, the tuberous rooted solanum, commonly called Irish potato, is cultivated, but does not succeed so well, either as to quantity or quality, as the same vegetable does farther northward. The sweet potato (*convolvus batatas* of Muhlenberg) is produced in the utmost abundance.

Of cultivated fruits, the principal are the apple, peach, and fig; the latter, below N lat. 32°, seems to flourish as if natural to the climate. The plum, nectarine, apricot, &c. are cultivated, but not extensively.

Like all the southern states of the United States, meadows cannot be correctly said to exist in the state of Mississippi.

Though the winters are in general mild, the seasons are extremely variable. Frequently frosts occur of sufficient severity to destroy cotton, indigo, tobacco, and other tender plants, as early as the first week in October; whilst, perhaps in the next season, the flowers of the same vegetables will be found blooming in December, and even in January, as was the case in 1805.

No winter, however, passes without frost, and very few without snow, at Natchez. In December, 1800, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fell to 12, five miles S of Natchez; and often since that period, the cold has been nearly, if not altogether, as intense. This casual severity prevents, to the utmost southern extremity of the state, the cultivation of either sugar cane or the orange tree; vegetables which are, in fact, confined in the Delta of the Mississippi to a latitude S of most parts of the state of Mississippi.

The bluff lands are followed by the river alluvion, which, though less in quantity, is still more productive, where above annual or casual overflow. From the bluffs confining, and of consequence causing the accumulation of the surplus water of the Mis-

Mississippi in the spring and summer, there exists less arable soil on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the state of that name, than on the right bank in Arkansas territory, and in Louisiana. Some very wealthy settlements on the left bank do, however exist, with a soil possessing the usual fertility of the Mississippi banks. The arable border varies from half a mile to 200 yards, and is every where terminated in the rear by overflowed grounds, submerged annually from one to ten or twelve feet.

The natural growth on the river arable border is, in general, sweet gum, different species of oak, ash, and hickory, hackberry, sycamore, &c. with an under-growth of reed cane, and below N lat. 31 30, the palmetto. In the overgrown swamps, the principal timber is cypress, tupelo, different species of oak and hickory, maple, sweet gum, and ash. On all other water-courses in the state, more or less alluvion occurs; but in all places is confined in extent, and on the streams in the interior, often merges into the interval land or pine forest.

Taken together, the bluff lands and river alluvion amount to about 5560 square miles, equal to 3,558,400 acres. The bluff lands extend from N lat. 31 to 35°, with more or less width, as the rivers intervene.

Confined as the two foregoing tracts of land are, when compared to the area of the state, of which they form a part, they nevertheless form, in the aggregate, the most extensive continuous tract of productive soil in the United States, S of N lat. 35°; and when its fertility and local advantages are taken into view, it is hazarding no violence to truth, to estimate this region as one of the most valuable in the United States.

The country near Natchez was settled by the French in 1718, and Fort Rosalie built on the bluff, within the now incorporated limits of that city. The first French colony was massacred by the savages, in 1729, and the country remained uninhabited by the whites many years afterwards.

In 1763, Natchez, then considered a part of West Florida, was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, who retained possession until 1781, when that place and all West Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Governor Bernardo Galvez; and, by the treaty of Paris, West Florida was confirmed to Spain. As the limits of the British and French colonies, and afterwards those between the British and Spanish colonies, had never been fixed, the Spanish authorities held Natchez and the adjacent country as an appendage of Florida until 1798, when the city and country were evacuated by the officers and troops of Spain, and the

United States' commissioners took full possession. In 1799, the line of demarkation was completed, and the boundary fixed, which now separates the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers.

April 7th, 1798, an act of Congress was passed, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to adjust the limits of the territory W of the Chatahouche river.

May 10th, an act was passed for the organization of a government, and the territory named "The Mississippi Territory."

June 9th, 1808, an act passed, admitting a delegate from the Mississippi Territory in Congress.

June 17th, the assent of Georgia demanded, for the formation of two states out of the Mississippi Territory. This demand was subsequently acceded to by Georgia.

January 21st, 1815, a petition from the legislature of the Mississippi Territory laid before Congress, praying admission into the Union on the same footing with the original states. A committee of Congress reported on this petition favourably, December, 1816.

A law was passed in consequence, March 1st, 1817, authorizing the call of a Convention, which was called, and met July, 1817, accepted the terms proposed by Congress, framed a constitution, August 15th, which was accepted by Congress in December following; and the state of Mississippi assumed her station as a member of the United States. Since the period of admission, no event of consequence, in a general view, has taken place in this state.

The appropriated and inhabited part of Mississippi, at the epoch of taking the last census, (1820) was subdivided into the following counties:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>To sq. mile.</i>
Adams,	12,073	480	26
Amite,	6,855	960	7
Claiborne,	5,963	380	12
Covington,	2,230	750	3
Franklin,	3,821	720	5
Greene,	1,445	1080	1½
Hancock,	1,594	900	1¾
Jackson,	1,682	1250	1
Jefferson,	6,822	560	12
Lawrence,	4,916	600	8
Marion,	3,116	830	3¼
Monroe,	2,721	600	4½
Perry,	2,037	900	2
Pike,	4,438	800	5½
Warren,	2,693	360	8 nearly.
Wilkinson,	9,718	609	10
Wayne,	3,323	950	3½
Total	75,448	12,720	5

The only parts of Mississippi on which an adequate comparative population has yet been formed, is confined to a strip of about 100 miles along the margin of the Mississippi river, and extending to about a mean of thirty miles wide inland. This will embrace all the five river counties, Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson, and the best peopled parts of Amite, and Franklin counties; and will include about 42,600 inhabitants, on this river section of the state, or about 14 to the square mile. Deducting 42,600, from 75,448, will leave 32,848, for the residue of that part of Mississippi included in the foregoing estimate. This exhibits a space of 9,720 square miles, inhabited by 32,848 persons, or a small excess above three to the square mile. The inhabited Mississippi river section of this state, lies between lat. 31 and 32 30 N. The inland, or more correctly south-eastern section, lies between lat. 30 10, and 31 52 N.

Cotton is the general staple.

By the census of 1820, the population of Mississippi was found composed of 42,176 whites, 32,814 slaves, and 458 coloured persons, and classed thus:

Engaged in Agriculture	-	22,033
do. in Manufactures	-	650
do. in Commerce	-	294

Mississippi was admitted into the Union, as a state, December, 1817.

Missouri River. See article *Mississippi River*; section. Valley of Missouri above its junction with the Mississippi.

Missouri State of, one of the United States, bounded north-east and south-east by the Mississippi river; south by the territory of Arkansas; and west and north by the western unappropriated territory of the United States, formerly a part of Louisiana.

The limits of Missouri are :

	<i>Miles.</i>
Beginning on the left bank of the Mississippi river at the mouth of Lemoine river, and thence down the former stream to where it is intersected by North lat 36°,	550
Thence due west, along North lat. 36°, to the right bank of St. Francis river,	50
Thence up St. Francis to a point where that river is intersected by North lat. 36 30,	50
Thence due west, along the territory of Arkansas, to a point where a meridian line, drawn from the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, will intersect North lat. 36 30,	200
Thence due north to a point, where a line extended due west from the Sac Village, on Lemoine river	

	<i>Miles.</i>
will intersect the west boundary,	273
Thence due east to the Lemoine river,	130
Thence down the Lemoine river to the place of beginning,	20
	<hr/> 1,272

Area within a trifling fraction of 63,000 square miles, equal to 40,320,000 acres. Mean length from north to south, 280 miles; mean breadth from east to west, 220 miles. Extreme south, North lat. 36°. Extreme north, North lat. 40 36.

Missouri, in point of extent, is the third state of the United States, and only falls below Virginia and Georgia.

Though part of this state is hilly, and some of the hills approach in elevation the dignity of mountains, yet strictly speaking, no mountains, either in detached grounds or chains, exist within the limits of the state.

For every object of human affairs, rivers are the most important features of an inland country, and few regions of the earth, of equal extent, can compare with Missouri in the magnitude, number, and navigable facilities of its rivers.

Of these, the first in order is the Mississippi and Missouri, both of which have been already to amply noticed in our description of the Mississippi basin, that no further account of them is necessary in this place,

The Lemoine river, though for a few miles forming part of the boundary, can scarcely be called a river of Missouri. The Osage, rising in the territory of Arkansas, and flowing north-east into the Missouri, is the most important confluent of that river in the state of Missouri. The Osage has its mouth near the centre of the state, where the future seat of government is intended to be placed. The Osage is a large navigable stream in all its length in the state, and waters soon excellent, and much good land.

Besides the foregoing large stream, the Missouri receives from the right below the mouth of the Kansas, Blue Water, Gasconade, and some smaller streams; and from the left, Grande, Charlaton, God-Woman's, Great Manitou, Otter, and Charette rivers. The Merrimack enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis, but has been noticed, as have been White and St. Francis rivers, which closes the list of the stream of the state of Missouri.

The position of Missouri is in a high degree favourable to commerce, popula-

tion, and wealth. Extending four and a half degrees of latitude, its temperature must vary considerably, if uninfluenced by any other cause than mere geographic extent. This is not, however, the case, as will soon appear.

In conducting this general survey, I have endeavoured, in a particular manner, to delineate those features which influence the meteorological phenomena, and the temperature of the seasons, and also to point out the great outlines of soil. In respect to Missouri, it will be necessary to deviate from the strict observance of the plan pursued in describing the state of Mississippi. Instead, therefore, of dividing the former state into its natural sections, in relation to soil, we will take each of its river districts by itself.

We have seen that the river Mississippi washes Missouri on its north-east and south-east frontier, 550 miles, following the meanders, though, by comparative course, the distance along the Mississippi would not exceed 350 miles. Though the mere banks of the Mississippi preserve a nearly uniform character in all their extent along the front of Missouri, yet, from difference of climate, the vegetable productions are very different at the two extremes. So much has already been said on the features and quality of the alluvial margins of the Mississippi, that it is needless to amplify on the subject.

Ascending the Mississippi from its mouth, no eminence is to be found on its western bank in a distance of upwards of 1000 miles. Twenty-eight miles above the junction of Mississippi and Ohio, occurs the first rocky bluff on the right bank. It is composed of an enormous projecting precipice of limestone, whose real height above the water, has never been very satisfactorily determined. This ledge is, no doubt, a continuation of the great limestone formation of the Ohio valley. In Missouri, it is a part of a ridge of hills which continues from this point westward, through the state, and ranges between the waters of Arkansaw, and those of Osage and Kanes rivers, perhaps to the Cheppewan mountains. This ridge divides Missouri into two very distinct climates. In the south-eastern part of the state, along the Mississippi river, the cotton plant is cultivated, though only for family use; as an object of commerce, it offers no great advantage: but, above the ridge in question, that plant ceases, and a region commences favourable to the production of the cereal gramma.

Near the Mississippi, below the lime-

stone ridge, the banks are in every respect similar to what they have been described in Louisiana. The rear lands, as far as the St. Francis, are analogous to grounds similarly placed, in all the distance from the limestone range to the sea marsh,

The St. Francis rises partly in the hills of the limestone ridge, and in part from the drain of the Mississippi. The north eastern branch of that stream appears to have been formed from an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, and to have contained a volume of water much larger than passes by its channel at present. The ordinary distance between the two rivers is about 50 miles, flowing nearly parallel from North lat. 37° to North lat. 34 30, where the St. Francis, by a gradual curve towards the lower part of its course, joins the Mississippi. The north-western branch rises near North lat. 38°, in a very hilly, broken, rocky, and barren tract of country. There are some good lands, but in no quantity commensurate with the extent drained by this river, whose whole length, by comparative course, is 250 miles, one half in Missouri, and the other in Arkansaw. Extensive settlements have been made on the sources of the St. Francis and its tributaries. According to the very respectable testimony of Mr. Schoolcraft, from personal observation, the country from which the western, or rather north-western sources of St. Francis flows, is primitive composed of granite gneiss, and other congenerate rocks; amongst which are situated one of the richest iron, and the most abundant lead mines on the globe. The geological notices of Mr. Schoolcraft deserve the utmost attention; because made by a professed mineralogist, and a man who visited the region to collect facts, and not to support any preconceived theory. This gentleman has been, it must be acknowledged, much too general on a fact so important as the existence of a primitive region west of the Mississippi, and so near that stream, He has, however, enriched our literature with by far the best account extant of the mineral resources of Missouri, and very correct, though brief notices of its soil and vegetable productions.

Black river, the north fork of White river, rises in the south-western part of Missouri, by a number of branches, of which Strawberry river, Spring river, and Currents river, are the principal. The sources of Black river are in the ridge of hills, or rather mountains, which has been already noticed. The base of country drained by Black river is calca-

reous, consequently the soil is very productive. The climate, as to temperature, is in no respect essentially different from that of St. Francis. The former, from superior elevation and more exemption from stagnant water, is no doubt much more salubrious than the latter. Like all calcareous regions, that of Black river affords some very large fountains of water, from one of which Spring river takes its name. The surface watered by Black river is about 8000 square miles. The timber is extremely large and varied. On the streams, cotton wood, different species of hickory, oak, and elm, prevail. The sugar maple is found, but the climate is rather too far south for the profitable extraction of its sap. The *liriodendron tulipifera* is also found in this section of country of an enormous growth. Oak is, however, the prevailing tree on the waters of Black river. Like Tennessee, and the southern parts of Kentucky, the vegetation of the southern section of Missouri partakes of the specific variety of the northern and southern extremity of the United States. Cotton is cultivated, but rather for domestic use than as a commercial, staple. The cereal gramina produce abundantly: though, on the verge of the prairie country, Black river drains a very dense forest. In fine, that part of Missouri, south of the ridge we have alluded to, and watered by St. Francis, Black, and Mississippi rivers, may be with propriety considered as naturally connected with the Arkansas basin, though politically included in Missouri. The ridge is generally clothed with pine, the soil sandy, and extremely sterile. It in fact divides the state into two unequal zones, of very different temperature.

The Merrimack rises near the centre of the state; has its source in the dividing ridge, though its course is nearly east along its northern slope. The length of the Merrimack is not above 120 miles, comparative course. Its sources are in a sterile pine forest, and most of its banks partake the character of the soil from which it flows. It is an unimportant stream in either a geographical or agricultural point of view, though in respect to mineral wealth, one of the most remarkable in the United States.

The mine tract, according to Mr. Schoolcraft, the best authority on the subject, extends in length from the head waters of St. Francis, in a north-west direction, to the Merrimack, a distance of seventy miles, and from the Mississippi in a south-west direction, to the Fourche à Courtois, a distance of about forty-five miles, and covering an area of 3150 square miles. The

same author remarks, that it is not in every section of it that lead is to be traced, and he describes the mineral character of the soil, rocks, and other fossil bodies of this tract, as subject to so much variety, as to render indications of ore difficult to reduce to any safe result. The aspect of the country is sterile, hilly, and in many places precipitous. Many highland barrens, level but sterile, checker the mine district. The soil in general is a reddish coloured, hard, stiff clay, admixed with much siliceous gravel. Nodules of iron-ore and pyrites are frequent. The mineral hills are covered in most places by a stunted growth of oaks, principally the post oak, the *quercus obtusiloba* of Michaux. A line of pine separates the sources of St. Francis from those of Merrimack, and passes through the mine tract in a direction from north-west to south-east. Though in general the soil of this tract is unproductive, the banks of some of its streams are very favourable exceptions. This fact is elucidated by the forest trees found on this alluvial soil; which are, sycamore, elm, cotton-wood, walnut, maple, buckeye, hackberry, ash, papaw, spicewood, and other trees and shrubbery, indicative of fertile land. Mr. Schoolcraft mentions a fact, of which, from the accompany remarks, he seems not to have understood the cause. He observes, that around many of the mines, the earth, thrown out and raised from great depths, produces trees and shrubs which are not peculiar to the surface, and instances the cotton-wood, or poplar, and beech-grapes, the *vitis riparia*, I presume. He states, that he frequently saw those vegetables growing near old diggings, where the earth had been raised thirty or forty feet, and where, previous to those diggings, no such trees or vines existed. It is well known to botanists, that the seeds of many, perhaps most plants, if buried at great depths in the earth, will retain their vegetable organization for countless ages. The indestructibility of the seeds of plants is, indeed, one of the most curious subjects of philosophical reflection and research. Mr. Schoolcraft ascribes the cause of the phenomenon to that opprobrium of science, equivocal generation: a supposition at variance with all the laws of analogy, as applied to organized beings. The fact proves unequivocally, that the country has undergone great changes in its external crust, since the vegetables cited deposited their seeds in the soil, now covered by extraneous and very different bodies.

Here, as in every other place where silica forms a large part of the soil, the spring water is clear, cool, and of course wholesome; and being exempt from the causes that produce disease, stagnant water and decaying vegetables, the mine country

is possessed of an atmosphere of the utmost salubrity.

The change of climate between the region watered by Black and St. Francis rivers, and that by Merrimack, is apparent in the vegetables cultivated by the inhabitants of each. On the Merrimack, wheat succeeds extremely well, a fact nowhere perceptible south of the dividing ridge. Wheat, and indeed all the cerealia, may be, it is true, cultivated even in Louisiana; but below the 38th degree of north latitude, wheat, rye, and barley, evince that they are removed from their congenial climates; and in no part of North America, except some of the table land of the great spine of Analinac, or Chippewan, where elevation compensates advance towards or into the tropics, does the cereal gramina, except maize, attain the full development of their growth. And even maize, in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, does not by any means attain the rich and abundant produce of that grain, as in the Mississippi basin, above North lat. 35 O. The same remark applies in a striking manner to the apple. This most valuable of all tree fruits deteriorates about the same latitude with wheat. The apple, west of the Mississippi, first grows to advantage above the mine district. The peach-tree finds its most congenial air about North lat. 38 O, though it is a fruit possessing in the United States a much wider range than the apple.

The Osage rises about North lat. 37 O, West long. from W C 21 O, and flows east a little north, having a comparative course of 400 miles, one-third of which is in Missouri. This river rises in the great western prairies, and, like every stream of that region, exhibits some very productive, and a large proportion of sterile land. Its meanders are in the lower part of its course very winding, consequently it contains much alluvial soil in proportion to its length, estimated comparatively.

The banks of the Missouri and Mississippi are uniformly in a high degree productive, and contain perhaps one-third of all the valuable arable land of the state. The right shore of the Mississippi is, from Tewapaty bottom to the mouth of the Missouri, in most places, an enormous limestone wall. This distance is about 170 miles. This limestone is merely the buttress of the underlying strata of the interior country. The Mississippi flows in a deep channel, whose sides are elevated near 200 feet above its highest surface. Those precipitous banks are continued in the Missouri. The rich alluvial bottoms are at the base of this limestone precipice, and no doubt derive much of their fertility from the calcareous debris that the abrasion of the waters, in past ages, have worn away and deposited below.

About one-third part of Missouri lies north of Missouri river, and west of Mississippi river. This, in point of soil, is much the best part of the state. It is more uniformly fertile, though less diversified in surface, than the section south of Missouri, and south-west of the Mississippi river. The northern section is also much chequered by small rivers, which generally flow south into Missouri, and though mostly forest land, some extensive and very productive prairies occur. South of Missouri, there exists no medium between the best and worst lands, and similar to all those parts of the United States below the Missouri, and west of the Mississippi, the good soil extends in lines mostly upon the alluvial banks of rivers, or along the margin of prairies, and, consequently, can never admit a dense and scattered population. This is not so much the case with the northern section; the farms will assume in that quarter something of the promiscuous extension over the face of the country, which is characteristic of settlements in the northern and eastern states.

Taken as a whole, Missouri, like most new countries in the United States, has been, as a body of arable land, greatly overrated. As a commercial position, if due allowance is made for its internal situation, the value of this section of our country has never yet been duly appreciated. The truly astonishing assemblage of rivers, which seem to have sought a common centre of union, would indicate St. Louis, or some other place in its vicinity, as the future *entrepot* between widely extended, and far distant portions of our empire. If the pursuits of mankind, and their individual means of subsistence, were exclusively agricultural, Missouri could never, in proportion to territorial extent, possess a population equally dense with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois; but in the complex admixture of employment, and the illimitable transmission of the products of human labour, arising from the improvement of modern manners and arts, population does not depend for its entire subsistence upon the quality of the soil inhabited by any portion of mankind. Commerce and the plastic arts demand, perhaps, as many hands as agriculture. There is, indeed, no employment of human labour, where so great a surplus is produced as that of agriculture; and none, in which the industry of a few will so effectually supply the wants of many. It is for this reason that the density of population must, particularly in such places as Missouri, depend as much, if not more, upon commercial, mining, and manufacturing pursuits, as upon the operations or resources of agriculture. In addition to the apparently inexhaustible stores of lead

ore, some of the most abundant iron mines in the world exist on the Missouri river, and in the interior of the state. In Washington county, Belvue settlement, in addition to lead, says Mr. Schoolcraft, "in the richness of the ore, and extent of the beds or mines, it is no where paralleled. The most noted plane is the iron mountain, where the ore is piled in such enormous masses, as to constitute the entire southern extremity of a lofty ridge, which is elevated 500 or 600 feet above the plain." Water power to work this mass abounds in all directions. It is, however, only one of a number of mines of this really most precious of all metallic bodies, which lie scattered over the sources of St. Francis and Merrimack rivers.

In the same vicinity, and in fact over the entire lead tract, ores of zinc abound, a very interesting fact in the mineralogy of Missouri. Zinc is, when it can be cheaply procured, one of the most useful metals, answering nearly all the purposes, without the destructive qualities of copper. Zinc has been hitherto considered a scarce ore, and should it be found in large bodies in the Mississippi basin, will add a very important article to the resources of that fine region.

The most singular circumstance in the mineralogical history of the interior of North America, is the abundance and extent of the stores of muriate of soda, common salt. Amongst the revolutions effected in the last forty years on the condition of society, there is none more salutary to private convenience than the change in the price of salt in the interior of this continent. I remember when the supply for West Pennsylvania and West Virginia was procured by transportation from the Atlantic slope. At a period when money was at least 100 per cent. above its present value, salt cost in those places five dollars per bushel, at a *minimum* price. It is now manufactured in a great variety of places, where the face of the earth gave few indications of its existence.

There is good reason to believe, that at certain depths, the whole basin of the Mississippi is saturated with salt water; a fact which combined with the abundant existence of limpid fresh water at the surface, is highly consolatory.

Where muriate of soda prevails to such excess, as in some parts of the Spanish internal provinces, the earth becomes uninhabitable, cold, and sterile. This is also the case with part of central Asia. In Europe, salt is procured generally from the sea, or found in substance in mines, as at Guadaloupe in Spain, and more particularly Wieliczka, near Cracow, in Austrian Poland. In North America, this mineral has not been found in solid imbedded masses, though no reasonable doubt can be enter-

tained, but that the bowels of the earth must contain prodigious bodies of that fossil in its crystallized state, in places where it is so very extensively held in solution by water. It may be safely expected, that in some future day, muriate of Soda will be quarried in the Mississippi basin, as in Spain and Poland.

Coal has been mentioned amongst the mineral products of Missouri; but I am unacquainted with any extensive body of that fossil yet brought into use in that state. Mr. Bradbury speaks with enthusiasm of the enormous strata of both coals and iron, which lines many parts of the banks of Missouri; but the coal spoken of by this author is generally above the limits of Missouri.

Many other mineral substances of less value have been discovered in Missouri; but so much of the area of the state remains unsettled, that its mineral and vegetable wealth have only commenced their developement. From what is known much may be expected; few sections of the earth, of equal superficies, and of so recent civilized colonization, have exhibited so rich a variety of mineral resources as southern Missouri.

This state is in a peculiar degree remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the forest and meadow or prairie sections of North America. That enormous forest, which may be remarked as covering the entire Atlantic slope, nine-tenths of St. Lawrence basin, all the basins of Appalachicola and Mobile, and the Delta of the Mississippi, and most parts of the left side of its basin, reaches into Missouri, and covers nearly all its southern and south-eastern sections. This great body of woods is indented in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by a protrusion of the prairies, which expand, advancing south-west, and range through Missouri south of Missouri river. On the west border of that state, on the Osage, and near the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the prairies usurp much the greater share of the surface of the whole country. Lines of woodland follow the streams, leaving the intermediate spaces open plains. Those lines of timbered ground gradually become more attenuated westward, until nearly one unbroken waste spreads over hundreds of miles. The peninsula between Missouri and Mississippi rivers, though not so naked of timber as are the sources of Arkansas, Kansas, and Platte rivers, yet immense prairies occur on the former region also. Over an extent much more than equal to the inhabited parts of the United States and Canada, the winds of the North, west, and south-west breathe over Missouri, without much impediment from mountains, hills, or forest. It will be seen in the sequel, that

from this exposure arises the peculiarly, variable and cold climate, which prevails near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. If due attention is paid to the physiognomy of the adjacent regions, it will at once be seen, that the surface of Missouri is in a peculiar manner liable to extraneous influence. To the south-west, for upwards of twelve hundred miles, expands an open desert. To the west, as known, the extension of the same desert leaves the earth a void. To the north-west, a two-fold cause superinduces a flux of cold air over Missouri. The openness of the immense regions in that direction, and the constant volumes of cold, and often frozen water, brought down by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is from these combined causes that such excessive changes are felt, and inequalities of seasons experienced, to extremes scarcely known in any other spot on this planet. It is from this complicated climate, that in N lat. 38 30, the rivers are frozen, four years in in five, before the end of December. Another phenomenon has been observed in Missouri, which in a striking manner distinguishes its seasons from those of Louisiana or the Atlantic slope; that is, the much less moisture in the atmosphere of the former. Though frosts are so rigorous at St. Louis as to render the Mississippi passable on the ice before the beginning of January in ordinary seasons, yet deep snow or drenching rains are uncommon. The air is commonly dry, cold, and elastic. In reality the position of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, are singularly worthy of philosophic attention. A dense forest covers all the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, and those of its confluent. On the east side of that vast recipient, we have seen this forest only terminated by the Atlantic ocean. On the west, it is followed by the prairies or desert we have noticed. Moisture is as remarkably abundant in the forest tracts, as it is wanting in that of the prairies. The natural consequence of the position of places, on the confluence of two regions whose meteorological constitutions are so essentially different, is an exposure to the extremes of both, following the current of air. This is, in an extraordinary degree, the case with Louisiana, where two successive seasons may differ so much as one to present an almost constant deluge of rain, and the other scarcely affording a single shower. Ascending the Mississippi, the quantity of rain becomes less in a given time, at least as far north as 42°.

A remark may be made in place, that what may be designated the rainy and dry seasons, are not confined to the tropics. Rain and snow are mere relative terms; therefore, in the United States, the rainy

and dry seasons are nearly as regular in their succession and periods, as similar seasons are within the tropics. The difference is—rather in the quantity, than in the times of rain and fair weather. To this theory, Louisiana is the most remarkable exception; and when viewed in connexion with the adjacent and distant regions, the causes of the aberrations of the seasons of that state, are at once to be conceived, and clearly understood. It ought, however, to be recollected, that we are now making a natural and not a political survey; therefore, in specifying Louisiana, the Delta of Mississippi and contiguous places are meant. It is when making such expensive surveys, and elucidating the phenomena of nature on so large a scale, that the full value of maps can be fully appreciated. Without maps, no enlarged views of the laws of meteorology could ever be formed by any exertion of the human intellects; and it is from neglect of such comprehensive combinations, that so many crude notions on particular climates pass current.

The climate of Missouri is consequently liable to great extremes of heat and cold. The winters of St. Louis are severe; the Mississippi, in ordinary seasons, being frozen before the end of December. The illimitable plains to the south west and west of the state, leave an open vent to the winds, and superinduce a much greater severity of cold in a given latitude than on the Atlantic coast.

The seasons of Missouri partake of the unsteady character of the climate of the Mississippi basin, and indeed of the continent of North America in general. No two seasons in succession have much resemblance to each other. The occurrence of first frost in autumn, the last in spring, or the quantity and times of rain and snow in winter, are equally uncertain.

In one respect, the climate of Missouri differs essentially from that on the Atlantic slope in similar latitudes: as we before observed, less moisture falls on the former than on the latter, either as rain or snow. This circumstance has misled many as to the real nature of the climate of Missouri, and has given to it a character of mildness, the reverse of the fact.

The productions of Missouri have been noticed, both vegetable and metallic. We may merely add, that the vegetables usually cultivated, are those found in the middle states generally.

In metallic and other fossil substances, Missouri is perhaps the richest region in the United States. The following catalogue, given by Mr. Schoolcraft, yields a result, which strongly illustrates the mineral wealth of that state, where most of these substances are found.

Metallic Substances.—Native iron, red oxyd of iron, iron sand, native magnit, argillaceous oxyd of iron, micaceous oxyd of iron, iron pyrites, brown hematite, sulphuret of zinc, sulphate of zinc, sulphuret of lead, granular sulphuret of lead, earthy oxyd of lead, carbonate of lead, sulphuret of antimony, black oxyd of manganese, native copper, sulphate of copper.

Saline Substances.—Nitrate of potash, muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, native alum.

Inflammable and Miscellaneous Substances.—Sulphur, stone-coal, pumice, madre-pore, graphite.

Earthy Substances.—Chalk, flint, hornestone, rock-crystal, novaculite, common quartz, citrine, radiated quartz, red ferruginous quartz, granular quartz, tabular quartz, hoary quartz, steatite, mica, chalcidony, reddle, yellow earth, opalized wood, agaric mineral, plastic white clay, fuller's earth, stalactite, stalagmite, pudding stone, opal, jasper, agatized wood, carnelian, sulphate of lime, feldspar, calcareous spar, basanite, buhrstone, onyx agate, greenstone porphyry, schorl, ochre, shale.

To the above may be added carbonate of lime, in form of limestone, and marble.

The lead mines of Missouri are principally in the county of Washington, but there are also diggings in St. Genevieve, Madison and Jefferson counties.

The ore is that species called galena, by mineralogists; the sulphuret of lead, of chemistry. The ore yields about 80 per cent. pure lead. The mass seems inexhaustible, but very irregularly disposed, the veins having no stratification, but branch through the other substances in every direction, and of an indefinite thickness. Taken as a whole, the lead district of the state of Missouri is the richest in the production of that metal of any ever discovered.

The lead mines of the state of Missouri deserve some historical notice, from their immensity and national importance.

The West Company was formed by letters patent under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, during the minority of the King of France, Louis XV.; dated the 23d of August, 1717, and enregistered the 6th of September following.

Under this company, came out to Louisiana in 1719, Philip Francis Renault, son of Philip Renault, a noted ironfounder at Consobre, near Manberge, in France.

In 1720, Renault and one of his associates, a M. Lamotte, discovered the respective mines which bear their names.

Renault worked the mines extensively, but was in the end obliged to abandon the undertaking, from some fiscal arrangements in France, and returned to his native coun-

try in 1742. From that period until 1797, or during the long period of 55 years, no attempts of any consequence were made to smelt lead in these neglected mines.

In 1797, a Moses Austin, Esq. from Wythe county in Virginia, made a journey to the lead mines in Louisiana, and obtained a patent from the Spanish authorities for one league square, in consideration of erecting a reverberatory furnace. This work was commenced in 1798. Mr. Austin sunk the first regular shaft for raising the ore.

In 1799, this gentleman erected a shot tower, and made shot of approved quality. The latter work was erected under the superintendence of Elias Bates. Since the foregoing period, the lead mines have continued to attract public attention, and have been extensively worked. When Mr. Schoolcraft visited this tract in 1818, he enumerated forty-five diggings.

What is now the state of Missouri formed a part of Louisiana, and has underwent the political revolutions of that country, and was amongst the first parts that the French discovered. In 1674, two missionaries, by the names of Jolliet and Marquette, entered the Mississippi by the route of Ouisconsin, descended the former stream to the Arkansas, and returned to Canada by the Illinois. The country was visited by M. de la Salle in 1683. Some settlements were made soon after in the respective regions now comprised in the state of Illinois and territory of Arkansas, but none in any part now within the state of Missouri.

In 1762, all Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, and possession taken in 1769.

Upper Louisiana, now state of Missouri, began to be peopled about 1760. The attempt of settlement at the mines by Renault, and its failure, we have seen. In 1762, the present town of St. Louis was commenced, since which period settlements have gradually, but during the existence of the Spanish government, slowly advanced. In 1803, this country, with all Louisiana, was ceded to the United States; and, early in 1804, was taken possession of by Major Amos Stoddard.

Louisiana was divided into two territories, that of Orleans below N lat. 31°, and Louisiana, containing the residue of that country. New Orleans continued the capital of Orleans, and St. Louis of Louisiana.

In 1810, the then territory of Louisiana contained 20,485 inhabitants, of which 3011 were slaves.

In 1812, when the territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana, Louisiana territory was changed to the territory of Missouri; and, on the fourth of January, 1813, Mr. Edward Hemstead took his

seat in Congress, as delegate. April 3d, 1818, the bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a state received the second reading, and was committed.

On the bill being brought up for a third reading, its passage was opposed, unless under condition of prohibiting the introduction of negro slaves. This opposition defeated the bill in the session of 1818-19, and in the session of 1819-20, both of which, particularly the latter, was in great part consumed in debates on the subject.

In the former session, March 5th, 1820, an act was passed permitting the people of Missouri to elect a convention, which was empowered to frame a constitution, and adopt such name as they should choose; and under such constitution, when approved by Congress, such a state to become one of the United States, with all the rights and immunities appertaining to the original states.

The convention of Missouri met at St. Louis, — 1820, and formed a constitution, which was presented to Congress for approval, at the opening of the session of 1820-21. A clause in the constitution, excluding from the state free negroes and people of colour, gave rise to a long and violent debate in both houses, which eventuated in a resolution of Congress, dated March 3d, 1821, in the following terms:

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union, shall be considered as complete.”

The legislature of Missouri, on the 26th of June, 1821, passed an act of accession to the conditions contained in the foregoing

resolution of Congress, and transmitted the act to the President of the United States, who, on the 10th day of August, 1821, issued his proclamation pursuant to the tenor of the resolution of Congress, and the accession of the legislature of Missouri to its provisions, and Missouri became a state of the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to trace the line, which, by the act of admission of Missouri, bounds the slave holding from the non-slave holding states and territories that have been, or may be formed beyond the Mississippi. Beginning on the right bank of that stream, at the mouth of Ohio, and following the boundaries of the state of Missouri up the Mississippi and Lemoine rivers, and thence to the SW angle of Missouri, on the N boundary of the Arkansas territory, at N lat. 36 30; and thence due west to the frontier line between the United States and Spain.

Civil and political subdivisions of Missouri, with the result of the census of 1820, annexed.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>To sq. mile.</i>
Cape Girardeau,	5,968	1200	5
Cooper,	6,959	17000	1-3
Franklin,	2,379	1170	2
Jefferson,	1,835	650	3
Howard,	13,426	11450	1 1-2
Madison,	2,047	4940	4-10
Montgomery,	4,075	1800	1 3-4
New Madrid,	2,296	1800	1 1-3
Lincoln,	1,662	2100	3-4
Pike,	3,747	5000	3-4
St. Charles,	3,970	400	10 nearly.
St. Genevieve,	4,962	1050	5 nearly.
St. Lewis,	10,049	600	16 3-4
Washington,	2,769	2960	1 nearly.
Wayne,	1,443	10750	1-10
		66,586	62870
			1 1-2

The extent and relative population of Missouri, can be only vaguely calculated, as the outlines and respective area of the counties remain unascertained to any approach to accuracy. The foregoing table will exhibit, however, the general extent, it is presumed, sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes.

The lines of settlement in Missouri run chiefly along or near the water courses, and if the one-tenth part of the entire area is assumed for the surface actually under culture, I am led to believe, will be an ample estimate. This would yield 6287, or in round numbers, 6300 square miles, and with a population a little exceeding 10 to the square mile.

By the census of 1820, the people of Missouri were found to be composed of 55,988 whites; 376 free coloured persons; and 10,222 slaves; and classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized - 496
641

Engaged in Agriculture	-	13,559
do. in Manufactures	-	1,887
do. in Commerce	-	480

In the number employed in manufactures, it is probable are included about 1100 persons employed in the lead mines.

Mitcham, village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and two calico printing manufactures. It is 8 miles SW of London.

Mittau, strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E lat. 56 40 N.

Mobile, river of the United states in the State of Alabama, is formed by the united streams of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The extreme north-west sources of Tombigbee are in the state of Mississippi, near the south line of Tennessee, from whence the different branches flow south-east into Alabama, where, uniting, they form the Tombigbee, which flows nearly due south to its junction with the Alabama, at N lat. 31 05. The Tombigbee receives, besides many lesser confluent, the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior, a large stream from the north-east. The entire length of the Tombigbee is about 300 miles, by comparative course.

The Alabama is formed by the united streams of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which both rise in Georgia, and flowing to the south-west, unite at N lat. 32 23, and from thence to the junction with Tombigbee assumes the name of Alabama. The entire length of the Alabama, from the sources of the Coosa to the head of Mobile river, is, by comparative course, about 400 miles. A considerable branch from the north, called the Cahaba, enters the Alabama about 100 miles, by the windings of the stream, below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. Cahaba, the seat of government for the state of Alabama, is situated at the mouth of the Cahaba river.

The river Mobile is about 40 miles in length, from the head of Mobile bay to the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Within a very short distance of its head, the Mobile divides into two branches, that of Mobile proper to the west, and Tensaw to the east. These never again reunite, but flow separately into Mobile bay, with several inlets from one to the other. The islands enclosed between the main branches and the inlets are, in general, liable to inundation.

The Mobile river admits vessels of 12 feet draught in all its length; the Tom-

bigbee, those of five feet to Fort Stoddard; and Mobile, those of about six feet to Fort Claiborne.

Mobile Bay, opens below the mouth of the Mobile and Tensaw rivers, and gradually widens from four to ten or twelve miles, and, extending 30 miles nearly south, again contracts to about five miles, having Dauphin Island in nearly the middle of its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. The main channel, between Dauphin Island and the Point of Mobile, has a depth of 18 feet. The channel between the main shore and Dauphin Island, known by the name of the Pass au Heron, has only six feet. A bar of 13 feet water crosses Mobile bay three miles below the town of that name.

Mobile Point, is a long, low, sandy and narrow peninsula, which bounds Mobile bay on the south, extending from the bay of Bon Secours, the south-eastern extremity of the former, towards Dauphin Island, towards which it approaches to within three miles. This point has been rendered remarkable, by the erection of a military post on its extreme west extension called Fort Bower.

This fort was attacked, September 15th, 1814, by a British squadron, consisting of two vessels of 28 guns each, and one of 18 guns, with a land force of 200 Indians, and 110 marines. The British were repulsed, with the loss of the *Hermes*, and about 100 men killed and wounded.

After their defeat at, and retreat from New Orleans, the British attacked and took Fort Bower, on the 15th of February, 1815.

Mobile Town, is situated on the west or right shore of Mobile bay, near the mouth of Mobile river, upon a bank elevated 18 or 20 feet above the surface of the water in the bay. Mobile contains about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable trade, though the entrance to the harbour is inconvenient for vessels drawing more than eight feet water. A long, narrow, and low island lies before the town, and extends about five miles above, round which large vessels are obliged to pass in order to reach the harbour, in which any vessel can enter in safety which can pass the bar, three miles below the island.

Mobile is situated at N lat. 30 44, and W lon. from W C, 10 55, and from Greenwich, 87 55.

Mobile, county of Alabama: bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S, Mississippi W; Baldwin and Monroe counties in Alabama N; and West Florida E. Length 58, mean width 45, area 2600 square miles. It oc-

copies that part of Alabama, south from the 31° 0' N lat. and between the state of Mississippi, and territory of West Florida. surface generally level or moderately hilly. Soil with but very partial exceptions barren, and covered with pine timber. Chief towns Mobile and Blakeley.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,105
do. do. females	-	-	-	548
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,653
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	83
do. do. females	-	-	-	100
Slaves, males	-	-	-	449
do. females	-	-	-	387

Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	2,672
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	55
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	145
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	518
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	96

Population to the square mile, 1.

Mocha, small island off the coast of Chila. Lat. 38° 30' S, lon. W C 3° 10'.

Mocha, or *Moka*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort ; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee ; and the inhabitants are estimated at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The English, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 miles SSW of Sane, and 630 SSE of Mecca. Lon. 44° 25' E, lat. 13° 10' N.

Mocampour, town of the country of Nepal, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the E side of the Napaul, 48 miles SSE of Catmandu, and 130° N of Patna. Lon. 85° 37' E, lat. 27° 35' N.

Modbury, town of Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of plush ; seated between two hills, 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London.

Modena, or *Modense*, a duchy of Italy, 65 miles long and 35 broad, bounded on the W by Parma, N by Mantua, E by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and S by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a magnificent college.

The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants estimated at 30,000. It is seated between rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 miles S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11° 12' E, lat. 44° 34' N.

Modica, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the river Accellaro, 10 miles W of Noto.

Modon, strong town of European Turkey, in the Morca, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles W of Coron. Lon. 21° 31' E, lat. 36° 53' N.

Moers. See *Meurs*.

Moerskirch, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 miles N of Constance.

Moffat, town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S, by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and its mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the S of Scotland, on the N border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 23000 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep ; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Mogador, town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel, between the mainland and an island above a mile in length. It is 180 miles WNW of Morocco. Lon. 9° 35' W, lat. 31° 28' N.

Mohacs, town in Lower Hungary, in the county of Buraniwar. Here Louis the last king of Hungary, in 1526, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II. with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is seated at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 miles N by E of Esseck.

Mahaffey's-store, post office, Lincoln county, North Carolina.

Mohawk, river of New York, the great western branch of the Hudson. The extreme north-western source of the Mohawk is in Lewis county. It thence enters Oneida county, flows south 20 miles to Rome, where it turns to SE about 28 miles by comparative courses, to its first northern confluent West Canada. Here it assumes

nearly an eastern course of 5 miles to its passage through the Katsbergs at the Little falls. It is precipitated at this place over a ledge of rocks. See article *New York*; section, Grand Western Canal. Below the Little Falls, the Mohawk flows by comparative courses 70 miles SE by E to its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. Two miles above Waterford it is again precipitated over the Cahoes rocks by a single pitch of 70 feet. The Mohawk, besides West Canada, receives from the north, East Canada, Chucktananda, and some others of lesser note; and from the south, Oriskany creek, and Schoharie river. Its entire comparative course 123 miles. It passes, the villages or towns of Rome, Utica, Herkimer, Little Falls, Oppenheim, Palatine, Canajoharie, Caughnawago, Amsterdam, and Schenectady. Its banks generally rise by an acclivity of more or less inclination, but in some places as at Schenectady, Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, meanders through extensive alluvial flats. The soil in most places, particularly the flats highly fertile, and well cultivated. It is designed to carry the Great Western Canal along its right shore from opposite Waterford to Rome.

Mohawk Bay, in Fredericksburgh, Upper Canada, bay of Quinte, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appanee.

Mohawk Settlement, bay of Quinte, Upper Canada, is west of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's Creek.

Mohawk, village on the Grand River, or Ouse, Upper Canada, is the principal village of the Six Nations. This is the residence of their principal Chief, Captain Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school house and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw-mill.

Mohegan, village on the right bank of the Thames, 5 miles below Norwich. Here reside the remnant of the Mohegans.

Mohiccon, large creek of Ohio, rises in Wayne and Richland counties, flows south about 50 miles, joins White Womans river in Coshocton, near the E border of Knox county.

Mohiccon, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 632.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 25 S.

Mohilef, or *Mogilev*, government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

Mohilef, or *Mogilev*, town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. By the division of Poland in 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory,

and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. In July, 1812, a severe battle was fought in the neighbourhood of this place, between the French under Davoust, and the Russians, under the late prince Bagrathion. It has a considerable trade, and is situated on the Dnieper, 340 miles ENE of Warsaw, and 364 S of Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Mohrin, town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 18 NNW of Custrin.

Mohrungen, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 miles SSW of Königsberg, and 56 SE of Dantzic.

Moilah, town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 miles S of Acaba, and 180 NW of Medina. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Moirs River, runs into the bay of Quinte, Upper Canada, near the south-west angle of the township of Thurlow.

Moirs, township of Franklin county, New York. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Mojaisk, town of Russia, 63 miles W from Moscow. Between Mojaisk and Ghiatsk, on the 7th day of September, 1821, was fought the battle of Borodino.

Moirans, town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 miles SE of Vienne.

Moissac, town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour; seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, 3 miles NE of Gaeta.

Mold, town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are held here. It is 5 miles S of Flint, and 201 NW of London.

Moldau, river of Europe, in Bohemia, it rises in the Winterberg hills near Ravensburg, within less than 20 miles from the Danube at the mouth of the Inn, flowing nearly north about 100 miles, it unites with the Beraun from the SW at lat. 50 N. About 5 miles below the mouth of the Beraun it passes the city of Prague, and joins the Elbe above Melnick, 20 miles below Prague. The Moldau drains more than half of all Bohemia.

Moldau, or *Sereh river*, rises in the Carpathian mountains in the Austrian province of Bukowine, and flowing SE falls into the

Danube, above the mouth of the Pruth. The Moldan gives name to Moldavia.

Moldavia, province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long, and from 30 to 120 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia and Bessarabia, SE by Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, SW by Walachia, and W by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereth. The W part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, river of Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name; but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, port of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas, St.*

Molfetta, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W by N of Bari.

Molieres, town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 miles N of Montauban, and 16 S of Cahors.

Molina, strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles SE of Siguenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Molise, territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length, and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Molise, town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Molsheim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Brusch. It is 10 miles W by S of Strasburg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Ce-

lebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See *Banda*.

Molwitz, town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Mombaza, town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 miles SSW of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Mombaza, country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again.

Monpox, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on the left bank of the Magdalena, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Canca.

Mona, and *Moneta*, small group of islands between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

Mona, island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated on the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Monaco, small but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Sardinian states, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length, and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Monadnock, lofty peak of New Hampshire, in Coos county, rising to an elevation of 3254 feet above the Ocean level.

Monaghan, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains

24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Monaghan, borough in Ireland, and capital of the county of the same name, 40 miles SW of Belfast, and 60 NNW of Dublin.

Monaghan, township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the S side of Yellow Breeches creek, joining Cumberland county. Population in 1820, 1158.

Monaster, ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Montcellier, town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Moncalvo, small but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Moncao, or *Monzon*, very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it but in vain. It is 8 miles SE of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Monchabon, city of Asia in the kingdom of Burman, which in 1755, was the residence of the king, before the court removed to Ava the present capital from which it is distant 39 miles.

Moncon, or *Monzon*, strongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, six miles S of Balastro, and 50 NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Moncontour, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne, 59 miles SW of St. Malo. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Moncton, post town in Addison county, Vermont, 26 miles S by E of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 13 N of Vergennes, with 1500 inhabitants.

Mondego, river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

Mondidier, small town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

Mondonedo, town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles NE of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Mondoubleau, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois. It has a castle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

Mondovi, town of Piedmont, with a cita-

del, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April, 1766. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, eight miles NW of Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 38 N.

Monforte, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

Monforte, town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Monghir, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 miles E by S of Patna, and 230 NNW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 36 E, lat. 25 24 N.

Monguls, *Country of the*, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, is bounded on the N by Siberia, E by Eastern Tartary, S by the Great Wall of China and Lea-tong, and W by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they wander in hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require; they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill which shelters them from the piercing N wind. The Monguls are nominally subject to China, but in reality are a free nomadic race. They have been very improperly by European writers confounded with the Mandshurs. See *Mandshuria*.

Monheim, town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 8 miles N of Donawert.

Monikendam, seaport of North Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider Zec, 8 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Monistrol, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 miles SW of St. Etienne.

Monk's corner, post village Charleston district South Carolina, on Cooper river, 30 miles above Charleston.

Monkton, township of Anapolis county, Nova Scotia.

Monkton, township of Westmoreland county New Brunswick.

Monkton, post village and township of Addison county Vermont, 23 miles S from Burlington. Population 1250.

Monmouthshire, county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Herefordshire, E by Gloucestershire, SE by the mouth of the Severn, and W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains

340,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds and 127 parishes; has seven market towns; and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 62,127. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Minnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. Population 1801, 45,582; in 1811, 62,137; and in 1821, 71,835.

Monmouth, borough of England capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the mouth of the Minnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It is 18 miles S of Hereford, and 120 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouth, post village and township Kennebec county Maine 17 miles W from Augusta. Population 1820, 1590.

Monmouth, county of New Jersey; bounded E by the Atlantic Ocean; SW by Burlington; and NW by Middlesex; and N by Raritan bay. Length 60; mean width about 18, and exclusive of water about 1000 square miles in surface. Its form triangular and in one part, from Wreck Pond to Allentown it is 30 miles wide. Surface, in the western, and northern part undulating, but towards the ocean level. Soil of middling quality, though in places extremely productive. A very remarkable marl zone, crosses this county in a direction from NNE to SSW. Chieftown Freehold.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,142
do. do. females	-	-	-	9,872
Total whites	-	-	-	20,014
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	632
Slaves	-	-	-	1,504
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	22,150

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	11,524
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,284
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	22,808
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	523
do. do. females	-	-	-	459
Slaves, males	-	-	-	735
do. females	-	-	-	513

Total population in 1820 - 25,038

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	51
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,740
do. in Manufactures	-	997
do. in Commerce	-	290
Population to the square mile,	25.	

Monmouth. See *Freehold*.

Monocacy, small but fine river of Pennsylvania, and Maryland. It rises in Adams county of the former state and enters Potomac in Frederick county of the latter. It drains near one half of Adams, and almost the entire surface of Frederick county; comparative length about 50 miles.

Monomotapa, Kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, on the E by the Mosambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is chief. It lies between 23 and 33 E lon. and 14 and 19 S lat.

Monomugi, kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar, on the E, Monomotapa, on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monongahela, river of the United States, rises in Randolph county, Virginia, interlocking with the sources of the Great Kenhawa, at N lat. 38 30. Its course is nearly S 80 miles, to where it receives the west branch, from Lewis and Harrison counties. Below their junctions the united stream flows SE 30 miles to the South boundary of Pennsylvania, which it passes, and two miles lower receives from the SE, Cheat river, little, if any, inferior in column or length to the Monongahela itself. Cheat river rises in Randolph county, and flows through that and Monongahela county, enters Pennsylvania, and unites with the main stream as before noticed. The sources of the Monongahela, and Cheat are in the western spurs of the Appalachian mountains. Below the mouth of Cheat, the Monongahela flows nearly S 50 miles, to its junction with the Youghiogheny. The latter rises in the Appalachian mountains, in Alleghany county, in Maryland, interlocking with the sources of the North branch of the Potomac, flows north into Pennsylvania, passing through Fayette, Westmoreland, and entering Alleghany county, unites with the Monongahela at M'Keesport, after a comparative course of about 100 miles. Twelve miles below its junction with Youghiogheny, the Monongahela unites with the Alleghany, and

forms the Ohio at the city of Pittsburg. The entire length of the Monongahela river, by comparative courses, is about 170 miles, but following the meanders of the streams, either long in the main or Cheat branch, the length exceeds 200 miles.

The country drained by Monongahela is in some parts mountainous and in all hilly.

For down stream navigation, the Monongahela, at high water, is passable with large boats as high as the mouth of the West Branch, and by lighter vessels much higher. Cheat river is navigable into Randolph county, about 50 miles comparative course above its mouth, and the Youghioghan to the Ohiopyle falls, in Fayette county, 60 miles above its junction with the Monongahela.

Monongalia, county of Virginia; bounded N by Pennsylvania; E by Preston county Virginia; S by Sandy creek or Randolph county; SW by Monongahela river or Harrison; and W by Tyler. Length 33; mean width 20; area 660 square miles. Surface generally extremely hilly, and in part mountainous. The river alluvion and some of the soil of the hills highly fertile. The Monongahela and Cheat unite in the lower part of the county, and both streams traverse it obliquely. Chief town Morgantown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	6,220
do. do. females	-	-	6,185
Total whites	-	-	12,405
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	37
Slaves	-	-	351
Total population in 1810,	-	-	12,793

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,419
do. do. females	-	-	5,149
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	10,568
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	61
do. do. females	-	-	56
Slaves, males	-	-	191
do. females	-	-	184
Total population in 1820	-	-	11,060

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,283
do. in Manufactures	-	-	344
do. in Commerce	-	-	21
Population to the square mile, 16.	-	-	

Monopoli, town of Naples, in Terra

di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 28 miles ESE of Bari.

Monphazier, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles SW of Sarlat.

Monquegna, or *Monquegaa*, town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 miles SE of Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E. lat. 17 34 S.

Monroe, township of Hancock county Maine. Population 1820, 732.

Monroe, or *Southfield*, township and post village Orange county New York 19 miles S from Newburg. In this township are some very extensive iron works, Population 1820, 2969.

Monroe, county of New York, bounded by Lake Ontario N; Ontario county E; Livingston S; and Genesee W. Length 32; mean width 17; and area 540 square miles. Washed by Lake Ontario on its northern side, crossed nearly in the middle by Genesee river; and at right angles to that stream by the Grand canal, and drained by a number of large creeks, this county occupies a very eligible position. The surface is generally hilly, with a good soil. Some alluvial flats extend along Lake Ontario and Genesee river. It was in the census of 1820, included in Genesee, and Ontario counties. Chief town, Rochester.

Monroe, post village Sussex county New Jersey.

Monroe, county of Virginia; bounded SE by Bottetourt and Giles; SW by Kenhawa river or Giles; NW by Greenbriar, N, by Nicholas; and NE by Bath and Bottetourt. Length 35; mean width 13; and area about 450 square miles. Surface mountainous or very hilly. The body of the county lying between Green briar and Kenhawa river, some very good alluvial soil skirts the streams though generally rocky and sterile. Chief town, Uniontown.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	2,583
do. do. females	-	-	2,415
Total whites	-	-	4,998
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	70
Slaves	-	-	376
Total population in 1810	-	-	5,444

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,014
do. do. females	-	-	2,995
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	40

Total whites	-	-	-	6,049
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	39
do. do. females	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	234
do. females	-	-	-	267
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,620

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,811
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	161
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 13.

Monroe, county of Ohio; bounded E by Ohio river; S by Washington; W by Morgan, NW by Guernsey; and N by Belmont. Length 38; breadth 18; and area 516 square miles. It is almost entirely very hilly and broken, though the soil is generally productive. Chief town, Woodfield.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,436
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,189
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	4,634
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,641
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	79
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	585
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	98
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11

Population to the square mile 9.

Monroe, township in the eastern borders of Ashtabula county Ohio. It is seven miles long from N to S, by five broad from E to W. Population 1820, 384.

Monroe, the NE township in Muskingum county Ohio, through which passes the road leading from Zanesville to Coshocton. Population 1820, 377.

Monroe, township of Guernsey county Ohio, adjoining the north line of the county. Population 1820, 544.

Monroe, township of Richland county Ohio. Population 1820, 389.

Monroe, post town of Highland county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Monroe, township of Licking county Ohio. Population 1820, 591.

Monroe, small post town, in the eastern borders of Butler county Ohio, 12 miles NE from Hamilton. It contains one store, and some mechanic's shops.

Monroe, western township of Pickaway county Ohio. Population 1820, 653.

Monroe, small post town in Clark county Ohio, about 10 miles N from Fairfield. in Green county.

Monroe, township of Preble county Ohio. Population 1820, 303.

Monroe, township of Miami county Ohio, west of the river Miami. Population 1820, 839.

Monroe, county of Indiana, bounded by Lawrence S; Martin W; Delaware NE; and Jackson E. Length 24; breadth 18; and area 324 square miles. Chief town Bloomington.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,418
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,253
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	2,671
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,679
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	496
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	98
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 8.

Monroe, county of Kentucky, bounded by Tennessee S; Allen county of Kentucky W; Barren N; Adair NE; and Cumberland E. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren rivers. Length 28; breadth 25, and area 700 square miles. Its chief town Tompkinsville, is 120 miles S from Louisville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,263
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,190
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	4,453
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4
do. do. females,	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	264
do. females	-	-	-	234

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,956
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	779
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	120
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	17

Population to the square mile, 7.

Monroe, county of Illinois, bounded by the Mississippi river W; S Clair NE, and E; and Randolph SE. Length

27; mean width, and area 324 square miles. Chief town Hendersonville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	828
do. do. females	-	-	665
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	21
Total whites	-	-	1,514
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	5
do. females	-	-	8
Total population in 1820	-	-	1,537

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	410
do. in Manufactures	-	-	66
do. in Commerce	-	-	11

Population to the square mile 5 nearly.

Monroe, SE county of Michigan territory, bounded by lake Erie E; Ohio S; the unsettled Indian country W; and Wayne county N. Length, breadth, and area, uncertain. Surface generally level, and soil productive. It is traversed from the NE to SE by the rivers Raisin, Huron of Erie, and some lesser streams. Chief town Monroe.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,013
do. do. females	-	-	810
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,823
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	1
Slaves,	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	1,831

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	90
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	499
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	40
Do. in Commerce	-	-	9

Monroe, post village and seat of justice, Monroe county Michigan, on the right bank of the river Raisin, 40 miles SW from Detroit.

Monroe, county of East Tennessee, bounded by North Carolina E; the Cherokee lands S; M'Minn W; and Tennessee river, or Blount and Sevier N. Length 43; mean width 25; and area 1050 square miles. Surface rough, hilly, broken, and in part mountainous. It is bounded on one side by the Tennessee and drained by the Tellico river.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,220
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Free white females	-	-	1,138
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	2,348
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	9
do. do. females	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	85
do. females	-	-	84

Total population in 1820	-	-	2,539
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Monroe, county of Mississippi, bounded E by Alabama; W by Tombigbee river; and NW by the road from Natchez to Nashville. Length 50; mean width 8; and area 450 square miles. Staple, cotton. Chief town Cotton Gin Port.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,209
do. do. females	-	-	938
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	2,192
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	259
do. females	-	-	263

Total population in 1820	-	-	2,721
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	804
do. in Manufactures	-	-	27
do. in Commerce	-	-	18

Population to the square mile, 6.

Monroe, county of Alabama, bounded by Clarke W; Wilcox N; Butler NE; Conecuh SE; and south uncertain. Length 48; mean width 28; and area 1340 square miles. Surface except near the streams, sterile and covered generally with pine timber. The Alabama, however, meandering through from NE to SW, gives a considerable superficies of very rich alluvion. Staple cotton. Chief town, Claiborne.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,694
do. do. females	-	-	2,320
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	5,114
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	16
do. do. females	-	-	14
Slaves, males	-	-	1,942
do. females	-	-	1,852

Total population in 1820	-	-	8,838
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,245

Engaged in Manufactures - 98
do. in Commerce - 49
Population to the square mile, 6½.

Monroe, town of Lincoln county Missouri.

Mons, ancient, large and strong city of the Netherlands, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a good trade. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haisne and Trouille, by which the country around it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monsanto, strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Monsaraz, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Gaudiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Monson, township of Hamden county Massachusetts, containing 1674 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2126.

Monsterberg, or *Munsterberg*, town of Germany in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles NE of Glatz, and 27 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Monstier. See *Moutier*.

Montabour, small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montacniac, considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

Montaigu, town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mauleon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Montague Township, partly in the county of Grenville, and partly in Leeds, Upper Canada, lies to the northward of Wolford, and is washed by the river Rideau.

Montague, post village and township of Franklin county Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield. It is 18 miles above Northampton. Population 1820, 1074.

Montague, post village Essex county Virginia.

Montague, island on the Pacific coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince Williams Sound. Lat. 60° N lon. WC 77° W.

Montalban, strong town of Spain, in

Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Montalcino, small town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna, and 45 SE of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Monacio, 10 miles N of Ascoli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Montabras, frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 31 miles distant from Lisbon. Lon. 6 24 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Mont a Peine fief, Hertford county of Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence, 8 miles below Quebec.

Montargil, small town of Portugal, on the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Montargis, considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire, from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

Montarville, seignior, Kent county Lower Canada, between Boucherville and Chambly, 12 miles E from Montreal.

Montauban, considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 200,000: and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shallons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montauk Point, E end of Long Island, in Southampton. The light house is at lon. WC 5 06 E, lat. 41 04 N.

Montbazou, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Montbelliard, handsome strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire of the same name, between the department of the Doubs, and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674, by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Daubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 NE of Besancon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet above the

level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc, from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

Montblanc, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 15 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Montbrison, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 250 by E of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Montdauphin, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, eight miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Mont-de-Marson, town of France, and capital of the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Monte-Cassino, mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Montecchio, considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Monte Christo, town, bay, and cape on the N side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 19 54 N.

Monte Falco, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Pouzano, 18 miles WNW of Triest.

Monte Fiascone, town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles NNW of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 miles E by N of Leghorn.

Montelimar, town of France in Drome, at the junction of the Jabron, and Roubion, on the E side of the Rhone 100 miles S from Lyons.

Monte Leone, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 miles NNE of Nicotera.

Monte Leone, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, nine miles N of Benevento.

Monte Marano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento.

Monte-Morao-Velho, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is 83 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

Montenegro, mountainous district of European Turkey in Albania.

Monterey. See *St. Carlos de Monterey*.

Monte-Pelosa, episcopal town of Naples in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Cirenza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 47 N.

Monte-Pulsiano, episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Montesa, very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles NW of Xativa. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Monte-sancto, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Monte Velino, mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 miles NE of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 16 Miles NE of Conza.

Monte Video, town of South America, near and to the E of the mouth of the Plate river. It is a defective open sea port, claimed by the Portuguese, and by the United Provinces of La Plata. The former, have been in possession since 1817. Its supposed population 20,000. Lon. W C 20 45 E. lat. 34 55 N.

Montezuma, village of Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal, 12 miles W from Auburn.

Mont-Ferrand. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, duchy of Italy; bounded on the E by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, town of France in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 16 miles W of Versailles. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Montfort, town of France in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Montfort, strong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Yssel, seven miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Montfort, town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S of Lindau and the lake of constance. Lon. 9 54 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Montgomery, borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a tower and castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, 24 miles SW of Shrewsbury, and 168 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Montgomeryshire, county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE and E by Shropshire, S by Radmorshire, SW by Cardiganshire, and W by Merionethshire. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 47 parishes; and has five market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 51,931; and it sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat. Population in 1801, 47,978; in 1811, 51,931; and in 1821, 59,889.

Montgomery, post town, and township of Franklin county, Vermont, 40 miles NE from Burlington.

Montgomery, township, Hampden county Massachusetts, 12 miles NW from Springfield. Population in 1820, 604.

Montgomery, county of New York; bounded by Schenectady SE; Schoharie S; Otsego SW; Herkimer W; Hamilton N; and Saratoga E. Length and breadth would average about 30 miles each; and area 900 square miles. This is a very richly diversified county. The Mohawk meanders through it, dividing it into two unequal sections, leaving about one third part S from the river. East Canada creek enters the Mohawk from the N, and for a distance of nearly 15 miles, forms the boundary between Montgomery and Herkimer counties. The Schoharie river enters at the SE angle, and flowing nearly N, falls into the Mohawk, opposite Tripes Hill. The NE angle of this county is watered by the Sacondago branch of the Hudson. Except the alluvial plains near the Mohawk, this county is generally hilly, but rising in most instances, particularly S from the Mohawk, by a not very abrupt acclivity, the slopes are arable to the summits. The soil partakes of the variety of the surface, presenting every transition

from the highly fertile banks of the Mohawk, Schoharie, and other streams to eminences, rocky, and of course sterile. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, &c. Chief town, Johnstown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	20,646
do. do. females	-	-	-	19,491

Total whites	-	-	-	40,137
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	365
Slaves	-	-	-	712

Total population in 1810	-	41,214
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	18,496
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,145

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	8
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Total whites	-	-	-	36,649
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	287
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do. do. females	-	-	-	284
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	167
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do. females	-	-	-	182
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Total population in 1820	-	37,569
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	93
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,047
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do. in Manufactures	-	1,668
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do. in Commerce	-	125
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Population to the square mile, 42 nearly.

Montgomery, township, and post village of Orange county, New York, 12 miles W from Newbury, at the village there is an academy. Population 1820, 5541.

Montgomery, township of Somerset county New Jersey. Population 1820, 2405.

Montgomery, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Philadelphia and Delaware counties SE; Chester SW; Berks NW; Lehigh N; and Bucks NE. Length 30; width 15; and area 450 square miles. The surface of this country is delightfully variegated by hill and dale. It is washed by the Schuylkill, from its extreme western angle to the boundary of Upper Merion township; and is drained by Perkiomen, and Wissahicon creeks flowing into the Schuylkill; and by the Pennipack, and Tocony creeks entering Delaware. The west and Lexington branches of the Neshaminy, also rise in Montgomery and Hatfield townships in this county. The soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses, and also in garden vegetables. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, garden productions, beef, pork, mutton, and various other articles. It is peculiarly remarkable for the production of fine marble. See *White Marsh*. Chief town, Norristown.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	14,838
do. do. females	-	-	-	14,171
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	29,029
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	671
Slaves	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	29,703

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	17,757
do. do. females	-	-	-	17,159
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	34,916
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	481
do. do. females,	-	-	-	393
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	2
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	35,793

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	299
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,646
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,473
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	200

Population to the square mile, 80 nearly.

Montgomery, township and post village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the north-eastern boundary of the county, and on the dividing ground between the sources of the Perkiomen, Wissihicon, and Neshaminy creeks. The village, called Montgomery square in this township is 20 miles nearly N from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 751.

Montgomery, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the S boundary of the county between Warren, and Antrim. Population 1820, 3398.

Montgomery, county of Maryland ; bounded by Potomac river, or by Fairfax, and Loudon counties in Virginia SW ; Frederick county in Maryland NW ; Patuxent river, or Anne Arundel NE ; and Prince George, and the District of Columbia SE. Length 28, mean width 18, and area 500 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil various. The county occupies a part of the valley between the first and second Appalachian ridge, and contains some excellent tracts of land ; but in general the soil of this county is thin, and rather sterile. Staples grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town Rockville.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,947
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,784
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	9,731

All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	677
Slaves	-	-	-	7,572
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	17,980

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,585
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,497
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	9,082
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	446
do. do. females	-	-	-	476
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,388
do. females	-	-	-	3,008
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	16,400

Of these :				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	104
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,805
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	396
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	46

Population to the square mile, 33 nearly.

Montgomery, county of Virginia ; bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Franklin and Patrick SE ; Grayson, and Wythe SW ; Walker's mountain, or Giles county NW ; and Bottetourt NE. Length 42, mean width 22½ and area 950 square miles. It is traversed in its western angle by the Great Kenhawa, and drained about two thirds by that stream, and its confluent. The dividing ridge between the Kenhawa, and James, and Roanoke rivers traverses this county, Craig's creek and, Catawba creek, branches of the former ; and Staunton river, branch of the latter rise in the NE of Montgomery. The surface is in part mountainous, and every where very hilly and broken. The proportion of good soil but small when compared to the general area. Chief town, Christiansburg.

Population in 1810				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,659
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,594
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	7,253
All other persons except Indians not				
taxed	-	-	-	57
Slaves	-	-	-	1,099
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,409

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,741
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,706
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	7,447
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	16
do. do. females	-	-	-	15

Slaves, males	-	-	-	639
do. females	-	-	-	616
Total population in 1820,	-	-	-	8,733

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,205
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	146
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	21
Population to the square mile, 9.				

Montgomery, county of North Carolina, bounded by Richmond, and Anson S; Cabarrass W; Rowan, and Randolph N; and Moore E. Length 42; mean width 18; and area 756 square miles. The Yadkin winds across this county from N to S, which is drained by that stream and its confluent. Surface rather uneven than hilly. Soil near the streams fertile, but merging into pine barrens, in the intervals. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Tindalsville.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,416
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,284
Total whites	-	-	-	6,700
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	34
Slaves	-	-	-	1,696

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,430
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,469
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,391
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	6,860
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	-	941
do. females	-	-	-	874

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,693
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Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,580
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	3
Population to the square mile, 11½.				

Montgomery, county of Georgia, bounded by Oakmulgee river S; by Little Oconee river, or Telfair county SW; Laurens W, and NW; and Emanuel or Great Ohoope river NE. Length 40, and mean width 24, and area 960 square miles. The Oconee, and Oakmulgee, form the Alata-maha, at the S extremity of this county. Surface generally level, and soil sterile. Chief town Vernon,

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,155
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,035
Total whites	-	-	-	2,190
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	17
Slaves	-	-	-	747
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,954

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	575
do. do. females	-	-	-	590
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	1,165
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	354
do. females	-	-	-	349
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,869

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	523
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	5
Population to the square mile 2 nearly.				

Montgomery, county of Alabama; bounded by Pike SE; Butler S; Wilcox and Dallas W; Alabama river, or Autaga NW and N; and the Muscogee or Creek Lands NE. Length 50; mean width 30; and area 1500 square miles. Surface generally hilly, and except near the streams, soil sterile. The junction of the Coosa, and Tallapoosa, and of course the head of Alabama river is near the northern border of this county, which leaves the Coosa at Wetumka falls, 5 miles above its mouth. Staple cotton. Chief town, Montgomery.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,094
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,847
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,941
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,417
do. females	-	-	-	1,238
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,604

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,400
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 4½.				

Montgomery, post village and seat of jus-

tice, Montgomery county, Alabama, on the right bank of Alabama river; about 15 miles by land below the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa.

Montgomery, county of Tennessee; bounded by Christian and Todd counties, in Kentucky N; by Roberston county, in Tennessee SE; Dickson S; and Stewart SW. Length 40; mean width $17\frac{1}{2}$; and area 700 square miles. Tennessee river traverses the southern part of this county, and at Clarksville receives from the NE Red river. Soil is not generally very productive, though in part highly so. Surface is uneven rather than hilly. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town, Clarksville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,823
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,563
Total whites	-	-	-	5,386
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	2,629
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,021

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	3,867
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,624
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	7,491
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	-	29
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,231
do. females	-	-	-	2,432
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,227

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,539
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	314
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	44

Population to the square mile, 17.

Montgomery, county of Kentucky; bounded SE and S by Estill; W by Clark; NW by Bourbon; NE by Bath, and E by Pike. Length 38; near width 12; and area about 420 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the S fork of Licking, those of the Red river branch of Kentucky river, and by some creeks of the main fork of Licking. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Mount Sterling.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,632
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,539
Total whites	-	-	-	11,171
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	37
Slaves	-	-	-	1,767

Total population in 1810 - - - 12,973

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,781
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,723
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	7,504
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	19
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,040
do. females	-	-	-	1,014

Total population in 1820 - - - 9,587

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,063
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	236
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	20

Population to the square mile, 22.

Montgomery, county of Ohio; bounded by Warren and Butler S; Preble W; Miami N; Clarke NE, and Green E. Length 24; width 23; and area 480 square miles. Surface waving, generally, but in part level. Soil very productive. The main, and west forks of Miami river, and Mad river, all unite in this county. Below their junction the main stream turns SSW, and enters the NE corner of Butler county, near the village of Franklin. Chief town, Dayton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,031
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,637
Total whites	-	-	-	7,668
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	54
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - - 7,722

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,279
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,647
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	15,926
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	41
do. do. females	-	-	-	32
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - - 15,999

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	63
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,650
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	612
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	37

Population to the square mile, 33.

Montgomery, township near the eastern

border of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 704.

Montgomery, central township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1631.

Montgomery, post village, Franklin county, Ohio, 14 miles NE from Cincinnati.

Montgomery, county of Missouri; bounded by Missouri river S; Howard county W; Cuivore river, or Lincoln N, and St. Charles E. Length 50; mean width 35; and area 1850 square miles. Surface hilly in general though with some exceptions. Soil varied.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	1,425
do. do. females - - -	1,122
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - - -	2,547
Free persons of colour, males -	1
do. do. females, -	0
Slaves, males - - - -	268
do. females - - - -	258
Total population in 1820 - -	3,074

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	8
Engaged in Agriculture - -	994
do. in Manufactures - -	11
do. in Commerce - -	1

Population to the square mile, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Montgomeryville, post village, Gibson county, Indiana.

Monticello, post village, Sullivan county, New York, 4 miles W from Nevesink river, and about 40 miles a little north of west from Newburg.

Monticello, seat of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, Albermarle county, Virginia, 2 miles E from Charlottesville. Lon. W C 1 48 W, lat. 38 08 N.

Monticello, post village, Fairfield district, South Carolina.

Monticello, post town and seat of justice, Jasper county, Georgia, 32 miles NW from Milledgeville.

Monticello, post village and seat of justice, Lawrence county, Mississippi, on Pearl river, 90 miles E from Natchez.

Monticello, post town and seat of justice, Wayne county, Kentucky, 100 miles S from Frankfort and about 4 miles southeast from Cumberland river.

Monticello, post village, Lawrence county, Arkansas territory.

Montiel, formerly an episcopal town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles from Medarza.

Montilla, town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

Montivilliers, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province

of Normandy, 95 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 49 35 N.

Montlouis, town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rousillon, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Monthuet, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 205 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Monthuzon, or *Montlucon*, town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 150 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Montmedi, small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Montmelian, formerly strong town of Savoy, but the French in 1705, demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry, and 27 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Montmorenci, town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

Montmorillon, town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

Montpellier, city of the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000, is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigris. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nismes, 47 NE of Narbonne, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Montpelier, post town in Caledonia county, Vermont; situated on the NE side of Onion river, 34 miles SE of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 12 miles N of Williamston, in Orange county. It contained 1877 inhabitants in 1810.

Montpelier, seat of the Hon. James Madison, late President of the United States, in Orange county, Virginia, 20 miles NE from Montecello.

Montpelier, post village, Richmond county, North Carolina.

Montpensier, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Mont Pulciano. See *Monte Pulciano*.

Montreal, town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara.

Montreal, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Elz, 20 miles W by N of Coblenz.

Montreal, town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Montreal, island in St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of that stream and the Ottawa. It forms a county of the same name, 32 miles long, but very irregular in width. The soil is very productive, and the surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale.

Montreal, city of Lower Canada, on the eastern side of the island of the same name. Montreal is a place of considerable extent, and great commercial importance. The houses are generally built in a modern style, in brick or stone, roofed with sheet tin, iron or copper, and many finished with taste and elegance. The public buildings are numerous. The seminary of St. Sulpice, dates its origin to the aera of the French government over Canada, and is a flourishing institution. The Hotel Dieu, a charitable institution, founded by the French in 1644, for the purpose of relieving indigent sick, is still supported and conducted by a superior and 36 nuns. The Convent of Notre Dame, also a French establishment, conducted by a superior and 60 sisters, for the instruction of females in all the useful and ornamental parts of their education. The Convent of the Grey Sisters, is a general hospital for the reception of invalid and aged poor.

This city is the grand depot for the trade of Canada, and receives the inland freights from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Its harbour is safe, with from 18 to 26 feet water. The rapid of St. Mary two miles below, is a very serious impediment to the entrance of vessels, demanding a strong wind to stem it. Rapids again occur about 4 miles above the harbour, which entirely prevents any water communication between the city and La Chine. See *La Chine*.

Montreal is 120 miles above Quebec, and 220 N by W from Boston. Population upwards of 25,000. Lon. W C 4 25 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Montreal Isle, in the east end of lake Superior, is small, and situated between the mouths of the rivers Montreal and Charron, and near the shore.

Montreal, River de, Upper Canada, empties itself into the east end of lake Superior, a little to the northward of the copper mines, and south of the river Charron.

Montreal, river of the NW territory of the United States, which falls into the SW part of lake Superior, about 60 miles from W the Ontanagon. It interlocks sources with the Chippeway, and Ouisconsin.

Montrenil, strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 miles S of Calais, and 42 WNW of Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 miles SSW of Saumur.

Montrichard, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise.

Montrose, borough and seaport in Angus-shire, near the estuary of the South Esk. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, a hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town, and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Rica, Archangel, &c. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10,000, and it is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Montrose, post town and seat of justice, Susquehannah county Pennsylvania, on the high ground from which flow the Wyahessing, and Trunkhannoc into the Susquehannah southwest, and also numerous creeks to the northward into the same stream near the south line of New York.

Montrose, village of Cumberland county North Carolina.

Montrouis, town of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues E from St. Mark.

Mon, St. Michael, strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended

at low water. It is 10 miles SW of Av-ranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Montsujeon, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champaign, 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Montserrat, mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high, and the country around it is seen 150 miles. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, discovered in 1493 by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ireland in rum, &c. belongs to the English, and 50 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

Montville, township of New London county, Connecticut. It is situated about 9 miles NW of N w London. Population 1820, 2187, and in 1820, 1951.

Montville, post town Lincoln county Maine, 30 miles NE from Wiscasset. Population 1820, 1266.

Monza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 8 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Monzingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W of Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Moers, township of Clinton county New York. Population 1820, 567.

Moon, *Mountains of the*, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moon, township of Alleghany county of Pennsylvania, on the county line, and left bank of Ohio, 10 miles below Pittsburg. Population 1820, 2014.

Moore, township of Northampton county Pennsylvania, on the head branches of the Hockendogne and Monocacy creeks, commencing 8 miles NW from Easton, and 2 miles NW from Nazareth. Population 1820, 1645.

Moore, county of North Carolina; bounded by Cumberland SE; Richmond SW; Montgomery W; Randolph NW; and Chatham N; length 38; width 28; and area about 530 square miles. Its form

triangular, extending from the Haw river, about half way to the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and soil generally thin and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town Alfordstown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,692
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,675

Total whites	-	-	-	5,367
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	35
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Slaves	-	-	-	944
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,367
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,873
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2,905
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	5,778
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	30
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do. do. females,	-	-	-	24
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	665
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do. females	-	-	-	631
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,128
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,809
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	82
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	15
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Population of the square mile, 13.

Mooresborough, post village Rutherford county North Carolina.

Mooresfield. See *Moorestown*.

Moorfield, post village Nicholas county Kentucky, about 45 miles NE by E from Frankfort.

Moorfield, village of Harrison county Ohio, 12 miles SW from Cadiz.

Moorfield, township of Clark county Ohio. Population 1820 783.

Moorfields, post town, and seat of justice, Hardy county Virginia, on the right bank of the south branch of Potomac 53 miles SW by W from Winchester.

Moorestown, pleasant village in Burlington county New Jersey, 9 miles E by N of Philadelphia, and the same distance W by S of Mountholly.

Moorsbury, village of Hawkins county Tennessee, 70 miles NE from Knoxville.

Moorshedabad, city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Moosehead Lake, Somerset county

Maine, the main source of Kennebec river, 25 miles long and from 3 to 15 wide.

Moosehillock mountain, Graffon county New Hampshire, 10 miles E from Haverhill, and very near the 44th of N lat. By admeasurement made by Captain Partridge, it is 4636 feet above the ocean level.

Mootafillee town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

Moquehua, town and small province of Peru at the foot of the Andes. Lon. WC 6 E, lat. 17 13 S.

Mora, town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Morant, Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

Morat, commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern, and 10 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Morat, lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neufchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

Morataletz, town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

Moratalia, town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

Moravian Village, Upper Canada, on the river Thames, is in the 4th township from its mouth; it is a regular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts, and a small chapel; inhabited by Indians converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors. Respecting this village and its inhabitants, an intelligent friend writes thus.

"I crossed the Thames at the Moravian town, 75 miles from Detroit, and spent the night there with two Moravian missionaries from Bethlehem and Nazareth. I think they are governed by very different motives from those which influence mercenary preachers. They tell me they have more hopes of Christianizing, than of civilizing the Indians. One of these men teach the males, the other the females. There are about 160 of both sexes, and all ages at this place. They express no desire to exchange the

native habits of savages, for those of civilized life; nor do they inspire a hope in any place where I travel, that the labours for their civilization and reformation will avail any thing, but to accelerate their destruction." Aug. 22d, 1822.

Morava, or *Moraw*, river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, from the confines of Lower Hungary, and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

Morave, river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

Moravia, marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravian, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

Morbach, or *Murbach*, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Morbegno, town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 20 NE of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Morbihan, department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula in the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate and the soil fertile, except the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by the several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasil Potamo, and the Stromio are the chief. The extent of this fine peninsula is about 13,000 square miles, and inhabited by about 400,000 persons, of which perhaps four-fifths are Greeks, and

the residue Turks, Albanians, Jews, &c. No part of Europe presents a more richly variegated aspect. One scene of river or mountain grandeur succeeds another, under a serene and benignant sky. Though mountainous, its valleys are generally composed of a most productive soil. But this beautiful country is blasted by the despotism of the Turkish government. Between lat. 36 34 and 38 0 N.

Moreau, post village, and township, Saratoga county, New York, on Hudson river in the great bend opposite Glen's falls, 20 miles NNE from Ballston Spa. Population 1820, 1549.

Moreland, NE township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, between Berks county and Pennipack creek, 13 miles NNE from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1890.

Moreland, NE township of Philadelphia county Pennsylvania 13 miles NNE from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 443.

Moreland, SE township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1276.

Morella, town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

Moresby, harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Piet's Holes.

Moret, ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Moreton, township, and post village of Washington county, Vermont, on Onion river, 7 miles W from Montpelier. Population 1820, 430.

Moretta, town of Piedmont, situated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Morgan, township of Greene county Pennsylvania, between the main stream of Ten Mile creek, Ruff's creek and the boundary between Greene and Washington counties, 8 miles NE from Waynesboro. Population 1820, 1622.

Morgan, county of Georgia; bounded by Putnam SE; Jasper SW; Walton NW; and the Oconee river, or Clark and Greene NE. Length 22; mean width 20; and area 440 square miles. Its southern limit on Oconee river is about 30 miles above Milledgeville. Chief town, Madison.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,085
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,864
Total whites	-	-	-	5,949

All other persons except Indians	not taxed	-	-	-	2
Slaves	-	-	-	-	2,418

Total population in 1810 - - 8,369

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,960
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,503

All other persons except Indians	not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites - - - 7,463

Free persons of colour, males	-	10
do. do. females	-	2

Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,043
do. females	-	-	-	3,002

Total population in 1820 - - 13,520

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 16

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,378

do. in Manufactures - 232

do. in Commerce - 51

Population to the square mile, 30½.

Morgan, county of Virginia, bounded by Berkshire SE, Hampshire SW, and on all other sides by the Potomac river or Maryland. Length 30, mean width 15, and area 450 square miles. The extent of this county was by mistake included in Hampshire county. See *Hampshire county, Virginia*. Surface very broken; part mountainous, and all hilly. The only good soil on the streams. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Frankfort.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 1,236

do. do. females - - - 1,131

All other persons except Indians	not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites - - - 2,367

Free persons of colour, males 14

do. do. females, 21

Slaves, males - - - 57

do. females - - - 41

Total population in 1820 - 2,500

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 5

Engaged in Agriculture - 525

do. in Manufactures - 119

do. in Commerce - 4

Population to the square mile, 5½.

Morgan, county of East Tennessee; bounded by Cumberland and Wayne counties, Kentucky N; Campbell E; Anderson SE; Roane and Bledsoe S; and Overton W. Length 40; mean width 19; and area about 750 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil generally sterile. It occupies the height of land from which flow New river

and Obeds river into Cumberland, and Emery's river into Tennessee. The body of this county lies about 100 miles NE by E from Nashville. Chief town, Montgomery.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	833
do. do. females	-	-	-	797
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,630
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	20
do. females	-	-	-	26

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,676
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	475
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	20
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile 2.

Morgan, county of Ohio; bounded N by Muskingum, and Guernsey; E by Monroe; and S by Washington, and Athens. Length 32; breadth 18; and area 500 square miles. Surface very broken and hilly in general, though much of the soil excellent. Staples, grain, and flour. Chief town, M'Connelsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,740
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,542
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	5,282
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	-	10
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,297
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	84
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,435
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	35
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 10½.

Morgan, township of Morgan county, Ohio, including M'Connelsville the county seat. Population 1820, 333.

Morgan, SW township of Butler county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1546.

Morgan, township of Knox county Ohio. Population 1820, 1087.

Morgan, township of Gallia county Ohio. Population 1820, 163.

Morganfield, post town, and seat of justice, Union county Kentucky 12 miles SE from the mouth of Wabash, and 15 miles SW from Henderson on Ohio.

Morgansville, post village Nottaway county Virginia, 18 miles SW by W from Petersburg.

Morgantown, post village Berkely county Virginia.

Morgantown, post village and seat of justice Monongalia county Virginia, on the right bank of Monongahela river, 20 miles SSW from Uniontown, and 30 by land above Brownsville, in Pennsylvania.

Morgantown, post village, and seat of justice Burke county Virginia, on the right bank of Catawba river 30 miles, NW from Lincolnton.

Morgantown, post village Blount county Tennessee, or Tennessee river 30 miles SW from Knoxville.

Morgantown, post village Butler county, Kentucky, on the left bank of Greene river, 30 miles NNE from Russellville.

Morgantown, village of Clinton county Ohio.

Morgarten, mountain of Switzerland between the cantons of Schweiz and Zug. Remarkable for a splendid victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians, 1:15, which secured the stable foundation of the Helvetic Union.

Morges, commercial town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, seated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal merchandise is transported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles WSW of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 27 N.

Morhange, town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, 200 miles E of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E, lat 48 51 N.

Morlachia, mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea-coasts in dialect, dress, disposition and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original.

Morlaix, considerable seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Morocco, empire of Africa, compre-

hending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is above 590 miles, and where widest, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tasilet, Sugelmessa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near mount Atlas. The soil though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. The population of this extensive region has been variously stated, but cannot exceed, if it amounts to, 10,000,000. Mogador, is the only port in Morocco which maintains any extensive connexions with Europe. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez.

Morocco, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground that it resembles a small city. It is enclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles: they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a separate town, walled in, and shut up every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or depart, till next morning. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon, 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

Moron, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, form several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the trade-winds. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the

opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, founded by Edward VI. and is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

Morriches, post village Brookhaven, Suffolk county, New York on the S side of Long Island 72 miles E from New York.

Morris, county of New Jersey; bounded by Essex SE; Somerset S; Hunterdon SW; Sussex NW; and Bergen NE. Length 26; mean width 19; and area, about 500 square miles. The surface of this county is very pleasantly variegated by hill and dale. It is drained by Rock-away, and other confluent of Passaic river, and also by some streams flowing S into Rariton river. The NW part is mountainous, but the features of nature become less rugged, advancing to the Eastward. The Pompton, and Rock-away rivers unite and form the Passaic, on the eastern border of this county, six miles above the celebrated Passaic falls at the village of Patterson. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Morristown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,705
do. do. females	-	-	-	10,063
Total whites	-	-	-	20,768
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	204
Slaves	-	-	-	856

Total population in 1810 - - 21,828

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,091
do. do. females	-	-	-	10,163
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	20,254
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	246
do. do. females	-	-	-	211
Slaves, males	-	-	-	344
do. females	-	-	-	313

Total population in 1820 - - 21,368

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,867
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,313
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	58

Population to the square mile, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Morris, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the left side of Franks-town branch, 12 miles W from Huntingdon. Population in 1820, 802.

Morris, township of Greene county,

Pennsylvania, on Bates', and Brown's forks of Ten Mile Creek, between the S boundary of Washington county, and Morgan, and Greene townships in Wayne county, 6 miles NW from Waynesburg. Population in 1820, 1259.

Morris, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, lying N from the preceding. Population in 1820, 1713.

Morris flats, post village of Madison county, New York, between Madison and Cazenova.

Morrison, the northwesternmost township of Jackson county, Ohio.

Morristown, township of Orleans county, Vermont, 20 miles N from Montpelier. Population, 600.

Morristown, post village and township of St. Lawrence county, New York, nearly opposite to Brockville in Upper Canada. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Morristown, post town and seat of justice, Morris county, New Jersey, 19 miles NW from Newark. Beside the common county buildings it contains an academy, and two churches. Population in 1820, 3524.

Morristown, pleasant post town Belmont county, Ohio, on the great road leading from Wheeling in Virginia to Zanesville, 10 miles W from St. Clairsville, and 120 easterly from Columbus.

Morrisville, post village Madison county, New York, between Madison and Cazenova.

Morrisville, post village, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton. Population in 1820, 391.

Morrisville, post village Fauquier county, Virginia.

Morsona, town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 miles NE of Molise.

Mortagne, town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 miles ESE of Seez, and 70 WSW of Paris.

Mortange, town of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, eight miles SE of Tournay.

Mortagne, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 miles SSW of Saintes.

Mortagne, town of France, in the department of Vendee, where a battle was fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 miles N of Fontenay le Compte.

Mortain, town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches.

Mortara, town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 miles SW of Milan.

Mortay, island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. It is 80 miles in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128 0 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Mortlich, village of Scotland, in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II. in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

Morviedo, town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia.

Mosa, town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 miles N by E of Mocha.

Mosambique, strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar.—It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the continent is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

Mosambique, kingdom of Africa, on the E coast, and in that part of the Indian sea which passes between the continent and the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands that form part of the kingdom. The largest, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie each side of it, facing the continent. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruits, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are the only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique is said to be very handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents; and the fort, or castle, is about a musket shot from the city. The fort belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and

a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 41 8 E, lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 25 miles ENE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Mosburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, six miles NW of Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, nine miles W of Landshut.

Moscovy. See *Russia*.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, E by that of Great Volodimir, S by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and W by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of excellent asparagus.

Moscow, city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow; and formerly of the whole empire. Previous to the entry of the French, it was the largest city in Europe; the circumference within the rampart that enclosed the suburbs, being 20 miles; but its population did not correspond with its extent. It contained within the ramparts 300,000 souls, and was the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court was at Petersburg. As Moscow is justly rendered memorable in the annals of history, for one of the most extraordinary events that ever took place, we must not here pass it over in silence. The French having entered Russia in the month of June, 1812, with such an immense army, that they threatened, by their rapid progress, to sweep every thing before them like a torrent; and it was generally expected, that if they once reached this city, which abounded in such vast resources for their army, as well as by affording them comfortable quarters for the winter, their object of the war would have been completed. The Russian army which had retired as the French advanced, at length halted at Mojaïsk, a distance of about 60 miles, and concentrated their forces for the defence of Moscow. Accordingly a most dreadful battle took place on the 7th of September, which continued with unusual obstinacy on both sides; but victory at length decided in favour of the French, and the Russians retreated off the field, leaving Moscow to its fate. The road being thus left open, the French entered this city on the 14th of the same month, with little opposition. But a sad reverse of fortune now took place, which pre-

served the Russian empire from ruin, and paved the way to the downfall of the French military power over Europe. The houses of Moscow being constructed almost entirely of wood, the governor of the town, Rostopchin, formed the desperate resolution of setting the city on fire, which was so completely carried into effect at the time the French had taken possession, that they were foiled in their last resource, and compelled to attempt their retreat, at the moment they thought themselves securely entrenched for the winter. In this posture of their affairs, nothing now remained but to offer terms of peace to the Russians, which were rejected: they next proposed an armistice, which was also refused; and on the 19th of October following, they commenced their calamitous retreat from Moscow. The conflagration destroyed upwards of three parts of the town; and shocking to relate, more than 30,000 sick and wounded soldiers who were in the hospital perished in the flames. Before this calamity Moscow was distributed into the following divisions: 1. The Kremlin, which was in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division contained the ancient palace of the czars, where Peter the Great was born; also the cathedral with seven towers, beside other churches; the patriarchal palace; and the arsenal. 2. The Khitaigorod, which was much larger than the Kremlin: it contained the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses were mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and was the only street in Moscow in which the houses stood close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which ran round the two preceding divisions, took its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environed all the other three quarters; and was so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it was encompassed. The last two divisions exhibited a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Slo-boda, or suburbs, which formed a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, were invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contained, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which gave rise to the Neglina. The Moskwa, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel:

but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina and the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibited an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast; some parts had the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, were very long and broad; some of them paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, were formed with trunks of trees, or boarded with planks like the floor of a moon. The places of divine worship, including chapels amounted to above 1500; of these, 484 were public churches, some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part were of wood, painted red; some had domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many were roofed with wood. They were richly ornamented within; and the picture of the saints were decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells were of a stupendous size: they hung in belfries detached from the church, were fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope fixed to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religions to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 336,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by empress Ann, who presented a bell that weighed 432,000 pounds, and was the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the time of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was the most magnificent in the city, and had been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The foundling hospital, founded by Catharine II. was an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and capable of containing 3000 foundlings. Moscow was the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly that river communicates with

the Volga; and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph. This city is 425 miles SE of Petersburg. Lon. 37 53 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Moscow, township of Somerset county Maine 28 miles N from Norridgewock. Population 1820, 286.

Moscow, post village of Livingston county New York, near the west side of Genesee river, 30 miles above Rochester.

Moscow, small town containing about 100 inhabitants, in the southern limits of Clermont county Ohio. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 22 miles southerly from Williamsburg and 120 southwesterly from Columbus.

Moselle, department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It takes its name from a river which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, town of Persia, in the province of Chuistan, 22 miles SW of Suster.

Moskoe. See *Malestroom*.

Mosquito Shore, country of New Spain, on the Atlantic Ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Yucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

Moss, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E side of Christianiana bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundery. It is 28 miles S of Christiana. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 58 38 N.

Mossers, post office Tuscaroras county Ohio.

Mostagan, ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle

and a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Mostar, considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul. See *Mousul*.

Motala, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Motherkill, hundred of Kent county Delaware state, containing 7415 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 7558. It is watered by Motherkill creek. The chief town Fredericka.

Mottle Isle, island of Vermont Grande Isle county. It is to the NW from Grand Isle, and is 8 miles long and 2 wide.

Motyr, island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

Motril, seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Mouab, seaport town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Moudon, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff appointed in the canton of Born, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It was formerly called Minodumum. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Moug-den, or *Chen-yan*, capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in East Chinese Tartary. It is built on an eminence, and walled in by walls three leagues in circumference. It is 440 miles NE of Peking. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Moulins, episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins-Engilbert, town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the

bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is 5 miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the Selks; but its capital, Moulstan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

Moultan, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moulstan has been greatly lessened on account of the river having been choked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moulstan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 51 N.

Moulton, South, corporate town in Devonshire. In the reign of Edward I. N and S Moulton had the privilege of sending members to parliament, and was a royal demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles SE of Barnstable, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Moultonborough, post town and township Stafford county New Hampshire, N from lake Winnipissiogee. Population 1820, 1279.

Mount Airy, post village Suny county North Carolina.

Mountain Island, post village Scott county Kentucky.

Mountain-shoals, post village Laurens district South Carolina.

Mount Bethel, town of Somerset county New Jersey.

Mount Bethel, Lower; township of Northampton county Pennsylvania, between Delaware river, Plainfield township, the Blue Mountain, and Upper Mount Bethel, 8 miles N from Easton. Population 1820, 2442.

Mount Bethel, Upper; township of Northampton county Pennsylvania, above the preceding. Population 1820, 2182.

Mount Carmel, post town of Edwards county Illinois, on the right bank of the Wabash opposite the mouth of the White river.

Mount Clemens, village and seat of justice Macomb county Michigan, on the left bank of Huron of lake St. Clair, four

miles above its mouth, and NNE from Detroit.

Mount Desert, island of Hancock county Maine, constituting a township about 40 miles E from Castine. Population 1820, 1349.

Mount Edgecumbe, prodigious peak, on the west side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriffe.

Mount Holly, post town and township Rutland county Vermont, 20 miles W from Windsor.

Mount Holly, post town, the capital of Burlington county, New Jersey; situated on the north side of Ancocus creek, about 12 miles E by S of Burlington.

Mount Hope, post village Orange county New York.

Mount Hope, post village Shenandoah county Virginia.

Mount Hope bay, the NE extension of Narragansett bay. It communicates with the E and W channels of Rhode Island setting up from the northern extremity of the island between Bristol and Newport counties, into Bristol county Massachusetts, on the borders of which it receives Taunton river.

Mount Hope hill, west shore of Mount Hope bay, on the point SE from the village of Bristol. It is remarkable as being the residence of the celebrated Indian king Philip.

Mount Horeb, post village Nelson county Virginia.

Mount Joy, township of Lancaster county Pennsylvania, bounded by Little Chiques creek E; the SE limit of Dauphin county, or Conewago creek NW; and Donegal township S. Population 1820, 1835.

Mount Joy, township of Adams county Pennsylvania, 5 miles SE from Gettesburg, on the north boundary of Maryland, and between Willalaways and Rock creeks. Population 1820, 935.

Mount Murray, seignior, Northumberland county Lower Canada, on the left side of St. Lawrence 75 miles below Quebec.

Mount Pilot, post office, Summer county Tennessee.

Mount Pisgah, post office Iredell county North Carolina.

Mount Pleasant, post town, and township West Chester county New York on Hudson river, 33 miles above the city of New York. It is the seat of an academy, and contains the village of Singing. Population 1820, 3684.

Mount Pleasant, post village of Lancaster county Pennsylvania, six miles W from Lancaster.

Mount Pleasant, post village, and township of Westmoreland county Pennsylvania. The village is on Jacobs creek 16 miles S from Greensburg. Population 1820, 2060.

Mount Pleasant, post village, and township of Wayne county Pennsylvania, on the head waters of Lackawaxen creek, commencing five miles NW from Bathany. Population 1820, 874.

Mount Pleasant, post village of Maryland, on the line between Queen Ann and Caroline counties, and within one mile of the west boundary of Delaware, about 12 miles W from Dover.

Mount Pleasant, post village Shenandoah county Virginia.

Mount Pleasant, village of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Mount Pleasant, post town in the S part of Jefferson county Ohio, containing 120 dwelling houses, 1,468 inhabitants, a printing office, a bank, several stores, a school and market houses of brick, and a brick meeting house, 92 by 62 feet area, two stories high, belonging to the friends, beside two others, likewise of brick, for seceders and methodists; and within six miles around, are 11 flouring mills, 12 saw mills, a paper mill with two vats, and a woollen cloth factory, beside two common fuling mills.

Mountsbay, bay on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Lands End, and the Lizard Point. It is so named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

Mountsorrel, town in Liecestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 53 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London. Lon. 19 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Mount Sterling, post village, Montgomery county Kentucky, 35 miles E from Lexington.

Mount Vernon, seat of the late General Washington, and his favourite retreat from the fatigues of public employment; pleasantly situated on the W bank of Potomac river, 18 miles below the city of Washington, and nine miles below Alexandria.

Mount Vernon, post town and township in Kennebec county, Maine, 14 miles NW of Augusta, or Kennebec river. Population 1820, 1293.

Mount Vernon, township, Hillsborough

county New Hampshire, 92 miles S from Concord. Population 1820, 729.

Mount Vernon, post town Boone county Kentucky.

Mount Vernon, post town and seat of justice for Knox county Ohio, on the N bank of Owl creek, 20 miles from its mouth. This "town contains about 80 dwelling houses, 403 inhabitants, a printing office, a brick court house and jail, eight stores, a merchant mill and a saw mill, and within six miles there are nine grist and saw mills, three carding machines, one of which is for cotton." Distance, 40 miles W from Coshocton, 54 NW from Zanesville, and 44 NE from Columbus. N lat. 40 24, W lon. 5 32.

Mountville, post village Loudon county Virginia.

Mount Washington, the highest of the peaks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Its elevation above the ocean 6634 feet as ascertained by Captain Partridge.

Mount Washington, township of Berkshire county Massachusetts, 25 miles SSE from Lenox. Population 1120, 467.

Mount Zion, post office Union county Kentucky.

Moura, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Gaudiana, 87 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth, and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence the Fezzanners themselves despatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Mesurata, 650 NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. Lat. 27 20 N, lon. 15 5 E.

Mossy, river of Hindoostan, which crossing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kistna on the confines of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called our Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is five miles NE of Riez, and 47 WNW of Nice.

Moutier, or *Monstier*, town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Mousson, ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, eight miles SE of Sedan, and 110 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Morree, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, is 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the Eastern is double the size of the Western. The mountains in both rise to a very great height, and may be seen at more than the distance of 30 leagues. The N shores afford no soundings, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees: the country behind has a most romantic appearance, the hills rising in a great variety of peaked forms: and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

Moxahala, or *Jonathan's creek*, rising in the northern part of Perry county, Ohio, flows east across Muskingum county into Muskingum river, which it enters three miles below Zanesville.

Moxos, the northern province of the United provinces of Buenos Ayres; bounded by the Portuguese territories NE; Peru N and NW; La Paz W; Cochabamba S; and Chiquitos SE. Lying between lat. 12 0 and 18 0 S, and between lon. 9° and 16° E from W. C. It is drained by the Guapore, Branco, Mamore, and other streams, confluent of the Madeira.

Moyamensing, township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, between Southwark, and the mouth of the Schuylkill, having Passunk W. Population 1810, 2887; and 1820, 3963.

Moyenvic, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for its salt pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of Nanci.

Mozcisor, strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians in

1660, but is rebuilt. It is seated on the Sofz, 22 miles S of Smolensko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Msta, river of European Russia, rising in the government of Tver, and flowing NW into lake Ilmen, nearly opposite Novogorod. It forms a part of the great inland communication between the waters of the Baltic sea and those of the Volga river. It is united to the Tver, at Nischnei-Volokshok by a canal, which has been formed through the valleys of the Valday hills.

Mucheln, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, six miles N of Freyburg, and eight SW of Mersburg. This town was burned in 1621, by the imperialists under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Muchelney, village in Somersetshire, where are the remains of a rich and ancient abbey, part of which is now changed to a farm house. It is two miles S by E of Langport.

Mucidan, town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

Mud creek, a stream of Ontario county, New York, joining the outlet of Ontario lake, near Lyons. The Erie canal follows the valley of this creek, about 16 miles.

Muddy river, stream of Illinois rising in Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin counties. The various branches flow SE, and uniting in Jackson, enter the Mississippi on the limit between the latter and Union county. It is navigable for boats 30 or 40 miles.

Muddy river, small river of Kentucky, rising in Logan and Todd, and flowing N between Butler and Muhlenburg counties, falls into the S side of Green river.

Muehr, river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kaniscea, in Hungary.

Muehr or *Mueraw*, considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of Gratz, and 40 SW of Neustadt. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Muggia or *Muglia*, town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, five miles, SE of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Muhlburg, town of Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. It is situated on the Elbe, has a castle and is 19 miles NW of Meissen and 32 NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Muhl-Kreis, or *Vierteil*, Quarter of Muhl, that part of Lower Austria, between the Danube, and Bohemia.

Muhlenburg, county of Kentucky, bounded by Muddy river or Butler county SE;

Todd S; Christian SW; Pond river, or Hopkins W; Deer creek, or Henderson NW; and Green river, or Daviess N. Length 22; mean width 17; and area about 540 square miles. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,926
do. do. females	-	-	1,772
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	3,698
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	3
Slaves	-	-	480
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	4,181

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,225
do. do. females	-	-	2,077
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	4,302
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	295
do. females	-	-	380
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	4,979

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,292
do. in Manufactures	-	-	53
do. in Commerce	-	-	22
Population to the square mile, 9.			

Muhlrose, town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated nine miles SW of Frankfurt on the Oder, on a canal which forms navigable communication from Hamburg to Breslaw.

Muirkirk, town in Ayreshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron work.

Mulberry, village of Arkansaw territory, on Arkansaw river.

Muldaw, river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

Muldorf, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and 40 E of Muenich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Mulhausen, imperial and hanseatic town of Germany in Shuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstruth, 15 miles NE of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Mulhausen, considerable town of France, in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town enclose

a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. It is well built, adorned with handsome structures and seated in a pleasant fertile country on an island formed by the river Ill. It is 15 miles NW of Basle, and 20 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Mulhiem, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine worship.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, an island of considerable size, being 25 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and grass but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

Mull of Cantyre. See *Cantyre*.

Mull of Galloway, rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

Mulleras, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Mullicohill, post village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on Raccoon creek, 17 miles SSW from Philadelphia.

Mullicus, or *Little Egg Harbour*, river of New Jersey, rising in Burlington and Gloucester counties, and flowing SE, falls into Little Egg Harbour, two miles S from Tuckerton. It is navigable for sloops of considerable burthen as far as the mouth of Wading river. For a distance of 20 miles in a direct route, it forms the line between Burlington and Gloucester counties.

Mullingar, county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Mullrose, canal of, in German Prussia. It connects the Elbe and Oder, and extends from Newbruck on the Spree, to the lake, or reservoir of Briesson near the Oder. It is about 14 miles in length, with 10 locks.

Multnomah, river of the United States, in the basin of Columbia; of which latter river the Multnomah is the great SW branch. It joins the main stream 100 miles from the Pacific Ocean, but is above its mouth, too little known to admit specific description.

Mulvia, large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marsalquiver.

Muncy creek, stream of Pennsylvania, in the south-eastern part of Lycoming county, flows by comparative courses 25 miles SW, and falls into the west branch of Susquehannah, about one mile NW from Pennsborough.

Muncy creek, township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Susquehannah, on both sides of Muncy creek; including Pennsborough. Population in 1820, 1255.

Munda, ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW from Malaga. Here the sons of Pompey were utterly defeated by Julius Cæsar.

Munden, town of Hanover, at the junction of the Tulda and Werra rivers, and where these streams form the Weser. It is situated 9 miles NE from Cassel, and 15 WSW from Gottingen.

Munderkingen, town of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 20 miles WSW from Ulen.

Mundu, town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital. It was then 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles S of Ougein, and 110 NNW of Burhanpour. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Munfordville, post village of Hart county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Greene river, opposite Woodsonville, 75 miles S from Louisville.

Munglore, town of Candahar, in the county of Cabul, 125 miles W of Cashmere, and 135 E of Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

Mungulhaut, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 miles NN E of Rungpour.

Munich, fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains near 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the king is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, in black marble, adorned with statues of bronze.

Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large marketplace, in which is the town-house, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schlesheim. It is seated on the Iser, 33 miles ESE of Augsburg, and 62 S by W of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munkats. See *Montgat*.

Munsterstadt, town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 miles N of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, capital of the country of Cassay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans in 1774. It is 210 miles NNW of Ummerapoor, and 410 E by N of Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Munsingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 miles W of Ulm.

Munster, province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, E by Leinster, and S and W by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, government of Prussia, in the NW part of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heights that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. It is subdivided into the circle of Munster, Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Lüdninghausen, Koesfeldt, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt. Population 320,000, and area 2800 square miles.

Munster, considerable city, capital of the government of the same name. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 50 miles ENE of Wesel, and 52 WNW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Munster, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 miles NNW of Lucerne.

Munster, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 miles N of Borno.

Munster, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 9 miles WSW of Colmar.

Munster Eyffel, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 SSW of Cologne.

Munster Meinfeld, town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz.

Munster, post village, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles E from Ebensburg.

Munsterberg, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 miles NW of Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Munzenberg, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, 8 miles S of Giessen.

Murano, town of Austrian Italy, on an island near Venice. Here the famous venetian mirrors are made. It stands 3 miles N from that city.

Murat, town of France, in the department of Cartal, on the Alaignon, 12 miles NW from St. Flour.

Murcia, province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andalusia, and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there are plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

Murcia, populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthage, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

Mur de Barrez, town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 32 miles N by E from Rhodéz.

Muret, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Murfreesborough, post town, Hertford county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Mehelen river, about 75 miles SE from Petersburg, and an equal distance NW from Norfolk in Virginia.

Murfreesborough, post town, seat of justice for Rutherford county, and capital of Tennessee, between the E and W fork of Stone's river, 32 miles SE from Nashville. Lat. 35 52 N. The adjacent country is fertile, and productive in grain, cotton and tobacco. Population about 1000.

Muro, episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appenines.

12 miles SE of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray-Frith, considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Rossshire, on the N, and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, is sub-divided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E and SE by the river Spey, which divides it from Bamffshire; on the S by Aberdeenshire and Invernesshire; on the W by Invernesshire and Nairnshire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the Frith of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W, and nearly the same from N to S. Its air is salutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres. Population in 1801, 26,705; in 1811, 28,108; and in 1821, 31,162.

Murrhart, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Musidan, town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Musa, populous town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

Muskingum, river of the United States, in the state of Ohio. This stream is formed by two branches. Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers. The former rises by a number of sources in Richland, Knox, and Wayne counties, interlocking with the head waters of Sciota and Sandusky, entering Ohio, and Vermillion and Black rivers, flowing into Lake Erie, passing through Coshocton county, join the Tuscarawas river at the town of Coshocton. The entire comparative length of Whitewoman's river, from its mouth to the extreme source of Armstrong's creek in Richland county, is about seventy miles, draining one of the most fertile tracts of land in the United States.

The Tuscarawas river has its sources in Harrison, Columbiana, Stark, Portage, Medina, and Wayne counties, interlocking with those of Rocky river and Cayahoga, flowing into Lake Erie, and Great Beaver entering Ohio. The Tuscarawas river is about ninety miles in length from the town of Coshocton, to its extreme source in Medina county.

Below the junction of Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers, the united waters take the name of Muskingum, which flow-

ing south, eight miles, through Coshocton, receives from the east Hill's creek on the border of Muskingum county, and continuing south a little west, twenty-three miles to Zanesville, receives Licking creek from the west. After being precipitated over a fall of about seven feet, at Zanesville, the Muskingum turns south-east by south, and flowing sixty miles, enters the Ohio river at Marietta. Between Zanesville and its efflux into Ohio, the Muskingum river passes through Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington counties. This river is navigable with large batteaux to the falls below Zanesville; for boats of considerable size to Coshocton; and for small craft nearly to the source of the Tuscarawas. A canal has been projected to unite the latter stream to the head waters of Cuyahoga river, and by this channel unite the Ohio river to Lake Erie. A canal, with locks, is already cut around the falls at Zanesville, opening a navigation into the centre of the state of Ohio.

The country drained by the sources of the Muskingum is generally level, but becomes more hilly approaching the Ohio river. In point of climate this river flows from North lat. 41 07 to North lat. 39 28; The area it drains nearly circular, about 7850 square miles.

Muskingum, populous county of Ohio; bounded on the N by Coshocton; E by Guernsey; S by Morgan, and W by Perry and Licking counties. It is 28 by 27 miles in extent, and contains about 660 square miles. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking rivers; Salt, Jonathan's or Moxahala, and Wakatomika creeks. In numerous places adjacent to and in the bed and valley of the Muskingum river, are extensive and almost inexhaustible beds of stone coal, which the people in the vicinity of Zanesville use as fuel. Surface of the county generally hilly, and soil sterile.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,305
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,656

Total whites	-	-	-	9,961
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	75

Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,036
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,470
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do. do. females	-	-	-	8,161
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	17,631
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	100
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do. do. females	-	-	-	93
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 17,824

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	114
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,775
do. in Manufactures	-	454
do. in Commerce	-	59

Population to the square mile, 29½.

Musqueto Creek, post office, Trumbull county, Ohio.

Musselburg, seaport in Edinburghshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here a victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Musser's Mills, post office, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Mustagam, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musacra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthage. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 50 miles N of Granada.

Muswell Hill, village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwall. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Mutschen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 miles ENE of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Muyden, town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a kingdom in the Peloponnesus, now Morea, which is now reduced to a small village, in which the ruins of the former city remain as described by Pausanias.

Mycone, ancient *Myconus*, island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-eats; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are

chapels; and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 23 N.

Mionnessus, or *Clazomenian Promontory*, ancient names of the long peninsula of Asia Minor, stretching NW between Smyrna and the island of Chios. It is terminated towards Mytelene the ancient Lesbos, by the ancient promontory of Melaena, the Kara bouroun of the Turks. See *Chisme*, both in the text and Addenda.

Mysol, island, the most eastern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in the water upon posts; and there are forests visited by the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130 3 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Mysore, country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between the W and E ridges of the Gauts. It extends from 11 39 to 15 0 N lat. and in the N part from 74 55 to 78 35 W lon. but diminishing thence as it approaches the S till it ends in a point. The N side is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the E. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous, and in the NE part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugar cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the N and E, and the provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ally, a Mussulman, who usurped the throne of Mysore, in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultan, who continued his father's state of warfare. On the termination of a war in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay thirty lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the English and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan. In 1799, a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the English, on the 4th of May, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place; and on the 30th of June following, Kistna Rajah was placed by the English on the musand of his fathers, at Mysore, and that town remade the capital of his present country. He being only five years old, colonel Close was appointed to be resident with the rajah of Mysore; and the northern for-

tresses of Nagara, Chitteldroog, Sera, and Nandidroog, were garrisoned by the English, for which the rajah is to pay seven lacks of star pagodas yearly. The island of Seringapatam was retained by the English for provision of the families of Hyder and Tippoo. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the S, Nagara to the NW, and Chatrakal to the NE, so called from the three places where the chief officers are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself a much greater extent of territory than ever before was subject to the Mysore family.

Mysore, fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the English restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, a palace has

been built, and its renovation will follow in course. Mysore is 10 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Mystic, small river, or rather creek of Massachusetts, falling into Boston harbour. It is navigated with sloops to Medford four miles.

Mystic, post village New London county Connecticut.

Mytilene, or *Metelin*, ancient Lesbos, island on the W coast of Asia Minor between the gulfs of Smyrna, and Adramyttium. It is 36 miles long and from two to twelve broad. It is one of the most productive islands in the Turkish empire. Population about 50,000 Between lat. 38 25 and 39 20 N.

Mytilene, city of. See *Castro* in the *Adenda*.

Myzensk, town of European Russia in Orel, on the Oko, 32 miles below Orel.

N

Naas, borough of Ireland in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. It is 17 miles SW of Dublin, and 26 NW of Leinster. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Nab, river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelberg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows S through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratisbon.

Nabal, town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nabburg, town of the palatinate, or Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 miles ESE of Amberg.

Nablous, town of Asiatic Turkey capital of a country which was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a schiek, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The inhabitants are such jealous Mahometans, that they will not suffer any Christians to remain among them. Nablous is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Naco, town of N. America, in the province of Honduras. Lon. W C 10 40 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Nacogdoches, village of Texas, about 120 miles W from Natchitoches in Lou-

isiana. It is an inconsiderable place. Lon. W C 17 17 W, lat. 31 27 N.

Nadeegsda. See *Kurils*.

Natfels, town of Switzerland, in the cantons of Glaris. It is remarkable for a celebrated victory gained by the inhabitants over the Austrians in memory of which a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799.

Nurden, strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva in 1572, when all the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Nagera, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Nagold, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle ten miles W of Tubingen.

Nagore, town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Agimere, 40 miles NW of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 27 8 N.

Nagpou, city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extensive and populous, is but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

Nagybanja, town of Hungary celebra-

ted for its gold and silver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 miles NE of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10.

Nahant, peninsula of Massachusetts in the SW part of Essex county, united to the main shore by Lynn Beach. It is a delicious and much frequented summer retreat, from the neighbouring cities, and towns; 14 miles NE from Boston.

Nale, river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, fall into the Rhine.

Nairn, borough and seaport, the county-town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the Frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Nairnshire, small county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Murray Frith; on the E and S by Murrayshire; and on the W by Inverness-shire. Its greatest length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful, and its corn soon ripens, has several woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn. Population in 1801, 8257; 1811, 8251; and in 1821, 9006.

Naksivan, city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Nannari, mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

Namfio, island of the Archipelago, the ancient *Anaphe*, a little to the E of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Namptwich, town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town carries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 162 NW of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Namur, county of the Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Maese into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This

province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

Namur, city of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nancy, city of France, capital of the department of Meurte, and a bishop's see. It is divided by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. It was taken by the Allies in 1814. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 miles NW of Basel, and 175 E of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Nander, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 miles NNW of Hydrabad.

Nandidroog, strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by English troops. It is 25 miles N by E of Bangalore, and 64 ESE of Sera.

Nangasaki, city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a good harbour, and the only one in the empire in which foreign ships are permitted to anchor.—The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 46 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nangira, river. See *Yungar*.

Nangis, town of France, in the department of Seine and Merne, 12 miles W of Provins, and 14 E of Melun.

Nanjemoy, post town and port of entry, on Nanjemoy creek, Charles county, Maryland; 45 miles S from Washington.

Nan-kang, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the lake Po-yang, 637 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Nanking, city of China, capital of the province of Kiangan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it is called Nanking, which signifies southern court; but since six grand tribunals have been removed to Peking, it is called Kiang-nan, in all public acts. The

place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. The inhabitants were formerly estimated at 2,000,000, the city being above 30 miles in circumference. It is situated on the Kiam, 500 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

Nan-ngan, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar-cane, near the source of the Kan-Kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 miles NE of Canton, and 9000 SSW of Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Nan-ngan-fou, beautiful and populous city of China in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its district, four cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

Nansemond, county of Virginia; bounded by Norfolk E; Gates county, North Carolina S; Blackwater river, or Southampton SW; Isle of Wight NW; and Hampton Roads NE. Length 33; mean width 20; and area 660 square miles. Surface generally level, and in part marshy. Drumonds pond, one of the feeders of the Dismal swamp canal, is in the SE angle of this county. Staples, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Suffolk.

Population in 1810			
Free white males	-	-	2,333
do. do. females	-	-	2,360

Total whites	-	-	4,593
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1,269
Slaves	-	-	1,262

Total population in 1810	-		10,324

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,261
do. do. females	-	-	2,314
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	4,575
Free persons of colour, males	-		684
do. do. females	-		709
Slaves, males	-	-	2,387

Slaves, females	-	-	-	2,139
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Total population in 1820	-			10,494
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-		17
Engaged in Agriculture	-		3,267
do. in Manufactures	-		192
do. in Commerce	-		66

Population to the square mile, 16 nearly.

Nansemond, river of Virginia, rising in the central part of Nansemond county; flowing NNE about 25 miles, opens by a wide bay into James river, and Hampton Roads. It is navigable to Suffolk for vessels of 100 tons.

Nantasket road, the southern entrance into Boston harbour. It affords good anchorage in from five to seven fathoms water.

Nan-tchang-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its district.

Nantes, ancient rich and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. Large vessels can come no higher than port Lunna, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels which go up to Nantes, being a distance of 12 miles. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nanticoke, river of Maryland, on the eastern side of Chesapeak bay. It rises in the state of Delaware, and runs nearly in a SW course through Dorchester county (Maryland) and enters the Chesapeak on the S side of Philips' point.

Nanticoke, hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, containing 2,843 inhabitants in 1810. It is watered by the Nanticoke river, from which it derives its name, and on the W and S it joins the state of Maryland. Population in 1820, 2535.

Nantmill, East, one of the northern townships of Chester county Pennsylvania, on the head waters of French creek 35 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1873.

Nantmill, West, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the preceding, and the SE angle of Berks, and NE angle of Lancaster county, on the head waters of the east branch of Brandywine. Population 1820, 1443.

Nantua, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, situated at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

Nantucket, island of North America, in Massachusetts. The inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishing on the coast, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, barren island, the inhabitants depend almost entirely on the sea for their subsistence. It contains about 50 square miles, and forms a county, with some small islands. The employment of capital marks the pursuits of the people, \$600,000 are employed in upwards of 30 Spermaceti works. It contains also two banks, and two insurance companies.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	3,193
do. do. females	- - -	3,314
Total whites	- - -	6,507
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	300
Slaves	- - -	0
Total population in 1810	-	6,807

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	3,346
do. do. females	- - -	3,646
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	27
Total whites	- - -	7,019
Free persons of colour, males	-	132
do. do. females	-	115
Slaves, males	- - -	0
do. females	- - -	0
Total population in 1820.	-	7,266

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	48
Engaged in Agriculture	-	64
do. in Manufactures	-	399
do. in Commerce	-	809

Population to the square mile, 145.

Nantucket, post town and capital of the island of Nantucket, situated on a basin, the north side of the island, in the lat. of 41 18 N, and lon. of 70 10 W, at the distance of 120 miles SE of Boston. It is a port of entry. It has one fine harbour, completely safe from all winds, being so well land locked. It has only, however, at low water $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water on its bar.

Nantwich, town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of white salt; also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on

the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 164 NW of London.

Nan-yang, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 100 miles S of Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, city of China, of the first rank in the province of Quantong, seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 miles NNE of Canton.

Napaul, country of Asia, bounded on the S by Bahar, W by Oude and Rohilcund, NW by Sirinagur, NE by the mountains of Himmaleh, which separate it from Tibet, and E by Bootan. It is tributary to Tibet; and Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, kingdom comprehending the S part of Italy, bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, NE by the gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 miles in length, by 100 in breadth, and divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terri di Lavarò (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia. 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Louis XII. formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish Viceroys. In 1647 happened the dreadful insurrection of Massaniello, in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled.—The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and third son of the king of Spain became king of Naples and Sicily. The king of Naples joined the coalition which was formed against the French republic; but the rapid and unparalleled successes of

the latter, reduced him first to request an armistice, and on the 25th of October, 1797 to enter into a disgraceful treaty of peace. But after the celebrated battle of the Nile, the enmity of this court to the French, again began to revive; their warlike measures were, however, ill concerted; their forces were completely routed, and the king exiled from his kingdom. By the successes of Suwarrow, the king was restored; but in 1805, on account of his receiving some Russian and English troops into his dominions, the French again took possession of the country; and bestowed the crown on Joseph Bonaparte, on whose head it remained till 1808, when he was made king of Spain, and the kingdom was given to prince Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon Bonaparte. The island of Sicily, however, is at present detached from Naples, and retained by king Ferdinand, who is to have an indemnity for Naples, on the continent. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sireoc or SE wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock chrystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from N to S, branching out to the two extremities; and the celebrated volcano, mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which the kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents, under the old government, possessed two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would for the most part,

prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and a-sassination among people of inferior rank; and in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives.

Naples, ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, one of the finest in the world, capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a university. It is situated at the bottom of a bay; and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the public buildings, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. No street in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared with the beautiful streets which lie open to the bay, and here the excessive heat of the sun is often tempered with the sea-breezes and gales wafting the perumes of the Campagna Felice. The houses in general, are five or six stories high, and flat on the top, on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain of St. Elmo, in a most pleasant situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building, the apartments, and the gardens, equal to the situation. Naples is admirably suited for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; and yet trade is but in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell, or of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that of any part of Italy. They excel also in liquors and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, called diabolonis, of a very hot and stimulating nature, and which is sold at a very high price. The number of inhabitants is computed at 350,000, which is very probable; for though Naples is not one-third of the size of London, yet many of the streets here are more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, per-

haps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour; the number of priests, monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaronis or vagabonds, is immense; and the last alone are computed at 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show, as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts 100 persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; and a considerable number have possessions to about half that amount; while the annual revenue of many is not above 1000*l.* or 2000*l.* The inferior nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having above 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year, of a paternal estate, many still less, and not a few enjoy the title, without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those of Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice; and of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about 30 miles in diameter, shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by the circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in January 1790, but retaken by the British fleet under Lord Nelson, in June following. In 1806, it was again taken possession of by the French, under Massena, and soon afterwards Joseph Bonaparte was here crowned king of Naples. In 1803, the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, 104 NE of Palermo, 217 SE of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Naples, township and post village of Ontario county, New York, 18 miles S from Canandaigua. Population 1820, 1038.

Naploosc, or *Naploosc*. See *Nabulous*.

Napo, river of South America, rising in Quito, and flowing SE falls into the Amazon. Lon. WC 4 50 E, lat. 3 45 S.

Napoli di Malvasia, seaport of Eu-

ropean Turkey, and capital of the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbour defended by a good citadel; and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey; and was the ancient Epidaurus, famed for the temple of Æsculapius. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli de Romania, 38 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 22 58 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Napoli di Romania, seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a citadel. This town was taken by the Turks, in 1715. It is 20 miles SSW of Corinth. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 37 44 N.

Nara, town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Meacow.

Narasingshapura, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of the Kapini, 20 miles ESE of Mysore.

Narberth, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 242 W by N of London.

Narbonne, city of France, in the department of Aude. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE of Toulouse. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, island of South America, on the coast of Chili, so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when sent to the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Narcondam, barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian Ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

Nurds, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town

there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

Narenta, town of Turkey in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Narnalia, town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Narni, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 40 NE of Rome.

Narova, river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque waterfalls, pompously described by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

Narragansett, beautiful bay of the United States in Rhode Island. It opens between Point Judith on the W, and Seaconet to the E, and extending from S to N 30 miles to the city of Providence, where it terminates, and receives Pawtucket and some smaller rivers. It varies in width from one to fifteen miles; and is chequered by Rhode Island, Prudence, and Conanicut. One of its minor bays, Mount Hope, receives Taunton river from Massachusetts. The shores are bold, without being very elevated, and the adjacent country picturesque, and well peopled. It was the opinion in 1817, of the United States Navy Commissioners, that this bay afforded the most eligible site for a naval depot NE from the Chesapeake.

Narraguagus, bay of Washington county, Maine, receiving a small river of the same name, from the NW part of the county.

Narraguagus, post town, Washington county, Maine, on the Narraguagus, 37 miles W from Machias. Population 1820, uncertain.

Narrows, *The*, strait that separates Long Island from Staten Island, and unites the Atlantic Ocean with the bay of New York.

Narsingapatan, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bishnagar. It was the residence formerly

of a king, and is situated 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Narva, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Narvy is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age gained over the Russian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situated on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Narwah, or *Narwha*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sinde with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Naseby, village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I. in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

Nash, county of North Carolina: bounded by Edgecomb E and SE; Wayne S; Johnson SW; Franklin NW; and Halifax NE. Length 30; mean width 18; and area 540 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil near the streams productive. Staples cotton, and tobacco. Tar river flows through nearly the middle of the county. The court-house, at which there is a post office, is about 40 miles NE by E from Raleigh.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,030
do do. females	-	-	-	2,214
Total whites	-	-	-	4,244
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
no taxed	-	-	-	127
Slaves,	-	-	-	2,197
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,268

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,258
do. do. females	-	-	2,264
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	4,522
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	103
do. do. females	-	-	115
Slaves, males	-	-	1,718
do. females	-	-	1,727
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,185

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,527
do. in Manufactures	-	-	102
do. in Commerce	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 15.

Nashuan, one of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts, near the mouth of Buzzard's bay.

Nashua river, rises in Worcester county, Massachusetts, flows NE across the north west angle of Middlesex; enters New Hampshire. and falls into the Merrimack in Hillsborough county.

Nashville, post town, and seat of justice, Davidson county Tennessee, on the left bank of Tennessee river; 200 miles W from Knoxville, 430 NE from Natchez; and 480 NNE from New Orleans by General Jackson's road. Lon. W C 9 40 W, lat. 38 4 N. It is the central point of a very fertile, well cultivated, and populous country. Cumberland river is navigable, except at very low water for steam boats to this town; one or more of these vessels ply between there and New Orleans. It contains beside the ordinary county buildings, two printing offices; two banks, an academy for young ladies, and several manufactories. Population about 4000.

Nassau, country of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead. This small territory was formerly known by various names, but now united into a duchy, with an independent sovereign duke. Area about 2200 square miles, and 300,000 inhabitants.

Nassau, town of Germany, in the duchy of the same name, on the river Lahn, 12 miles SE of Creblentz. Lon 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N. It is held in common, between the prince of Nassau and king of the Netherlands,

Nassau, river of Florida, rising between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers,

and flowing parallel to each, falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Talbot, and Amelia islands, after a comparative course of about 70 miles. Nassau capital of the island of New Providence. Lon. W C 0 50 W, lat. 24 55 N.

Nassau, post town, and township Rensselaer county, New York, 15 miles SE from Albany. Population 1820, 2873.

Nata, or *Santiago de los Caberellos*, city of North America, in Veragua. Lon. W C 3 17 W, lat. 8 22 N.

Natchez, principal town in the state of Mississippi. and the seat of justice for Adams county, lies upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at lat. 31 33 N, and lon. W C 14 30 W. The site is a beautiful and commanding bluff, rising from one to two hundred feet above the Mississippi river; and by its peculiar location is protected from the noisome exhalations of the adjacent low grounds. The edge of the Bluff rises into a long narrow ridge, which renders the Mississippi river invisible from the streets of the town. It contains 280 dwelling houses, four places of public worship, one for Roman Catholics, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists; six large warehouses; an elegant court-house, and jail; 25 dry good stores, two steam saw mills, and a steam aqueduct. A state bank, with a capital of 900,000 dollars; having offices in Woodville and Port Gibson. This is the only banking institution in the state, and by its charter the faith of the state is pledged not to grant any other banking charter until 1840.

The sessions of the Supreme court, and of the District court of the United States, are held at present at this place.

During about nine months of the year, from October to the ensuing June, Natchez is a very lively scene of commercial activity. Immense quantities of produce from the regions on Ohio, Mississippi, &c. find here a ready and profitable market. The cotton shipped from this port in ordinary seasons, exceeds 35,000 bales. The entire cotton shipped from the whole state in 1820—21, was estimated at 80,000 bales; and that for 1821—2, supposed will be at least equal to that of the preceding year.

The bills of mortality reported under the superintendence of the board of health, justify the opinion that Natchez is healthy for residents. In sultry summers, the greatest number of deaths are amongst persons engaged on the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The following table exhibits the actual and progressive population of this city.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	626

Free white females - - -	395
Total whites - - -	1,021
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	31
Slaves - - -	459

Total population in 1810 - -	1,511
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	900
do. do. females - - -	548
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - -	1,448
Free persons of colour, males - -	40
do. do. females - -	42
Slaves, males - - -	298
do. females - - -	356

Total population in 1820 - -	2,184
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	42
Engaged in Agriculture - -	1
do. in Manufactures - -	130
do. in Commerce - -	97

Natchez is governed by a mayor, alderman, and city council, with the ordinary county justices of the peace, who have in ordinary, civil and criminal jurisdiction concurrent power with the aldermen. It is 322 miles by water, and 156 by land above New Orleans, 1613 below Pittsburg, 846 below St. Louis, and 670 below the mouth of Ohio.

Natchitoches, NW parish of Louisiana; bounded by Texas SW and W; Arkansas territory N; Washita parish E; Rapides SE, and Opelousas S. Length 140; mean width 75; and area 10,500 square miles. Surface generally hilly, particularly between Red and Sabine rivers. Except near the margin of Red river, the soil is generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some other, though comparatively small tracts of productive soil skirt the streams. An extensive body of low ground, subject to annual submersion, extends along Red river, and runs through this parish obliquely. The greatest part of the inhabitants are settled on the alluvial banks of Red river. The soil upon the margin of the Sabine is in very few places fit for culture. Beside Red and Sabine, the rivers of Natchitoches are Bodcau, Dacheet, Black river, and Saline. Chief staples, cotton, lumber, and peltry. Chief town, Natchitoches.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	681
do. do. females - - -	532
Total whites - - -	1,213

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	181
Slaves - - -	1,476

Total population in 1810 - -	2,870
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Population in 1820.	
Free whites, males - - -	2,633
do. do. females - - -	2,112
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - -	4,745
Free persons of colour, males - -	268
do. do. females - -	152
Slaves, males - - -	1,154
do. females - - -	1,172

Total population in 1820 - -	7,486
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	945
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,701
do. in Manufactures - -	157
do. in Commerce - -	37

Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Natchitoches, post town and seat of justice, for the parish of Natchitoches, Louisiana, on the right bank of Red river, at lat. 31 16 N, lon. W C 16 10 W. The houses are chiefly contained in one street, running parallel to the river. Population about 600. It is 356 miles NW from New Orleans by land, through Attacapas and Opelousas, and 407 by water.

Natick, post town and township, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 18 miles SW from Boston. Population in 1820, 849.

Natividad, seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles W of Guadalajara. Lon. W C 27 0 W, lat. 20 42 N.

Natolia, country formerly a part of Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by the Black sea; E by Caramania; S by the Mediterranean, and W by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from W to E, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutais is the capital. Population about 5,000,000, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and other nations.

Nattam, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 13 miles N of Madura, and 45 SSW of Trichinopoly.

Natore, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 miles ENE of Moorshedabad.

Navan, town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, seated at the conflux of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 25 miles NW of Dublin.

Navarin, seaport of European Turkey,

on the W coast of the Morea, with a large harbour defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 miles N by E of Modon, and 17 WNW of Coron. Lon. 21 34 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles long and 12 broad. From this country the king of France takes his title of king of Navarre. See *Palais, St.*

Navarre, New, province of New Mexico, bounded on the N by a country unknown; E by New Mexico Proper and New Biscay; S by Culacan, and W by the gulf of California. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1552. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submission: they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers. The chief Spanish town is Cinaloa.

Navarreins, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne.

Nauen, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 miles WNW of Berlin.

Naumburg, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 miles WSW of Cassel.

Naumburg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 14 miles WSW of Cassel, and 36 SW of Gottingen. It is situated on the Eder.

Naumburg, town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 miles NE of Erfurt, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Navesink. See *Neversink-Hills*.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Prouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyalava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in lon. 169 7 W, lat. 14 7 S. Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the South Pacific Ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabi-

tants are a strong and lusty race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. See *Maouna*.

Nackow, town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery here. It is 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cotton, silk, flax, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants, the highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, capital of the isle of Naxos, with a castle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Nazareth, town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Nazareth, Lower, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Monocacy creek, seven miles NW from Easton. Population, in 1820, 1084.

Nazareth, Upper, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Bush-kill and Monocacy creeks, eight miles NW from Easton. Population in 1820, 663.

Nazareth, post town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, belonging to the Unitas Fratrum, or society of Moravians; it is situated 10 miles N of Bethlehem, eight W by N of Easton on the river Delaware, and 53 N of Philadelphia. In 1800 it contained 311 inhabitants, distinguished for their industry and regularity of manners.

Naze, or Cape Lindenas, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N

Neagh, Lough, lake of Ireland, situated in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga, and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted, being 20 miles long and 15 broad.

Neath, corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situated on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Neath, river in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Neb, river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea at Peel Castle.

Nebio, or Nebbio, ruined city on the W side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

Nebra, town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles NW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Neckar, river of Germany, which rises in the black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

Neckars-Gemund, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55, E, lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars-Ulm, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Nedroma, city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Needham, town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 73 NE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Needham, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. It is situated between Newton and Natick, 12 miles SW of Boston. Population in 1820, 1227.

Needles, two rocks in Hampshire, N of

the isle of Wight so called from their sharp extremities.

Necheheeo, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W of Atool. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neerwinden, village of the Netherlands, a little N by W of Landen. See *Landen*.

Nefia, town in the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Negapatam, city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch who were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Nugambo, seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the English in February 1796. Lon. 83 46 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Negrals, seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Negril point, most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

Negro, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

Negro, Rio, large river of South America, rises in the Andes. Lon. W C 3° E, lat. 2° N. It flows SE by E by comparative courses 1000 miles, and falls into the Amazon at lon. W C 17° E, lat. 3° S. By one of its branches, the Cassiquiari, it has a communication with the Orinoco.

Negro, Rio, river of South America rising in the Andes of Chili. Lon. W C 7° E, and lat. 33° S. It flows SE and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, after a comparative course of 500 miles.

Negro's Island, one of the Philippine Islands, between Pannay and Zebu.

Negroland, or Nigritia, country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephant's teeth.

Nigropont, island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was an-

ciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coast of Lavadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

Negropont, strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nevahand, ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Neidenau, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

Neidenberg, town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm.

Neilston, village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 22 N.

Neisse, town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles NE of Glatz, and 35 SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Neiva, province of Columbia in New Granada, with a town of the same name. The province lies on both sides of the Magdalena. Neiva the city is about midway between Popayan and Santa Fe de Bogota.

Nellenburg, town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance, and 20 NE of Schaffhausen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Nelson, English settlement in North America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 7 N.

Nelson, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada, 35 miles SW from Quebec.

Nelson, township of York county, Upper Canada, on lake Ontario.

Nelson, post town and township Cheshire

county, New Hampshire, 33 miles SW from Concord. Population in 1820, 907.

Nelson, post town, and township, Madison county, New York, Population in 1820, 2329.

Nelson, county of Virginia; bounded by James River or Buckingham SE; Amherst SW; the Blue Ridge or Rockbridge and Augusta NW; and Albemarle NE. Length 23; mean width 15; and area 345 square miles. Besides being washed by James river it is drained by Rock Fish, and Tye rivers. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Warminster the chief town is about 60 miles a little N of W from Richmond.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,453
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,444

Total whites	-	-	-	4,897
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	108
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Slaves	-	-	-	4,679
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,684
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,179
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,216

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	4,395
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	44
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do. do. females	-	-	-	38
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,915
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do. females	-	-	-	2,745
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,137
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,174
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	162
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	47
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Population to the square mile, 30.

Nelson, county of Kentucky; bounded E and SE by Washington; S and SW by the Rolling fork of Salt river, or Hardin; NW by Bullitt; and N by Salt river or Shelby. Length 30; Mean width 17; and area 510 square miles. It extends from the Rolling to the main fork, and is traversed by the Beech fork of Salt river. Chief town, Bairdstown. Soil productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,615
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,325

Total whites	-	-	-	10,940
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	28
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Slaves	-	-	-	3,110
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	14,078
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	6,672	
do. do. females	- - -	5,668	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	
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Total whites	- - -	12,340	
Free persons of colour, males	-	39	
do. do. females	-	19	
Slaves, males	- - -	1,849	
do. females	- - -	2,026	
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Total population in 1820	-	16,273	

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	26
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,160
do. in Manufactures	-	347
do. in Commerce	-	142

Population to the square mile, 32.

Nelson, post village and NE township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1820, 444.

Nelson's ferry, post office, 50 miles N from Charleston, South Carolina.

Nelson's Fort, a British factory at the mouth of Nelson's river. Lon. W G 15 42 W, lat. 57 12 N

Nelson's river, large river of North America in Cabotia, or British America. According to all our maps it is very difficult to determine either the length or real source of either the Nelson or Severn rivers; both are made to be outlets of lake Winnipic; and consequently the Assiniboin, and Saskatchewan, are the common sources of both the former streams. Taken as a whole, these united waters form the third largest river system of North America, draining an area, of upwards of 1000, by 400 miles, or 400,000 square miles.

Nelsonville, village of Athens county, Ohio, on Hocking river, 14 miles W from Athens.

Nemaha, name of two small rivers of the United States, falling into the Missouri, between the Platte and Kansas rivers.

Nemæa, village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with an old castle, between two hills. It is seated on the Loing, 10 miles S of Fountainbleau, and 15 SE of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Nen, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in the W part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the County at Petersborough, and crossing the isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Nen, river of Upper Canada, empties itself into lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering; it runs for a considerable distance in the country through Pickering, Markham, &c, crossing the Yonge-street, and apparently rising in the vicinity of one of the branches of Holland's river, with which it will probably, at some future period, be connected by a canal. This river abounds with fish; at its embouche are good intervals for meadow ground, and it is the back communication from the German settlement in Markham to lake Ontario.

Neocastro, fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from that city, Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Neot's St. town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a well built town, has a considerable church, with a fine steeple, and a considerable trade in coal. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 7 N.

Nepanose, Lycoming county Pennsylvania. See *Nippenose*.

Nepaul, long narrow kingdom of northern Hindoostan, bounded on the N by the Himalah mountains; S by Bahar Oude and Delei; and E by Bootan. Capital, see *Napant*.

Nepean Island, island of the South Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island, consisting entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upwards of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

Nepean, township in the eastern district, is the eighth township in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first township on the west side of the river Rideau, Upper Canada.

Nepissingu. See *Nipissing lake*.

Neponset, creek of Boston harbour navigable 4 miles to Milton, for vessels of 150 tons.

Neponset, village on both sides of Neponset river, six miles S from Boston. Population, 500.

Nepi, ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Nerac, town of France in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It is situated on the river Baise, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to sur-

sender to Louis XIII. in 1621. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

Nericia, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Westmania, on the E by Sudermania, on the S by East Gothland, and on the W by West Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the most considerable place in it.

Nero, island in the East Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Nerchinsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nercha, which falls into the Schilka.

Nescopeck, river of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, which rises in the southern part of the county and flows nearly W into the Susquehannah, opposite the town of Berwick.

Nescopeck mountain, on the north side of Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of the same height with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. It forms a regular and almost unbroken ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit, it extends from the Susquehannah nearly to the Lehigh.

Nescopeck, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Susquehannah river, above and below Nescopeck creek. Population 1820, 1034.

Nescopeck, post town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Susquehannah river above the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and opposite Berwick.

Neshaminy, river, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, rising with the Tolicon and Perkiomen, and flowing SE falls into the Delaware in the SE angle of the county four miles below Bristol.

Neshanock, large creek rising in the central part of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and flowing SW, falls into Big Beaver, below the village of Newcastle, on the border of Beaver county.

Neshanock, township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, above the mouth of Neshanock creek. Population 1820, 1828.

Nesle, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Ness, *Loch*, beautiful lake in Inver-

ness-shire, 22 miles in length, and for the most part, one in breadth, though sometimes two. It is sheltered on the NW by the high mountains of Urquhart and Malfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

Nershinsk, town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka. 440 miles E of Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Netchez, river of Texas, rises at lat. 32 N, and lon. W C 17 30 W. It is formed by several branches, the principal of which are the Ayeish, Attoyeaque, Attascocito, Cariso, Nana, and Angeline. It flows a little E of S, and falls into Sabine lake, after a comparative course of about 170 miles. The country drained by the Netchez though generally sterile is yet superior to that watered by the Sabine. This river is often called, though erroneously, Rio Nieves, or Snow River. Its name is derived from a tribe of Indians.

Netherlands, or *Low Countries*, country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth; bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, E by Germany, and S by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lothario, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive of the territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Aus-

tria. Emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip, The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV. expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxemburg. Austria held the rest; and the the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II. having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II. (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands; they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the

territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into nine departments; but in 1814, agreeably to the treaty of Paris, they evacuated all that part which formerly belonged to Austria and Holland. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Holland, E by Germany, SW by France, and NW by the German Ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Netherlands, kingdom of Europe, formed in 1814, and containing 17 provinces, or 18, if the grand duchy of Luxemburg is included. It lies between lat. 49 30, and 53 34 N. and between lon. 2° 30, and 7° E from London. It is bounded NW by the German Sea, SW by France, and E by Germany. Area 24,400 square miles, inhabited by an aggregate population 5,270,000 or 215 to the square mile. Its provinces are:

Holland	-	-	750,000
East Flanders	-	-	600,000
West Flanders	-	-	520,000
Hainault	-	-	431,000
South Brabant	-	-	366,000
Liege	-	-	355,000
Limburg	-	-	293,000
North Brabant	-	-	252,000
Antwerp	-	-	250,000
Guelderland	-	-	244,000
Luxemburg	-	-	226,000
Friesland	-	-	177,000
Namur	-	-	157,000
Overysel	-	-	148,000
Groningen	-	-	136,000
Zealand	-	-	112,000
Utrecht	-	-	108,000
Drenthe	-	-	47,000

5,270,000

The government of the Netherlands is a limited monarchy, with great resemblance to that of England; but the principles of civil liberty much more respected in the latter than in the former. In one very important particular the government of the Netherlands approximates more to that of the United States, than any other in Europe. Each province has its own assembly where municipal concerns are regulated independent in an extensive degree of the general government. With all this specious appearance, however, the people of the Ne-

therlands have but little influence over the acts of the crown. The person of the king is inviolable; and all bills must emanate from his cabinet. The members of the upper house are nominated by the king and hold their offices for life, though their titles and office are not hereditary. The freedom of the press is tolerably secured, and no religious test required for office.

The succession to the crown fixed in the family of Nassau Orange, and title of the monarch "king of the Netherlands; prince of Orange;" and as a member of the Germanic confederacy, "grand duke of Luxemburg."

The kingdom of the Netherlands has six universities, which are Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Louvain, Ghent, and Liege. The four former were ancient, the two latter instituted by the present government. There exists also, a naval school at Helvoetsluys, and a military school at Dort.

The annual revenue and expenditure of this kingdom amounts to about 7,000,000 pounds sterling or about 30,000,000 of dollars. The colonies of the Netherlands are extensive and highly important; they consist of 1st, in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Ternate, Banda, Malacca, and Macassar; with factories on the Coromandel coast and in Persia. In Africa, 12 or 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea. In South America, Surinam. In the West Indies, the islands of Curraçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

Netschkau, town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situated on the Golsch, 12 miles SW of Zwickau.

Nettuno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 miles S by E of Rome.

Neva, river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland at Cronstadt. It is formed by the drain of the vast low country NE from St. Petersburg, and conveys to the gulf of Finland the waters of lakes Ladoga, Onega, and many others. It is only called the Neva between lake Ladoga, and the gulf of Finland.

Nevada, *Sierra de*, chain of mountains in the south of Spain. Wherever the adjective Nevada, is annexed to Spanish mountains, it signifies that they are covered with perpetual snow. The Sierra de Nevada, of Granada rises in one peak, the Muley Hassen, to 11,250 feet, and in another the Veleta, to 10,985 feet above the Ocean level. The Muley Hassau is

the highest mountain in Europe west from Mount Blanc.

Neuburg, fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 miles NNE of Augsburg, and 60 SW of Amberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Neuburg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 miles ESE of Amberg.

Neuburg, town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 miles S of Brisach.

Neuburg, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stutgard.

Neuchateau, town of France in the department of Vosges; seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 miles SW of Nancy.

Neuchatel, territory of Swisserland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel, and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country.

Neuchatel, town of Swisserland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3,000 souls, and is situated partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much esteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new town-house, and a superb causeway leading towards the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Neuchatel, or *Yverdun*, lake of Swisserland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 20 miles in Length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the

lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet, and is 17 miles long, and 5 broad.

Nevern, village in Pembroke-shire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE of Newport. There are several monuments of antiquity in this parish, and among the rest a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and two broad, with a circular top, charged with a cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knot work of various patterns.

Nevers, considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, seated on the Loire, over which it has a handsome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Casimer, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Neufchatel, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Neufchateau, town of Austrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Neufchateau, commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessities of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nanci, and 150 E by S. of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Neuhaus, strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Neuhaus, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oste, but a sand bank accumulating in it, at the issue of the Oste, into the Elbe, its trade was almost annihilated, and it is now of much less consequence than formerly. It is 19 miles NNW of Slade. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Neuhausel, strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Nevin, or *Nerwin*, town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Nevilleville, post village, Clermont county, Ohio, containing about 200 inhabitants 30 miles above Cincinnati.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee

Islands, in the West Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

Neumark, town of Transylvania on the river Merisch, 56 miles N of Clausenburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Neumark, town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratibon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Neus, river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern where it is a mile and a half broad. It rises in Person county, interlocking sources with Dan river branch of Roanoke, and flowing 100 miles SSE, through Granville, Orange, Wake, and Johnson, enters Wayne county. Here it turns SE by E 80 through Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven counties, opens by a wide estuary into Pamlico Sound. The tides ascend 10 or 12 miles above Newbern, and for boats this river is navigable to Raleigh.

Neusaltz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles NW of Glogau.

Neusidle, town of Hungary, 24 miles SW of Presburg, situated on a lake of the same name.

Neusidler, lake of Hungary, 25 miles long and six broad. It is 16 miles SSW of Presburg, almost surrounded by fens, and has in its vicinity the castle of Esterhazy, which is said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 miles N by E of Schemnitz.

Neustadt, town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Neustadt, town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 miles ESE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Neustadt, town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 16 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hailbron.

Neustadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Mis-

nia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 miles SSW of Leipsic. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Neustadt, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. Here are extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 miles NE of Berlin.

Neustadt, town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, eight miles ENE of Havelberg.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 miles N by E of Lubec. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 miles S of Schwerin.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 miles NNW of Hanover.

Neustadt, town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Ahenst with the Danube, 16 miles E by N of Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 miles NNE of Amberg.

Neustadt, town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NW of Olmutz.

Neustadt, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles SE of Neisse.

Neustadt, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 miles W by S of Pilsen.

Neustadt, town of Bohemia, 13 miles NE of Koniggratz.

Neustadt, town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 50 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Spirebach, 14 miles W of Spire.

Neustadt, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 miles W of Glogau, and 17 E by N of Sagan.

Neuville, town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 miles NNE of Orleans.

Neuwied, flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Weid. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

New Albany, handsomely situated town, and seat of justice for Floyd county, Indiana. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, four miles below Louisville and two below Shippingport in Kentucky. It contains about 200 houses, 1000 inhabitants, a steam, saw and grist mill, and a ship yard.

New Alexandria, post village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on Loyalhanna river, 11 miles NE from Greensburg.

New Alexandria, small town of Columbiana county, Ohio.

New Amsterdam, town and capital of Berbice, in South America, on Berbice river near its mouth.

New Antrim, post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the post and stage road, from New York to Albany, 34 miles N by W of the former, and 33 SE of Goshen.

Newark upon Trent, borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Newark, Upper Canada, is situated on the west side, at the entrance of Niagara river opposite to the fortress at Niagara, on lake Ontario. This town was laid out in the year 1794. It now contains about one hundred and fifty persons, two churches, a jail and academy. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held *pro tempore*, here.

Newark, post town and seat of justice, Essex county, New Jersey; situated on the W side of Passaic river. It has a college, instituted in 1792, and carries on the manufacture of shoes in an extensive manner. Newark stands on a plain. The streets are wide, and laid generally in strait lines; the houses are many of them spacious and elegant. It contains two banks, and extensive tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments. Very fine stone quarries exist in the vicinity; it is distant nine miles W from New York, and six NNE from Elizabethtown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	12,212
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,885
Total whites	-	-	-	24,097
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	758
Slaves	-	-	-	1,129
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	25,984

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,989
do. do. females	-	-	2,916
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	5,905

Free persons of colour, males	225
do. do. females	279
Slaves, males	44
do. females	54
Total population in 1820	6,507

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	108
Engaged in Agriculture	229
do. in Manufactures	1,177
do. in Commerce	104

Newark bay, sheet of water extending from Staten Island Sound to the mouth of Passaic and Hackinsack rivers, in a direction of NNE, two miles wide and six miles long.

Newark, post town, New Castle county, Delaware, 14 miles SW from Wilmington.

Newark, post town and seat of justice for Licking county, Ohio. It is situated near the confluence of the principal branches of Licking river, 26 miles west by north from Zanesville, 26 north by east from Lancaster, and 33 east by north from Columbus. It contains a presbyterian meeting house and a court house of brick, eight stores, 70 dwelling houses, and 410 inhabitants. Lat. 40 4 N, lon. 5 26 W.

New Ashford, township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 25 miles N from Lenox. Population in 1820, 358.

New Athens, small town in the southern part of Harrison county, Ohio, six miles south from Cadiz. It is situated on both sides of the township line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek; lying, therefore, partly in both of those two town-hips.

New Athens, or *Tyogatown*, post town in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. It is situated near the confluence of the Tyoga river and the East branch of the Susquehannah. A situation very convenient to intercept the trade of both rivers.

New Baltimore, village and township of Green county, New York, on the Hudson, 18 miles below Albany. Population in 1820, 2036.

New Baltimore, post village, Fauquier county, Virginia.

New Barbadoes, township of Bergen county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 2592.

New Bedford, Bristol county, Massachusetts.

New Bedford, post village, in Mahoning township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles SW from Mercer.

New Berlin, post village and township, of Chenango county, New York. Population in 1820, 2366.

New Berlin, post village and seat of justice, Union county, Pennsylvania, on Penns creek, 11 miles W from Sunbury.

Newbern, post village, Montgomery county, Virginia.

Newbern, capital of Craven county,

North Carolina; situated on the S bank of the river Neuse, at its junction with the Trent, in the lat. of 35 20 N, and lon. of 77 5 W, 35 miles S of Washington, on Pamlico river, and 81 S by W of Edenton, on Albermarle sound. This is a post town and port of entry, the most populous in the state, and was the seat of government before the revolution. The quantity of lumber, Indian corn, tar, pitch and turpentine, exported annually from this town, is very considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 3467, one moiety at least being blacks and mulattoes.

Newberry, post village of Burlington county, New Jersey.

Newberry, village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the west bank of Lycoming river, opposite Williamsport.

Newberry, district of South Carolina; bounded by Lexington SE; Saluda river or Edgefield SW; Laurens NW; Ennoree river, or Union N; and Broad river, or Fairfield NE. Length 25; mean width 20; and area 500 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil productive. Principal staple cotton. Chief town, Newberry.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	5,123
do. do. females	-	-	4,725

Total whites	-	-	9,848
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	110
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Slaves	-	-	4,006
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Total population in 1810	-	13,964
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,163
do. do. females	-	-	5,014

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	10,177
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Free persons of colour, males	-	85
do. do. females	-	93

Slaves, males	-	2,881
do. females	-	2,868

Total population in 1820	-	16,104
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	6,276

do. in Manufactures	-	274
do. in Commerce	-	76

Population to the square mile, 32.

Newberry, post town and seat of justice, Newberry district, South Carolina, 40 miles NW from Columbia.

Newberry, post village of Christian county, Kentucky.

Newbills, post office, Campbell county, Virginia.

Newbiggin, fishing town of Northum-

berland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situated on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

New Boston, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 1619 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1686. It is situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 miles westward from Portsmouth.

New Boston, inconsiderable post town in Clark county, Bethel township, Ohio, on the western side of Mad river, four miles SW from Springfield.

New Bourbon, village of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, containing about 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants. It stands two miles below St. Genevieve.

New Braintree, post town and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 18 miles WNW from Worcester. Population in 1820, 888.

New Britain, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1474 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1082. It is situated on Neshaminy creek, between Hilltown and Doylestown.

New Brownsville, new town in Wayne county, Ohio, on Jerome's fork.

New Brunswick, post town and city in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the S bank of the river Rariton, 30 miles NE of Trenton, and 36 SW of the city of New York.

By some inadvertance, the original article New Brunswick, in Brook's Gazetteer, was inserted in this edition. This article is very defective, and I wish the reader to consider it cancelled, and this used in its place.

This city, beside the ordinary county buildings, has five places of public worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Dutch reformed, each one.

Queen's college, was formed by the Dutch reformed church, and intended for the education of their clergy. It was incorporated in 1770, and since 1810, has been in some respects connected with a Theological school, founded in the same city.

The site of New Brunswick, rises gradually from the bank of Rariton river. The adjacent country is pleasantly diversified and well cultivated. The tide rises some little distance above the town, and steam boats, when not prevented by ice, ply regularly between that place and New York.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,865
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,808
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,673
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	206
Slaves	-	-	-	433

Total population in 1810	-	-	6,512
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,981
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,973
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	5,954
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	165
do. do. females	-	-	-	195
Slaves, males	-	-	-	213
do. females	-	-	-	257

Total population in 1820	-	-	6,764
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	30
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	659
do. in Manufactures	-	-	323
do. in Commerce	-	-	60

Newburg, corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Newburg, post town and township of Orange county, New York, containing 4627 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 5812. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, five miles N of West Point, and 95 S of Albany. This is one of the most pleasantly situated towns on the Hudson. The bank rises by a rather bold acclivity, giving a fine view of the river, opposite shore, and adjacent mountains. Any vessel that can pass the bar at Sandy Hook, can reach Newburg. Its trade is active and increasing.

Newburg, populous and wealthy post township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, immediately S from Cleveland, containing 756 inhabitants in 1820.

Newburn, petty village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited by Colliers. Here a part of the army of Charles I under lord Conway, were defeated by the Scotch in 1540.

Newbury, corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday, its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I. and the parliament, in 1643, and 1644. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W. lat. 51 25 N.

Newbury, post town, the capital of Orange county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles N of Dartmouth college, and five NW of Haverhill, in New Hampshire; it contains 1363 inhabitants, in 1810.

Newbury, township of Essex county,

Massachusetts, opposite Salisbury. Population in 1820, 3671.

Newbury, township and post village of York county, Pennsylvania. The township is on the point between Susquehanna river and Conewago creek, and the village five miles NW from York Haven. Population in 1820, 1794.

Newbury, township of Geauga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 337.

Newbury, NW township of Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 542.

Newbury-port, considerable port of entry and post town, in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, in lat. 42 47 N, lon. 70 47 W, 40 miles N from Boston, and 22 SW from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. The site of Newberry-port is a gentle acclivity giving a pleasing aspect to the place, which is heightened by the regularity of the buildings and streets. It contains two banks, two insurance offices, and six or seven places of public worship. In point of foreign commerce it is the third in the state. In 1815 its shipping amounted to near 25,000 tons.

Newby's cross roads, post office, Culpepper county Virginia.

New Canaan, post town, Fairfield county, Connecticut, about 30 miles WSW from New Haven. Population in 1810, 1600, and in 1820, 1682. It contains an academy.

New Canton, post village, Buckingham county, Virginia; on the right bank of James river, 55 miles by land above Richmond.

New Carlisle, town and capital of Gaspe county, Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.

Newcastle, county of Delaware; bounded by Delaware river E; Kent county in Delaware S; Kent and Cecil counties in Maryland SW; Chester county in Pennsylvania NW; and Delaware county in Pennsylvania NE. Length 36; mean width 12; and area 432 square miles. The surface of this county is generally decorated with hill and dale, though the northern section is more broken than that of the south. The projected canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays is to pass across this county. The line of separation between the primitive and the sea sand alluvial formations, enters the NE angle of New Castle near Delaware river, and ranging SW, merges into Maryland between Glasgow and Frenchtown. Brandywine river, and Red, and White Clay creeks, rise in Chester county Pennsylvania, and flow, nearly S, fall over the primitive ledge into Christiana. The latter rises also in Pennsylvania, and crossing the NE angle of Maryland, flows nearly S, between Elk river, and Whiteclay creek, falls also over the ledge, and thence, turns to NE along its outer

verge to Wilmington. This range of falls render the water facility found in New Castle county for the propulsion of machinery, equal to any other of equal extent in the United States. This natural advantage has been extensively improved on the Brandywine in particular. The principal staple of New Castle is flour. Chief town Wilmington. See *Brandywine*.

Population in 1810			
Free white males	-	-	9,945
do. do. females	-	-	9,518

Total whites	-	-	19,463
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	3,919
Slaves	-	-	1,047

Total population in 1810	-	-	24,429
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	11,288
do. do. females	-	-	11,072
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	22,360
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	2,215
do do. females	-	-	2,129
Slaves, males	-	-	654
do. females	-	-	541

Total population in 1820	-	-	27,899
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	304
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,099
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,861
do. in Commerce	-	-	191
Population to the square mile,	64.		

Newcastle, town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is a poor town, and its once fine castle is now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London. Lon. 4 30 W lat. 52 4 N.

Newcastle under Line, borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it took its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place with broad paved streets, and is famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is on a rivulet, 15 miles from Stafford, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle upon Tyne*, large borough and seaport in Northumberland, situated between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 tons burthen may come up to the town

in ballast, but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading which is brought down the river in lighters, the great collieries which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle, the coals carried thence annually are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth, earthen ware, white lead, milled lead, &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is particularly famous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them. Newcastle was made a borough by William I. and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III. in 1239. It is 34 miles S of Almwick, 94 N of York, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 127 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Newcastle, post town and the capital of Newcastle county, Delaware, situated on the W bank of Delaware river, six miles S of Wilmington, and 34 SW of Philadelphia. Although one of the oldest towns on the river, being planted by the Swedes in 1637, it has long been on the decline; the hundred containing in 1810, 2438 inhabitants, and in 1820, 2671. It lies in lat. 39 30 N, and lon. 75 18 W.

Newcastle, post town and township, in Lincoln county, Maine, 45 miles NE of Portland, and 12 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction. Population in 1820, 1243.

Newcastle, or *Great Island*, island and town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, two miles E from Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua river. Population in 1810, 592, and in 1820, 932.

Newcastle, township of West Chester county, New York, about 40 miles NNE from New York. Population 1810, 1291, and in 1820, 1368.

Newcastle, village on the southern border of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the point above the junction of Shenango, and Neshanic creeks, 16 miles SSW from Mercer.

Newcastle, post town of Hanover county, Virginia, on the right bank of Pamunkey river, 24 miles NE from Richmond.

Newcastle, post town, and seat of justice, Henry county, Kentucky. It contains the ordinary county buildings and near 200 houses. Population about 1000; 25 miles NW from Frankfort.

Newcastle, Prince Edward county, Upper Canada. This township is situated on the Presqu'isle de Quinte, extending into lake Ontario, from the easterly part of the township of Cramahe; is a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds.

New Charleston, township of Penobscot county, Maine; 22 miles NW from Bangor. Population 1810, 210; and in 1820, 344.

New Chester, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. Population 1810, 895; and in 1820, 971.

Newcomerstown, settlement, in the SW quarter of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, 18 miles SW by W from New Philadelphia, and four east from Coshocton.

Newdigate, village in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

New Durham, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, 40 miles NW from Portsmouth. Population 1810, 888, and in 1820, 1168.

New Egypt, post village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 35 miles NE by E from Philadelphia.

New England, name given at an early period to all the country that lies between Canada and New York, and which at present comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine.

Newenham, Cape, rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of North America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, town in Gloucestershire, near a branch of the Severn, 114 miles WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.

New Fairfield, township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, containing 772 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 788. It is situated between Brookfield and the State of New York.

New Fane, township of Windham county Vermont, containing 1275 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1400. It is situated on E side of West river, eight miles NW of Fulham.

New Feliciana, parish of Louisiana, bounded N by Mississippi; E by Amnrite river, or parish St. Helena; S by East Baton Rouge; and SW by the Mississippi river. Area 650 square miles, or 672,000 acres. New Feliciana is one of the most agreeable parts of Louisiana, being finely diversified by hill and dale. Some parts are level towards the Mississippi, but the surface is generally hilly and well watered. Natural timber, laurel magnolia; pine, various species of oak, ash, elm, and hickory; liriodendron, sassafras, lynden, dogwood, and many other trees. Soil of various qualities from river alluvion to poor pine woods. Staples cotton, maize, provisions, lumber, common productions for family use, garden vegetables of great variety, peaches, figs, and plums. St. Francisville is the only town worthy of notice.

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - 3,074

Free white females	- - -	2,360
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	- - -	65
Total whites	- - -	5,499
Free persons of colour, males	-	37
do. females	-	32
Slaves, males	- - -	3,619
do. females	- - -	3,545
Total population in 1820	-	12,732
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	20
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,802
do. in Manufactures	-	16
do. in Commerce	-	10
Population to the square mile, 20 nearly.		

Newfield, town of York county, Maine, 40 miles NW from York. Population 1810, 815; and in 1820, 1147.

New Forest, forest in Hampshire, situated in that part of the county which is, bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel.

Newfoundland, island on the E coast of North America, between 47 and 52° N lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and after many disputes with the French it was ceded to the English in 1713. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia and other forts. In the fishing season which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the SE of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and W. Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish and fowl, but very little corn, fruit or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newfound mills, post-office, Hanover county, Virginia.

New Garden, township in Chester county, Pennsylvania; where there is a post office, 12 miles W by N of Wilmington, Delaware, and 125 from the city of Washington. It contained in 1810, 1,038 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1199.

New Garden, post village, Robinson county, North Carolina.

New Garden, township of Columbia county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

New Geneva, post village, Fayette county Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Monongahela river, below the mouth of George's creek, 20 miles by land above Brownsville.

New Georgia, group of islands in the Frozen Ocean, discovered in 1819 by Capt. Parry. Lon. W C from 20 to 40 W, lat, from 74 to 76 N. See *Polar Regions*.

New Germantown, post village, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 35 miles N from Trenton.

New Glasgow, post village, Amherst county, Virginia. It is the seat of an academy for young ladies.

New Gloucester, post town in Cumberland county, Maine; 30 miles N by W of Portland, containing 1648 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 1653.

New Granada, formerly a captain generalship of Spain, in South America, now an integral part of the Republic of Columbia. It is bounded N by the Caribbean Sea; NE by the former captain generalship of Caracas SE by Brazil, S by Peru, and W by the Pacific Ocean; extending from 12 north to 6 degrees of S lat and from 10 E to 2 W lon. from Washington. The features of nature are on a scale commensurate with the expansive area of this country. It contains the highest mountains yet measured on the western continent, and the alluvial plains near the mouth of the Magdalena.

The Andes of Peru, gradually separating into different ridges traverse New Granada from SSW to NNE. A little to the north of the Equator three very distinct mountain chains extend; one following the Pacific coast reaches, and is continued in the Isthmus of Darien; the second or middle range runs nearly N and S separating the basins of Magdalena and Atrato, merges into the Caribbean Sea. The third or eastern chain ranges NNE towards the head of the gulf of Maricao and separates the confluent of the Magdalena and Orinoco. At about 8 N lat. the latter chain again divides; one branch turns N and merges into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Vela; the other gradually curves to the E, and constitutes the mountains of Caracas.

The rivers of New Granada, are numerous and important. Those flowing into the Pacific Ocean are generally short, and from the great inclination of their planes of descent rapid in their

course. See *Guaiquil* in the *Addenda*. A communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has been proposed through the St. Juan of the Pacific, and Atrato flowing into the Caribbean Sea. See *Atrato* in the *Addenda*. Between the great northern ridges of the Andes which we have noticed, rises and flows the Magdalena. This is truly the river of New Granada, having its source at 2°, and entering the Caribbean Sea at 11 N lat. It is formed by two great branches, the Magdalena Proper, and the Cauca. It is rendered in a great degree unnavigable from the rapid descent of its plane.

East from the Andes, in all the length of New Granada, in Cundinamarca, and Quito, spreads an immense plain across which meanders the innumerable branches of the Amazon and Orinoco. The principal confluent of the former in New Granada, are, the Tungaragua, Napo, Ica, Japura, and Negro. Those of the Orinoco, are the Ynirrita, Ua, Vichada, Meta, and Apure. These rivers, though mere branches of the two mighty rivers, Amazon, and Orinoco, flow by comparative course from 300 to 700 miles, and are generally navigable. The country over which they flow is however, yet a wilderness, or extensive waste inhabited only by savages.

The climate of New Granada, partakes of all the diversity of its surface. The elevated table land of the valleys of the Andes has been celebrated for salubrity, whilst the inhabitants of the low alluvial coasts have been found subject to the ordinary malignant diseases incident to such situations in tropical climates.

New Granada has been justly celebrated for its vegetable and mineral wealth. In a country of such variety of elevation within the tropics, the range of vegetable life must embrace nearly all the most valuable fruits and plants useful to man. Gold, silver, platina, iron, and emeralds are enumerated amongst its mineral productions.

In the animal kingdom, the condor, the largest carnivorous bird yet known, is in a great degree peculiar to this country.

Population according to recent estimates 1,875,709. See *Columbia*.

New Grantham, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 36 miles NW from Concord. Population 1810, 864, and in 1820, 1038.

New Guinea, or *Papua*, large and imperfectly known island, lying to the N from New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres' straits.

New Hagerstown, small town in Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

New Hampshire, one of the states of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; by Massachusetts S; by Vermont W, Lower Canada N; and Maine E.

	Miles.
It touches, and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean	20
It thence has a boundary of Maine of	150
The boundary between New Hampshire, and Lower Canada remains uncertain, but is about	50
Down Connecticut river, in common with Vermont	170
Along north boundary of Massachusetts	80
Having an entire outline of	470

Length from SW to NE, 160 miles. Breadth 90 miles. Area, 8,030 square miles; or 5,139,200 acres.

Extending from lat. 42 41 to 45 11 N.

This state differs more in the relative elevation of its parts than any section of the United States; and of consequence its climate and seasons have a corresponding excess in their extremes. The Atlantic border, is a sandy beach, followed by hills which increase rather rapidly in elevation. The country rises indeed, by so rapid an acclivity, that the tides do not rise in the rivers more than from 12 to 15 miles inland. The hilly region is quickly followed by the mountainous. Between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers and near the SW angle of this state Grand Monadnoc rises amongst inferior summits to 3254 feet above the ocean level. Farther north, Sunapee is followed by Mooschillock, the latter attaining an elevation of 4636 feet. Between the sources of Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Merrimac, rise however, the highest mountain summits yet measured in the United States. Some of the peaks of the White mountains rise above 6000 feet above the Atlantic Ocean.

Taken as a whole, the natural features of New Hampshire are bold, prominent, and in many places sublime. If we turn our view to the rugged aspect of its scenery, we would be led to expect much less fertility of soil; but in fact few sections of the United States of equal extent have more productive land than is included in New Hampshire. The most important vegetable productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c.

The manufacturing establishments of New Hampshire, are numerous and increasing. More than 30 cotton and woollen manufactures are in operation in that

state, and many of them on a very enlarged scale.

Staples, iron, lumber, pot, and pearl ashes, fish, beef, live stock, pork, and flax-seed.

For civil and political purposes New Hampshire is subdivided into the six following counties.

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1820.
Coos - -	1,680	5,549
Grafton - -	1,540	32,989
Cheshire - -	1,200	45,276
Hillsborough - -	1,150	53,884
Rochingham - -	1,000	55,246
Strafford - -	1,460	51,156
	<hr/> 8,030	<hr/> 244,155

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	105,782
do. do. females - - -	107,608
	<hr/>
Total whites - - -	213,390
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	970
Slaves - - -	0
	<hr/>
Total population in 1810 - -	214,360

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	119,210
do. do. females - - -	124,026
	<hr/>
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	139
	<hr/>
Total whites - - -	243,375
Free persons of colour, males - -	372
do. do. females, - - -	414
	<hr/>
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0
	<hr/>
Total population in 1820 - -	244,161

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	114
Engaged in Agriculture - -	52,384
do. in Manufactures - -	8,699
do. in Commerce - -	1,068
Population to the square mile, 30.	

New Hampton, post town and township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimac 30 miles above Concord. Population 1810, 1293, and in 1820,

New Hampton, post town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 21 miles N by W of Flemmington, and 40 NW of New Brunswick.

New Hanover. See *Hanover New*, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

New Hanover, county of North Carolina, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; Cape Fear river or Brunswick SW; Bladen W; Sampson NW; Dauphin N; and Orson E; length 50; mean width

25; and area 1350 square miles. Surface mostly flat, and part marshy. Beside Cape Fear river, which washes the SW border of the county, New Hanover is drained by Black river and the NE fork of Cape Fear river. Staples, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Wilmington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,328
do. do. females - - -	2,563
	<hr/>
Total whites - - -	4,891
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	132
Slaves - - -	6,442
	<hr/>
Total population in 1810 - -	11,465

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	2,634
do. do. females - - -	2,452
	<hr/>
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
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Total whites - - -	5,086
Free persons of colour, males - -	102
do. do. females - - -	117
	<hr/>
Slaves, males - - -	2,708
do. females - - -	2,853
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Total population in 1820 - -	10,866

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	25
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,853
do. in Manufactures - -	387
do. in Commerce - -	159
Population to the square mile, 8½.	

New Hartford, post town and township in Litchfield county Connecticut, 22 miles W by N of the city of Hartford, and 12 miles NE of Litchfield, the shire town. Population 1810, 1510, and in 1820, 1685.

New Hartford, post village in Oneida county, New York, four miles W from Utica.

New Haven, town of Sussex near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour. The entrance of the river is defended by a battery; and the haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is seven miles S by E of Lewis, and 57 of London.

New Haven, post town Addison county, Vermont on Otter creek.

New Haven, county of Connecticut, bounded by Long Island Sound S; Housatonic river or Fairfield SW; Litchfield NW; Hartford N; and Middlesex NE. Length 27; mean width 22; and area about 600 square miles. This is one of the most pleasantly diversified counties in

the United States. It is traversed from SSW to NNE. by a chain of mountains of no considerable elevation, which rises in the vicinity of New Haven city, and is intersected by Connecticut river at Middletown in Middlesex county. Beside the Housatonic, New Haven is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinipiack rivers. With the exception of some tracts of small extent near the sound, the surface is hilly or undulating. The soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, live stock, and many other minor articles sent to the New York market. Chief town New Haven.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	18,141
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,022
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	36,163
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	850
Slaves	-	-	-	51
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	37,064

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	13,667
do. do. females	-	-	-	19,711
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	38,378
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	585
do. do. females	-	-	-	637
Slaves, males	-	-	-	8
do. females	-	-	-	8
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	39,616

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	82
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,673
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,648
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	617
				<hr/>
Population to the square mile, 66.	-	-	-	

New Haven, city, seaport, and seat of justice, New Haven county, Connecticut, situated on the east side of a bay formed by the mouth of the Quinipiack river, and about four miles N from Long Island Sound.

The old town was laid out in a large square subdivided into nine lesser squares, each 858 feet each side, separated by 50 feet streets. In the centre are two large squares; SE of which stands Yale college.

The general aspect of New Haven, is peculiarly pleasing. The site is very nearly a plain; and the streets extending at right angles, with the general neatness of the buildings, and intermix-

ture of trees, affords a picture which every traveller must view with interest.

Of all the public edifices of this city, Yale college decidedly claims the first notice. It was founded in 1701. Its officers are now, a president, nine professors and five tutors. It is under the government of a board of trustees, composed of the governor of the state, the lieutenant governor, and six senior assistants; together with the president and 10 clerical fellows. The college buildings, consist of three large and spacious finished, and one unfinished edifice; a chapel and philosophical chamber: a lycaum containing the library and recitation rooms; a laboratory, of brick, and a stone dining hall. Connected with the college is the medical institution, founded in 1813, with four professors, an excellent anatomical museum, and a medical library. The college library amounts to between 7000, and 8000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals was the munificent deposit of Col. George Gibbs, and does honour to the donor, and to the college. Its original cost amounted to above 17,000 dollars.

The whole number of students in 1820, was 412; and according to Mr. Morse the entire number educated in this institution from its foundation was 3,478, of whom in 1820, there were still living 1,884, more than one half.

An Episcopal seminary was established in 1820, under the government of the general convention of the Episcopal church.

Besides the literary edifices, and the ordinary county buildings, New Haven contains; two banks, a custom house, almshouse, three insurance offices, a grammar school, an academy, six printing offices, issuing four weekly newspapers, a religious monthly magazine, and Mr. Silliman's journal of Science and Arts.

The commercial connexions of this city are numerous and important particularly in the coasting trade. The harbour is good though only admitting vessels of 10 or 12 feet draft. Before the erection of a long wharf of nearly a mile, which stretches so far directly across the bay, the harbour was gradually filling up. The amount of shipping owned in the town is about 12,500 tons.

Amongst the burial grounds of New Haven one deserves particular notice. It is on an entirely novel plan, laid out in parallelograms, which are again subdivided into family burying places. It is a field lying N from the town, and being planted with trees, has a very solemn,

and even awful effect when seen either within or without. The monuments are generally of marble. In 1810, New Haven contained 5,772, and in 1820; 7 147.

New Haven, township of New Haven county, Connecticut, and containing New Haven city. Population 1820, 8,326.

New Haven, township of Oswego county New York, on Mexico bay of Lake Ontario. Population 1820, 898.

New Haven, post township, in the southern borders of Huron county, Ohio. Population 1820, 481.

New Holland See *Holland New*.

New Holland, post village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles NE from Lancaster.

New Hope, post town of Solebury township Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Delaware river opposite Lambertsville in New Jersey, 16 miles above Trenton. At this place a very fine bridge has been constructed over Delaware.

New Hope, post town, Wayne county, North Carolina.

New Hope, post village, Spartansburgh district South Carolina.

New Iberia, post town of Louisiana parish of St. Martin's on the right bank of Teche 48 miles above its mouth; consisting of one street along the river, or rather road, containing about 40 houses, 200 inhabitants. The bank is here something higher than either above or below; schooners drawing four or five feet water come up to New Iberia at all seasons. lat. 30 0 N, lon. W C 14 56 W.

Newington, post village and township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the East side of Great bay, five miles NW from Portsmouth: Population 1820, 541.

New Inlet, coast of New Jersey. See *Little Egg Harbour*.

New Inlet, one of the mouths of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

New Ipswich, post village and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 52 miles N from Boston, and containing an academy and a number of mills. Population in 1820, 1278.

New Jersey, one of the states of the United States; bounded by New York N E; by Hudson river, Staten Island Sound, Rariton bay, and the Atlantic Ocean E; Atlantic Ocean SE; Delaware Bay SW; and Delaware river, or Pennsylvania W.

Miles.

New Jersey has an exterior limit on the Atlantic Ocean from Cape May to Sandy Hook, of - - - 120
An interior boundary opposite New York, along Rariton bay, Staten

Island Sound, New York bay, and Hudson river	- - - - 60
In common with New York, between Hudson and Delaware rivers	- - - 45
Thence down Delaware river and bay to Cape May	- - - 220
	<hr/> 445

Extreme length, by a line almost due north from Cape May, to the northern angle on the Delaware, 160 miles; with a mean width of about 43 miles. Between lat. 38 58, and 41 21 N.

Area 6851 square miles, and 4,384,640 acres

The natural geography of New Jersey, presents three very marked subdivisions; 1st, sea sand alluvion; 2dly, the hilly or middle section; and 3dly, the mountainous or northern section.

The sea sand alluvion, embraces near one half the state. A line drawn from the mouth of Shrewsbury river to Bordentown, will nearly separate the hilly from the sea sand region. Between this natural limit and the Sussex mountains, the state is delightfully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Some of the north-west parts of Hunterdon, Morris, and Bergen counties, are broken into mountain ridges, but the real mountain section of New Jersey is comprised in Sussex county. It must be understood, that in this state, as in Pennsylvania, the intervening distance between the respective mountains is generally an arable valley.

By reference to the annexed table of the counties, it will be seen, that nearly one half the state is occupied by the sea sand alluvion. This latter region, declines gradually from the hills, and before reaching the Atlantic Ocean, spreads into an almost unbroken plain. The soil is nearly divisible by similar limits with the great subdivisions we have noticed. On the sea sand alluvion, it is generally thin and sandy, and in many places marshy. Above the sea sand alluvion where not mountainous, the soil is generally arable and productive, in grain, fruits, and pasturage.

Compared with its latitude, extending two degrees and 23 minutes; no state of the United States, possesses such wide extremes of climate. The level sandy plains of its southern extension approximate to the climate of South Virginia, whilst the seasons in Sussex county, present a severity approaching those of Vermont and New Hampshire. The structure of the state, renders the causes of these meteorological phenomena obvious.

The staples of New Jersey, are grain, flour, live stock, salted provision, iron; and near New York and Philadelphia, an

indefinite variety of articles to supply the markets of those cities.

Iron ore is plentifully found and extensively wrought, particularly in Morris county. Iron in bars, and hollow ware are produced in great quantities, and of excellent quality.

Leather and boots, shoes, and saddles, may be considered as forming a large share of the manufactured staples of this state. Newark is emphatically a city remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its shoes. The estimated value of exports in 1810, was upwards of 7,000,000 of dollars. No fair view, however, can be given of either the exports or imports of this state, as its two great marts are Philadelphia and New York. The amount of shipping, is about 35,000 tons.

Surveys and levels have been taken with so much accuracy, as to ascertain the practicability of executing a navigable canal over New Jersey, and a company has long since been incorporated for that purpose. The points intended to be united, are Trenton on the Delaware, and New Brunswick on the Rariton. The route was traced by following the Assampink to near its source, and thence by a short cut into Stoney brook, a branch of Millstone river, and down the latter and Rariton to tide water. The very erroneous principle adopted of following the natural channels, has tended to discredit the operations of the New Jersey canal company.

The distance from Brunswick to Trenton is about 26 miles, and the highest intermediate summit level 50 feet, between the Assampink and Stoney brook. It is supposed, however, that a summit level but little exceeding 40 feet can be obtained, by cutting between the confluence of Assampink and Shippettankin creeks, and Rowley's mill, near the confluence of Stoney brook and Millstone river.

An adequate supply of water can be drawn by short feeders from Phillip's springs, Trenton creek, Stoney brook, and Millstone river, all of which are more elevated than the route of the canal, some intermediate sand hills excepted. Sufficient depth of water for a sloop navigation exists at the two intended extremities of the intended canal.

Estimated expenses :

Digging 28 miles, at 20,000 dollars per mile	\$560,000
Lockage, 100 feet, probably less, at 1,250 dollars per foot	125,000
Feeders, purchase of land, and water rights	115,000

\$800,000*

Upon the importance of the New Jersey canal but one opinion can exist, but as respects the expenses, it may be doubted whether less than one million of dollars could suffice to effect such an object.

If such an inland communication did exist, it is probable, however, that if the intended transmission of coal from the Lehigh and Delaware rivers succeeds, and there is no rational doubt of such success, that such a coal trade alone would, besides the incidental expenses of repairs and superintendence, produce a revenue of more than the interest of \$1,000,000.

For political and other purposes, New Jersey is subdivided into 13 counties. The following table exhibits the relative population with the respective area.

Counties.	Area Sq. M.	Pop. 1820.	to Sq. M.
Cape May, Alluvion,	310	4,265	14
Cumberland, Alluvion,	450	12,668	28
Salem, Alluvion,	312	14,022	45
Gloucester, Alluvion,	800	23,089	28½
Burlington, Alluvion,	500	28,822	58
Monmouth, Alluvion,	875	25,038	28½
Middlesex, { Hills and Alluvion, }	362	21,470	60
Hunterdon, Hilly,	540	28,604	53
Somerset, Hilly,	360	16,506	45½
Essex, Hilly,	252	30,793	122
Morris, Hilly,	460	21,368	46
Bergen, Hilly,	480	18,178	38
Sussex, { Mountainous. }	1160	32,752	20½
	6851	277,575	40

Progressive population. In 1790, New Jersey contained 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,560; and in 1820, as above.

The aggregate and classified population is seen in the following table.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	115,357
do. do. females	-	-	111,509
Total whites	-	-	226,866
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	7,843
Slaves	-	-	10,851
Total population in 1810	-	-	245,560
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	129,619
do. do. females	-	-	127,790
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	149
Total whites	-	-	257,558
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6,416
do. do. females,	-	-	6,044
Slaves, males	-	-	3,988

Slaves, females	- - -	3,569
Total population in 1820	-	277,575
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	1,529
Engaged in Agriculture	-	40,812
do. in Manufactures	-	15,941
do. in Commerce	-	1,830

New Kent, county of Virginia ; bounded by James city SE ; Chickahomina river, or Charles city and Henrico SW ; Hanover NW ; and Pamunkey river or King William NE ; length 23 ; mean width 10 ; and area 230. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Cumberland.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	- - -	1,225
do. do. females	- - -	1,220
Total whites	- - -	2,445
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	308
Slaves,	- - -	3,725
Total population in 1810	-	6,478

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - -	1,263
do. do. females	- - -	1,274
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0
Total whites	- - -	2,537
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	145
do. do. females,	- - -	189
Slaves, males	- - -	1,815
do. females	- - -	1,944
Total population in 1820	-	6,630

Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,980
do. in Manufactures	-	36
do. in Commerce	-	11
Population to the square mile, 29 nearly.		

New Lancaster. See *Lancaster*, Fairfield county, Ohio.

New Lebanon, post town, in Canaan township, Columbia county, New York, on the road from Pittsfield to Albany, 24 miles from the latter place. This town is remarkable for a tepid spring which has become a watering place of much resort. The water except its temperature 73° of Fahrenheit, differs in no other respect from pure mountain water ; it is tasteless and inodorous, and used for all common purposes of cooking and washing.

The Shakers own 3000 acres of land in

this township, and have a very flourishing settlement near Lebanon village. The scenery around Lebanon is peculiarly pleasing, and even sublime.

New Lebanon, post village of Camden county, North Carolina.

New Lexington, town in Richland county, Ohio ; on the west bank of Mohican creek, 10 miles from Bellville.

New Lexington, inconsiderable town of Knox county, Ohio, thirteen miles E from Mount Vernon.

New Lexington, village of Jefferson county, Indiana, 17 miles W from Madison, Salt wells have been dug here to the great depth of 700 feet. It contains about 40 houses, 200 inhabitants, and one newspaper printing office.

Newlin, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Brandywine creek six miles SSW from Downingtown. Population in 1820, 914.

New Lisbon, township of Otsego county, New York ; 10 miles SW from Cooper's town. Population in 1820, 2221.

New Lisbon, flourishing post town and seat of Justice, Columbiana county, Ohio ; 35 miles S from Warren in Trumbull county ; 56 NE from Pittsburg, and 160 NE from Columbus. It now contains an elegant suit of county buildings, a bank, two brick meeting houses, nine or ten mercantile stores. In 1820 the number of inhabitants were 746. In the vicinity are a furnace, four merchant, and four saw mills, a paper mill, an extensive woollen factory, a fulling mill, carding machine, and glass factory.

New London, post town, Hillsborough county New Hampshire, 30 miles NW from Concord. Population in 1810, 692 ; and in 1820, 924.

New London, SE county of Connecticut, bounded by Rhode Island E ; by Long Island sound S ; by Middlesex county in Connecticut W ; Hartford and Tolland NW ; and Windham N. Length 30 ; mean width 20 ; and area 600 square miles. Connecticut river forms part of its west boundary ; but beside this stream New London county is in a remarkable manner indented with bays and rivers. Quinebaug and Shetucket unite in this county and form the Thames, which at Chelsea landing below Norwich receives the Yantic, and forms a very fine and spacious entrance for vessels. Between the Connecticut and Thames beside many of minor importance the Niantic bay opens to Waterford. Between the Thames and Pacatuck, the coast is indented by Pequonock, Mistick, Quiamboc, Stonington, and Wickatequack, Pacatuck bounds the county and state to the E. The western, or rather the northwestern part of New London is

mountainous, and except some marshes near the sea-coast, the general surface is hilly, but presents a very pleasing aspect. The soil is productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, lumber, fish, &c. Chief town New London.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	15,963
do. do. females	- - -	17,088
Total whites	- - -	33,051
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	1,579
Slaves	- - -	77
Total population in 1810	- - -	34,707

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	16,397
do. do. females	- - -	17,852
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0
Total whites	- - -	34,249
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	796
do. do. females	- - -	887
Slaves, males	- - -	3
do. females	- - -	8
Total population in 1820	- - -	35,943

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	84
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	7,681
do. in Manufactures	- - -	1,847
do. in Commerce	- - -	975

Population to the square mile, 60 nearly.

New London, city, seaport, and alternately with Norwich, seat of justice for New London county Connecticut ; is situated on the west side of the Thames, three miles above its mouth, 14 miles below Norwich, and 42 SE from Hartford, lon. W C 4 0 48 E, lat. 41 0 25 N. Beside the ordinary county buildings it contains two banks, a marine insurance office, two newspaper printing offices, and five or six places of public worship. The shipping in 1818, amounted to near 16000 tons. Having a depth of five fathoms water, the harbour is the best between New York, and Newport ; and is very seldom obstructed by ice. It is defended by forts Trumbull and Griswold, the former on the New London, and latter at Groton on the opposite side of the river. The narrowness of the entrance renders its blockade easy, which was effected during last war. On a point on the west side of the harbour is a light house.

New London, post town Campbell county, Virginia, 18 miles SW from Lynchburg.

New London, township in the SE quarter of Huron county, Ohio. Population 1820, 172.

New London, post town and seat of justice Madison county, Ohio. See *London*, Madison county, Ohio.

New Longueil, seigniorial York county, Lower Canada, 40 miles W from Montreal.

New Madrid, post town and seat of justice New Madrid county, Missouri, 70 miles below the mouth of Ohio. It is built on an alluvial bank something above the ordinary height of the Mississippi banks, contains about 50 houses and from 250 to 300 inhabitants.

New Madrid, county of Missouri ; bounded by Mississippi river SE ; Arkansas territory S ; St Francis river NW ; and Cape Girardeau N. Length 60 ; mean width 25 ; and area 1500 square miles. Surface one general alluvial plain, arable only near the bank of the Mississippi and the other streams ; the residue being liable to annual submersion. Staples, Indian corn, pork, and cotton. Chief town New Madrid.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - -	937
do. do. females	- - -	874
Total whites	- - -	1,811
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	5
Slaves	- - -	287
Total population in 1810	- - -	2,103

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - -	1,068
do. do. females	- - -	933
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0
Total whites	- - -	2,001
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	1
do. do. females	- - -	3
Slaves, males	- - -	148
do. females	- - -	143
Total population in 1820	- - -	2,296

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	1
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	538
do. in Manufactures	- - -	43
do. in Commerce	- - -	28

Population to the square mile, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Newmarket, town in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horse-races ; and here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 13 miles W of Bury, and 61 N by E of London.

Newmarket, post village and township

Rockingham county New Hampshire, 15 miles W from Portsmouth. The village is at the mouth of Lamprey river into Great Bay. Population 1810, 1061, and in 1820, 1083.

Newmarket, post village of York county, Pennsylvania, near the mouth of Conewago creek.

Newmarket, post town Dorchester county, Maryland, near the left bank of Choptank river, 12 miles SSE from Easton.

Newmarket, post village, Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

Newmarket, post town in Frederick county, Maryland, 11 miles eastward of Frederickstown.

Newmarket, post town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, situated on the E side of Robinson river, 132 miles W by S of Washington and 50 SSW from Winchester.

Newmarket, post town, Highland county, Ohio, 42 miles W, from Chillicothe.

Newmarket, township of Highland county, Ohio, including the foregoing village. Population 1820, 747.

New Marlborough, post village; and township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 23 miles SSE from Lenox, Population 1820, 1668.

New Mexico, province of New Spain, or Mexico in the Internal provinces. This is the most northern of the Spanish settlements in the interior of North America; its length, from south to north, about 500 miles breadth about 200 miles. Area 44,000 square miles. Population 40,000. Bounded S by New Biscay or Durango, E by Texas, and on all other sides by regions little known, inhabited by native Indians. New Mexico, is an ancient Spanish conquest, as early as 1559, under the Viceroy Velasco el Primero, Durango was a military post. Towards the end of the 16th century, the then Viceroy, count de Monterey, sent Juan de Onate, to New Mexico; this general drove away the Indians and peopled the banks of Rio del Norte. Consequently the establishment of that nation, in New Mexico have existed more than two hundred years.

The two provinces of New Biscay, and New Mexico, are separated by a desert. This desert crosses the Rio Grande between the Pass del Norte and Albuquerque. The desert of the Muerto, is upwards of 100 miles wide and destitute of water. "The whole of this country," says Humboldt; "is in general of an alarming state of aridity, for the mountains Delos Mansos, situated to the east of the road from Durango, to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate, and the pro-

gress of industry, a great part of this country as well as Old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and the Intendancy, of Guadalupe, will never admit of any considerable population." This desert lies in a NE and NW direction, and extends from the Pacific Ocean to within 200 miles SW of St Louis in Missouri. It is covered in Autumn with muriate of soda, common salt, and is every where extremely cold for the climate; see the article *Rio Grande*.

The inhabitants of New Mexico, are exposed to the hostile Indians, and live chiefly in towns. They are like those of New Biscay, a bold and daring race of men, continually on horseback. The arid sterility of their soil, and the almost illimitable extent of their savannas, compel them to a pastoral life.

New Mexico, is however with all its defects a delightful residence. The purity of the air and the rich scenery of the fertile banks of the rivers, have a fine effect. European grain and fruits grow luxuriantly where the soil is fertile. The dryness of the seasons is favourable to the grape, which is peculiarly delicious in that country. Perhaps in the advance of civilization the borders of the North American desert may from its exemption from rain, become remarkable for its rich wines.

See *Mexican Empire*; section Rio Grande del Norte.

New Milford, post town in Lincoln county, Maine, at the head of Sheepsgut river, 15 miles N by W of Wiscasset.

New Milford, post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 16 miles N of Danbury, and 18 SW of Litchfield, on the NE side of Housatonic river, containing about 3537 in 1810, and in 1820, 4610.

New Milford, post village, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

New Mills, thriving village, with a post office, in Burlington county, New Jersey, about five miles E of Mount Holly.

Newnham, corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N.

New Orleans, capital, and chief town of the state of Louisiana, stands upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at N lat. 30° and W lon. W C 12 5.

It is composed of the city properly so called, and several Fauxbourgs, (suburbs,) the principal of which are, St. Mary's, Annunciation, and La Course, above the city; Marigny's and Brigniers, below; and Tremé, and St. John's in the rear of the city, towards Bayou St. John's.

The city itself is laid out with the streets intersecting each other at right angles.

The Fauxbourgs, though in general also regular, deviate in some places. Like all other places along the banks of the Mississippi, the ground upon which New Orleans stands falls, by a gentle declivity, from the margin of the river, until depressed into a swamp, or overflowed flat, in the rear of the town. The city, and its Fauxbourgs, except those of the Tremé and St. John's, stand upon the solid border of land between the river and swamp, the medium width of which, is about 400 yards. The extreme length of New Orleans along the Mississippi is nearly three miles. The rivers running opposite in the form of an S. It contains a State-house, Prison, Market-house, Hospital, Principal, or Town-house. A Cathedral, or the Church of St. John's, Ursuline Convent, an Episcopalian, and a Calvinistic church, two Theatres, a Court-house, three Insurance offices, four Banks authorized by the state, a branch of that of the United States, a Custom house, Navy Yard, Arsenal, Barracks, and one Fort, that of St. Charles, situated between the city proper and Fauxbourg Marigny.

New Orleans is situated 105 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, 322 by water, and 156 by land, below Natchez; 1189 below St. Louis; 991 below the mouth of Ohio, and 1933 below the city of Pittsburg.

It is ruled by a mayor and city council, elected by the freeholders.

This city is admirably situated for a commercial depot, having equal facility of intercourse, foreign and domestic. Its markets are excellent, particularly for garden vegetables, and for fruits, both tropical, and from the numerous settlements on the various confluent of the Mississippi. The houses, and population are both rapidly on the increase, as may be seen by the following comparative view of its census in 1810 and 1820. At the former period, the city and parish contained 24,552, of whom, above 17,000 were found in the city. In 1820, the number of inhabitants stood thus:

Free white males	-	-	-	11,675
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,512
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1,542
Total	-	-	-	20,793
Slaves, males	-	-	-	7,331
do. females	-	-	-	7,615
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2,835
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,326
Total of Slaves and Free coloured persons	-	-	-	22,107
Entire population	-	-	-	42,900

New Orleans was laid out in the spring of 1717, and named in honour of the Duke

of Orleans, then Regent of France, during the minority of Louis the XIV. It remained in the hands of the French until 1769, when together with all Louisiana it was taken possession of by the Spanish general, O'Reilly. It was again given up by Spain to France in 1803, and on the 20th of December of that year delivered to the United States, by the French colonel Prefect, Laussatt.

In the month of November, 1814 a British fleet and army appeared off Cat Island, and on the 16th of November, the United States flotilla of gun boats were captured in the Pass, between the Malheureux islands and Florida shore. On the morning of the 23rd December, part of the British army reached the bank of the Mississippi, at General Villaret's plantation, eight miles below New Orleans. On the evening of the same day, General Jackson attacked them in their encampment, when a sharp but indecisive engagement took place; both armies claiming the victory. On the ensuing morning, the United States army took position on Rodriguez's canal, three miles below the city, and that of the British formed its lines one mile still lower down. Partial engagements intervened, on the 28th day of December, and on the 1st of January 1815. On Sunday morning, January 8th General Packeham quit his lines and attacked the United States army in its entrenchments. The former were defeated with great slaughter, but with very trifling loss on the part of the latter. The British lost about 2000 men, the United States had only five killed, and seven wounded.

On the night of the 18th the British army commenced its retreat, and a few days afterwards evacuated all Louisiana.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,586
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,745
Total whites	-	-	-	6,341
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4,950
Slaves	-	-	-	5,961
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	17,242
Population in 1820				
Free white males	-	-	-	8,268
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,318
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	13,584
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2,432
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,805
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,709
do. females	-	-	-	4,646

Total population in 1820 - - 27,176

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 1,500
Engaged in Agriculture - 0
do. in Manufactures - 2,704
do. in Commerce - 4,574

New Orleans, parish of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans ; bounded by the gulf of Mexico S ; the interior of Lafourche, and German coast or Bernard W ; Lake Pontchartrain N ; the Rigolets, and Lake Borgne NE ; and Paquemine E. Length 80 ; mean width 16 ; and area 1,300 square miles. Lying between lat. 29 14 and 30 12 N. The surface an almost undeviating plain, and mostly, an unwooded grassy morass. The only arable part the margins of the streams, and a few spots on the sea coast. Vegetable productions, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, maize, figs, oranges, peaches, &c. Chief town New Orleans.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - 949
do. do. females - - 721

Total whites - - 1,67
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - 21
Slaves - - 4,863

Total population in 1810 - - 7,310

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - 3,409
do. do. females - - 2,251
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - 0

Total whites - - 5,660
Free persons of colour, males - 403
do. do. females - 521
Slaves, males - - 4,622
do. females - - 2,969

Total population in 1820 - 14,175

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 49
Engaged in Agriculture - 5,438
do. in Manufactures - 1,777
do. in Commerce - 0

Population to the square mile 11.

New Paltz, post village and township Ulster county, New York, 15 miles below Kingston landing. Population 1810, 4,612.

New Philadelphia, post village Harden county, Kentucky, 35 miles below Louisville.

New Philadelphia, post town and seat of justice, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. It is situated on the left bank of Minkingum,

river, on an extensive and beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the county buildings, several stores and about 300 inhabitants. It is 50 miles NE from Zanesville.

Newport, borough of Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, with a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Newport, borough in Cornwall, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London.

Newport, town in Shropshire, with a handsome freeschool, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW of London.

Newport, town in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 19 miles SSW of Moamouth, and 118 W by N of London.

Newport, town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, at the foot of a high hill, on a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE of St. David, and 250 WNW of London.

Newport, township of Buckingham county, Lower Canada

Newport, post village and township, Penobscot county, Maine, 25 miles W from Bangor. Population in 1820, 510.

Newport, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 42 miles NW from Concord ; containing 1427 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 1679.

Newport, SE county, Rhode Island ; bounded by Bristol county in Massachusetts E ; the Atlantic Ocean S ; the southern entrance of Narragansett bay W ; and the northern arm of Narragansett bay, and Mount Hope bay NW. Length 16 ; width 12 ; and area about 100 square miles. It is composed of the islands of Prudence, Conanicut, Rhode Island, and a portion of the main shore E from Narragansett bay. Surface generally waving, and soil, particularly on the island highly productive. Staples grain, flour, fish, live stock, &c. Chief town Newport.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - 7,377
do. do. females - - 7,969

Total whites - - 15,346

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - 904

Slaves - - 44

Total population in 1810 - 16,294

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - 7,126
do. do. females - - 7,764

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - 1

Total whites	-	-	-	14,891
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	354
do. do. females	-	-	-	498
Slaves, males	-	-	-	11
do. females	-	-	-	17

Total population in 1820. - 15,771

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	40
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,311
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	778
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	177

Population to the square mile, 157.

Newport, post town, and alternately with Providence, capital of Rhode Island, five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on a small but very commodious bay formed by a projection of Rhode Island proper, and Connecticut Island. Lon. W from Greenwich, 71 17; and E from Washington, 5 43, lat. 41 29 N.

The harbour is one of the best on all the Atlantic coast of the United States, opens before the town into a noble circular basin, easy of access, land-locked on all sides, and commanded by the adjacent heights. Goat Island, a small spot of ground at its outer entrance, contains Fort Wolcott and a United States' navy hospital. The harbour is also defended by two other forts—Fort Green, and Fort Adams.

Though much declined from its former comparative importance, *Newport* is still a flourishing town. The site rises by an elegant acclivity from the harbour, and again declines gradually in the rear, giving the aspect of a delightful swell to the whole place;

Newport contains a state-house, market-house, theatre, public library, alms-house, five banks, two insurance companies, eleven places of public worship, four Baptists, two Congregationalists, one Episcopalian, one Friends, one Moravian, one Methodist, and one Jewish Synagogue.

In 1819, the amount of shipping owned in this town, was near 11,000 tons.

The population of the town, and that part of its vicinity included in the township, as it stood in 1810, and in 1820, are exhibited in the annexed table.

Population in 1810				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,440
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,837
Total whites	-	-	-	7,277
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	630
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - 7,907

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,157
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,606
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	6,763
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	197
do. do. females	-	-	-	342
Slaves, males	-	-	-	7
Slaves, females	-	-	-	10

Total population in 1820 - 7,319

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	38
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	174
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	630
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	107

The manufacturing establishments in this town and vicinity are numerous and important, consisting of five or six Rum distilleries, one Gin distillery, one Duck factory, and numerous grain mills.

Newport, post town Herkimer county, New York, 20 miles N from Herkimer. Population in 1810, 1605, and in 1820, 1746.

Newport, post town Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Newport, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, extending from Susquehanna river to Nescopee Mountain, between Nescopee and Hanover. Population in 1820, 764.

Newport, village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Conemaugh river, 18 miles NE from Greensburg.

Newport, post town in New Castle county, Delaware, three miles SW of Wilmington, and about the same distance NW of New Castle. It has about 300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and flour, between the adjacent counties and Philadelphia.

Newport, post town, Charles county, Maryland, 40 miles SSE from Washington, and 10 miles SE from Port Tobacco.

Newport, small river, Liberty county, Georgia, opening from the sea by two mouths, St. Catharines, and Sapelo Sound. It is navigable for sloops to Riceborough.

Newport, post town of Cocke county, Tennessee, on the left bank of French Broad river, 45 miles E from Knoxville.

Newport, post village in Washington county, Ohio, in a township of the same name. The village is 11 miles E by N from Marietta.

Newport, post town and seat of justice, Licking county, Kentucky, on Ohio and Licking rivers above their junction, and opposite Cincinnati. The site is an

elevated plain. This town contains the common county buildings, a United States arsenal and an academy. The latter endowed by the legislature of Kentucky, with 6000 acres of land. Present population about 1000.

Newportland, township and post village, Somerset county, Maine.

Newport-Pagnel, town in Buckinghamshire. It has a manufacture of bone-lace, and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has two bridges, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham and 51 NNW of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

New Providence, post town and township, Essex county, New Jersey, 12 miles W from Newark. Population 1820, 768.

New Richmond, post town in Ohio township, Clermont county, Ohio, containing 50 houses, and 300 inhabitants. It stands on Ohio river, 15 miles SW from Williamsburg.

New river, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two valleys, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Bushill, being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest wagon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, runs several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

New river, river of Virginia, the former name of Kenhawa. See *Kenhawa*.

New river, small stream of Onslow county, North Carolina, entering the Atlantic Ocean by New Inlet, 45 miles WSW from Cape Lookout.

New river, small river of Beaufort district South Carolina, falling into the estuary of Savannah river, 18 miles E from Savannah.

New river, river of Louisiana draining the angle between the Mississippi, and Atchite rivers, flows E, and falls into the western extremity of lake Maurepas.

New Rochelle, post town in Westchester county, New York, planted originally by French Huguenots. It lies 20 miles NE of the city of New York. It contained 996 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1135.

New Rumley, post town in North township, Harrison county, Ohio. Distance,

11 miles northerly from Cadiz, and 130 northeasterly from Columbus.

Newry, borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neath and Carlingford bay. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Newry, township of Oxford county, Maine, 25 miles NW from Paris. Population 1810, 202, and in 1820, 304.

Newry-water, river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford bay.

New Salem, post town of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 34 miles NW of Worcester, and 81 in the same course from Boston.

New Salem, post village, New London county, Connecticut, 15 miles NW from New London.

New Salem, post village, Ontario county, New York.

New Salem, post town near the western limit of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the head waters of Indian cross creek, and 14 miles W by N from Steubenville. It contains about 100 houses and 700 inhabitants.

Newsham, village in Durham situated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington.

New Sharon, post town in Kennebec county, Maine, on the N side of Sandy river, 34 miles NW of Augusta on the river Kennebec.

New Shoreham. See *Block Island*.

New South Wales, name given to the E coast of New Holland. It was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 13 miles further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sidney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of the country is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves

in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to a European, but of little fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate appears not to be disagreeable; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted with. There are also weasels and ant-eaters; with that singular animal the duck-billed platypus, in which the jaws of a quadruped are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and in the rivers and salt creeks there are alligators. The natives of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked; and, though pleased at first, with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a desire for iron tools. The colour of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorning* their bodies with scars, so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind

of ornament. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum; and they paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the animals and fish they catch.

The British colony in 1818, amounted to about 25,000 inhabitants.

New store, post office, Buckingham county, Virginia.

New Switzerland, town of Switzerland county, Ohio, on the right bank of Ohio river, 65 miles below Cincinnati. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss emigrants, who have made some not unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the vine.

Newton, town of Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat 52 21 N.

Newton, town of England in Lancashire.

Newton, town of England in Cheshire.

Newton Bushel, town of England in Devonshire.

Newton, borough of England in the Isle of Wight.

Newton, township of York county, Lower Canada, 40 miles W from Montreal.

Newton, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles' river, nine miles west from Boston, and on Charles' river. Population in 1810, 1709; and in 1820, 1850.

Newton, post town, and the capital of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles N of Philadelphia. It is in the township of Newtown.

Newton, populous township of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 438.

Newton, township of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1723; in which is situated the village of Uniontown.

Newton, village of Hamilton county, Ohio, in Anderson township, on the east side of Little Miami, six miles from its entrance into the Ohio river. Population in 1820, 100.

Newton, western township of Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 506.

Newton-Bushel, town in Devonshire, on

the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Newton, township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, eight miles NE of Danbury, and 25 NW of New Haven: the township contained 3000 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2879.

Newtonstewart, town in Wigtonshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigton bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town. It is 26 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

Newtown, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles NW from Newburyport. Population in 1810, 454; and in 1820, 477.

Newtown, township of Queen's county, Long Island, eight miles E from New York. Population in 1810, 2437; and in 1820, near 3000.

Newtown, village of Queen's county, Long Island, in the foregoing township, eight miles E from New York on East river. The celebrated species of apple, *Newtown pippin*, derives its name from this village.

Newtown, post town, Tioga county, New York, on the left bank of Tioga river, and at the mouth of Newtown creek. The contemplated canal to unite the Susquehanna river with Seneca lake, is intended to have one of its extremities at Newtown. It is 22 miles S from Salubria, at the head of Seneca lake. See *Elmira*.

Newtown, township of Gloucester county, in New Jersey, five miles S from Camden. Population in 1810, 1951, and in 1820, 2497.

Newtown, post village and township, of Sussex county, New Jersey, 37 miles NE from Easton in Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 2082; and in 1820, 2743.

Newtown, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, including the borough of Newton. Population in 1810, 982; and in 1820, 1060.

Newtown, post town, Frederick county, Maryland.

Newtown, post town, Hamilton county, Ohio, on Little Miami, six miles above its mouth.

Newtown, post town and township, Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 518.

Newtown, township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 1144.

Newtown Limavady, borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

New Trenton, post town, Franklin county, Indiana.

New Vernon, post village, Morris county, New Jersey.

Newville, post village, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles nearly W from Carlisle.

New Washington, post village, Clark county, Indiana.

New Windsor, township of Orange county, New York, containing 2331 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2425. Situated on the W side of Hudson river, 60 miles N of New York, and 95 S of Albany.

New-Year's-Harbour, part of Staten Land, in South America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

New-Year's-Islands, small islands of South America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

New York, one of the states of the United States; bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean; S by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; W by Pennsylvania, lake Erie, and Niagara river; NW by lake Ontario, and St. Lawrence river; N by Lower Canada; and E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

This state, from the peculiar position and form of Staten and Long Islands, has a very extended boundary:

	Miles.
Commencing at the SW point of Staten Island, thence up Staten Island Sound, New York Harbour, and Hudson river to the NE angle of New Jersey	45
Along the NE limit of New Jersey, to the Delaware river, at the mouth of Nevisink river	45
Up Delaware river opposite Pennsylvania	65
Thence W, along N boundary of Pennsylvania	225
Thence due N to lake Erie	19
Down lake Erie to the head of Niagara river	66
Down Niagara river to lake Ontario	35
Along south shore of lake Ontario, to the head of St. Lawrence river	200
Down St. Lawrence river to lat. 45 N	100
Upon lat. 45 N, to lake Champlain	65
Up lake Champlain to Whitehall, at the junction of Wood creek and Poultney river	105
Up Poultney river, along Vermont	10
Thence along W boundary of Vermont	54
Thence E along S boundary of Vermont	3
Thence along W boundary of Massachusetts	50
Thence E, along S boundary of Massachusetts	2
Thence along W boundary of Connecticut to the mouth of Bryan river, on Long Island Sound	81
From Maliniceck point on Long Island,	

opposite the mouth of Byram river to Montauk point, the eastern extremity of Long Island - -	100
Along the southern shores of Long and Staten Island, to the SW point of the latter - - -	130
Having an entire outline of	1400

This great state extends over 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

Length from Staten Island, south point, to N lat. 45° 34'. Breadth from south west angle of Massachusetts, to the western boundary 340 miles Lat. 40 30 to 45° N.

This state extending over four and a half degrees of latitude, and intersected by several mountain ridges, presents a great diversity of soil and climate. Though the western parts are less broken than those of the east and north, yet, the whole state with very partial exceptions, is either hilly or mountainous.

The Hudson river flows from a mountainous region, and is precipitated into a deep valley, at or near its junction with the Mohawk. The Hudson valley is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the hydrography of the United States. From the junction of the Hudson, and Mohawk to Sandy Hook, is a long narrow bay rather than a river of 150 miles in length. In this distance, two chains of mountains are passed. The banks are for the most part abrupt, rising to two or three hundred feet; in many places precipitous, as the Basaltic rocks along the right bank above the city of New York, and in many other places above and below the High lands.

The pass known by the term High lands, is indeed a very remarkable feature in the geography of the state. Enormous walls of perpendicular rock rises on both banks, to the appalling elevation of more than 1000 feet. Broken into great variety of form, rude, and deep valleys, intervening between the gigantic prominencies, and the whole covered by a thick forest, affords one of the most impressive landscapes, to be found in North America. Here the great primitive ranges passes the Hudson, and here the Ocean tides find the only passage over this boundary into the interior, which exists in the United States.

The High lands, are in fact the elongation of the same range which passes through Pennsylvania, by a very humble ridge dividing Lancaster and Chester counties, in part; the north-west part of Chester from Berks; the north-west part of Montgomery from Berks; and Bucks from Lehigh; and crossing Delaware below Easton, passes through New Jersey, dividing Sussex county from the other parts of the state, enters New York, forming the north-western parts of Rockland.

and the south-eastern parts of Orange counties, crossing the Hudson above West point, at the noted place we have reviewed. This chain continues into Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, forming in Connecticut the rugged hills of Litchfield, in Massachusetts, the alpine, but fertile county of Berkshire; and in Vermont the elevated chain which gives name to that state.

What is known in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania by the name of Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, which crosses the Potomac below the mouth of the Shenandoah, the Susquehannah below Harrisburg, and the Delaware below the extreme south point of Wayne county, at what is called the Water Gap, and following the course of the Delaware river, forms the north-western border of New Jersey, enters New York, at the mouth of the Nevisink river, or at the north-west angle of New Jersey. The Shawangunk is the termination of this range, west of the Hudson.

The Kittatinny range, is one of the most remarkable of all those which constitute the Allegany or Appalachian system. The Kittatinny, though of so much importance, has not been hitherto correctly drawn upon any of our maps. It is the same range, which by several local names crosses Virginia and Maryland, from the sources of Tennessee and Great Kenhawa, crosses the Potomac below Hancock's town, enters Pennsylvania, crosses the Susquehannah five miles above Harrisburg, runs north-east, and finally enters New York, in the north-west part of Sullivan county. The Catsbergs is a part and the most elevated and prominent of the Kittatinny range.

An observation upon the very singular bend in the course of our mountains, ought to be made in this place, as this change of direction takes place in New York.

If we glance upon the map before us, we find the range which forms the High lands, after passing the Hudson, change its north east to a north course, in Dutchess county, and winding through Massachusetts and Vermont, enters Lower Canada.

The Shawangunk, is most probably continued in the ridges found in the central parts of Dutchess and Columbia counties.

The Kittatinny forming the north-west limits of Sullivan and Ulster counties, in New York, preserves the north-east direction into Greene county, where the range turns rather abruptly to the north and north-west, attains its greatest elevation in the town of Wyndham. Thence it ranges along the south-west part of Schoharrie, the south-east of Otsego, along the southern parts of Herkimer and Montgomery, crosses the Mohawk by the Little Falls, ranges through Herkimer, where it is

known by the local name of the Sacandago mountain. It thence ranges between the Oswegatche and Black rivers, crosses the St. Lawrence by the Thousand Islands.

It has been from ignorance of, or inattention to this fact, of their true organization, which has introduced so much confusion in the delineation of our mountains. All the minor chains, east of the Hudson, pursue a course very nearly north and south. It has been from erroneously projecting the mountains of New Hampshire, in a north-east direction, which has placed mountains between Maine and Lower Canada, where none exist. I am inclined to consider the mountains of New Hampshire, extended in a direction very nearly north from where they leave that state, to be identified with the precipices of Quebec, Montmorency, and the Chaudiere.

I have introduced these remarks in this place, in order to explain the strong features of New York, and the connexion between its natural Geography and that of the adjacent places. We now proceed with the local physiognomy of that state.

We have examined the principal mountains which chequer the face of New York, and we have shown that the greatest part of its surface is uneven. The only level tracts are, the eastern margin of Long Island, a narrow strip along the south side of Lake Ontario, and a few confined alluvial bottoms along some of the smaller rivers and creeks. The most marshy part of New York, lies in the angle between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river.

It must be obvious that the climate phenomena of New York, must be very strongly marked.

See *Long Island*, and for detailed description, the respective counties.

In a general view of New York, after its natural Geography is surveyed, the next most prominent object it presents, is its two great canals. The following descriptions of that uniting Hudson river with lake Erie, was transmitted to the editor of this Gazetteer by Governor Clinton, and Benjamin Wright, Esq. Though they involve some little repetition, I am induced to give them insertion from the authenticity of their contents, and from the primary importance of the object.

No. I.—Gives a view in the narrative form of the canal, as it stood in June, 1822.

No. II.—Presents a topographical description of the canal, as if completed; and

No. III.—Contains a more detailed description, combined with a comprehensive perspective of the route, and the improve-

ments, superintended by the completion of the canal.

No. I.—The whole distance from New York to Buffalo, by the route of the Canal, is at least 500 miles. After leaving the steam boat at Albany, I took the stage for Little Falls, where I arrived in season to take a canal packet for Utica. I employed half an hour's leisure in looking at the locks and comparing the new with the old Canal at the Little Falls. What a discrepancy! Weston, who was so much extolled as an English engineer, sinks into insignificance when compared with the native engineers now in the full tide of successful experiment. From what I can see, and have heard of his operations, I imagine that he was quite a subordinate engineer—of little experience—less celebrity—and that his object was more to acquire money than fame. With this view he adopted a system of procrastination, enveloped his proceedings with the cloak of mystery, and infected all that were within the reach of his influence with chimerical and unfounded notions of the difficulties, which surround the walks of the civil engineer. From below the Little Falls to within seven miles of Utica, there are 12 locks of the most solid materials, and of the most admirable workmanship. I embarked on board of an elegant packet boat, called the Magnet, of six tons, and in six hours arrived at Utica—the distance by land is upwards, and by the canal less, than 22 miles—and by the river 28. Our way was through a charming, well settled, fertile country, and a considerable distance through the German Flatts, which contain several thousand acres of excellent land, composed of the alluvia of the West Canada Creek and the Mohawk river. Nearly opposite to the beautiful village of Herkimer, the Erie Canal follows for a short distance the track of the old canal, and in one place an old and a new lock approach closely to each other. This affords an excellent opportunity for contrast, and the result is so greatly in favour of the latter, that it is perfectly idle to attempt a comparison. The property lying at this place, ready for conveyance to market, is composed of thousands of barrels of flour, pork, potash, and whiskey—and staves, lumber, glass, wheat, &c. to the value of a quarter of a million of dollars, and a great deal of it unhoused.

The next morning we took boat at Utica for Montezuma, and at 10 o'clock A. M. the next day we reached the place of destination 96 miles. We immediately embarked on board of a small

boat—entered the Seneca River by a lock—passed into one of its inlets, called the Clyde River, formed from the confluence of the Canandaigua outlet and Mud Creek at Lyons, and navigated it until we arrived at Clyde—distant 15 miles by this route from Montezuma, and 12 miles by the canal when completed. The Cayuga marshes lie between these places, and present a formidable obstacle to the progress of the canal—last season 2000 men were employed in forcing this work through them, one half of whom took sick, and many died, but in a few weeks this difficult undertaking will be accomplished. At Clyde we entered the Canal by a temporary wooden lock, and took passage in the canal boat. At Lyons, nine miles, we changed to the Myron Holley, a boat of 40 tons, drawing eight inches water, and replete with elegant accommodations. We lodged that night at Palmyra, and the next morning we arrived at Heartwell's Basin in Pittsford, (eight miles from Rochester,) where the present navigation of the canal terminates. I have thus travelled 174 miles by boat—

159 on the canal,
15 on the river Clyde,

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In the course of the season the canal will be navigable from Rochester to Schenectady—that is to say, 59 miles east of Utica, and 20 miles between the Genesee and Seneca rivers, making an uninterrupted navigation of 238 miles. There will then remain to be finished about 122 miles, to wit, 28 from Schenectady to Hudson River, and 94 from Genesee River to Buffalo; and of this a great portion is already done. In the vicinity of Albany, great excavations are carrying on at the Cohoes; the foundation of the locks are laying at two different points; the aqueducts across the Mohawk are in a state of preparation, and excavations are proceeding in the heart of Schenectady. From Rochester to Lock Port, 63 miles, there are no intervening locks, and here as well as between Montezuma and the first lock east of Utica, there is an uninterrupted level of near 70 miles, making only in two distances near 140 miles without the incumbrances of locks; a fact without a parallel in the annals of the world.—There would be no difficulty in finishing the canal to Lock Port this season, but at this place it passes a mural precipice of 60 feet, and 260 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, which is about 15 miles to the north. Lock Port is a prosperous village of nearly 100 buildings, which

has sprung up with mushroom rapidity, but whose flourishing existence will be as enduring as that of the canal. Here are a double set of locks, five for ascending and five for descending boats, of 12 feet lift each, and from the heights of the village you look down to the foot of the canal, on a great natural basin capable of containing a vast number of boats, and affording the most secure as well as the most spacious accommodations. When the forests which obstruct the view of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie are cut down, you will have from this altitude the most picturesque and sublime prospects which the world can afford. To the north you will see the canal winding its way to the waters of the east, lost in the distance, and crowded with boats bearing the wealth of the western world; 100 feet below this height, and on an average two miles north of the canal, you see the celebrated Ridge Road, covered with habitations, and its borders lined with fruit trees, green with vegetation and teeming with abundance. Farther still you behold the Lake Ontario, a great inland sea, stretching itself to the north and the east; and to the west you will behold the immense basin of Lake Erie, and hear the roaring of the cataract: and to whatever point of the compass you direct your view, you will perceive the most fertile regions in the world. The embankment at Irondequat is a mile long, greatly elevated, and a part of the way is composed of a narrow neck, which appears as if it were arranged by nature for the express purpose of maintaining the level of the canal. From it you will enjoy a prospect when passing in the boats on the canal only to be exceeded by that of Lock Port. From Lock Port to Buffalo, via the canal, is about 30 miles; for one-third of this distance Tonawanta Creek, will occupy the place of the canal; and to Genesee River, a distance of 94 miles, its principal supply will be derived from Lake Erie, which will be let in at Buffalo, and after a passage of about 12 miles, will enter Tonawanta Creek, near its mouth, the waters of which will be forced back by a dam. To maintain a sufficient descent for this feeder, several miles of very deep cutting will be required from Lock Port, which will consume much money and much time, as a considerable part of it will be through calcareous rocks.

The completion of the canal east from Lock Port as far as the Genesee River, will be useless until this great aperture for the waters of the lake to feed the lower level is made. The canal will

have, with a view to the attainment of this important object, a descent of an inch a mile from Buffalo to Genesee river, which it is calculated will produce a current of half a mile an hour—the distance being 94 miles, it will take on his hypothesis, seven days before the waters of Lake Erie can mingle with the Genesee river. You will readily perceive that much will be lost on this long voyage by evaporation, leakage, and wastage in general. There are no intermediate streams upon which great reliance can be placed; but, thank heaven, there are no intervening locks to produce consumption of water and to create constant demands for supply. Many small streams which gush from the foot of the Mountain Ridge can be put in requisition. The Genesee river can be used for a western as well as an eastern feeder. Sandy Creek and Eighteen Mile Creek can be pressed into the service of the canal—the best artificial reservoirs and basins can be made and filled in seasons of abundance so as to meet seasons of scarcity. And what is of more importance, Tonawanta Creek, above the place where the canal enters it, can be forced into the channel of Oak Orchard Creek, which will serve the double purpose of facilitating the transit of the waters of Lake Erie, and of affording a copious supply at a point where it will be wanted. It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity or of the value of the commodities ascending and descending the canal—perhaps two or three millions of dollars before the termination of the season; and 400 boats will be certainly employed, if not already, before that time. Some boats or scows convey 400 barrels at a time, and the revenue on the first of June amounted to \$20,000. One man owns 40 boats, another 16; and I saw on my voyage 16 barges which had come from Ogdensburgh, via Oswego and Montezuma, for the purpose of carrying freight on the canal.

The progress of a loaded boat carrying from 20 to 40 tons, with two horses, will be at the rate of 30 miles a day—while that of a wagon, with from four to six horses, and from two to four tons, will not average more than 20 miles a day. The tolls paid at the locks will not exceed the tolls required at turnpike gates; and the ordinary expense of a boat with its equipments and horses will not exceed that of a land conveyance. And the difference of expense in the carriage of commodities will be obvious from the following statement. The transportation of a hundred weight of commodities from Utica to Montezuma,

can be had for five cents, by the canal—while the transportation of the same quantity by land from Utica to Albany, the same distance, at least 96 miles, will cost 75 cents. A ton of goods can now be transported from New York to Genesee, or to the head of the Seneca Lake, for 20 dollars. Before the establishment of the canal, it cost 50 dollars. The wear and tear, or, in other words, the insurance against damage by land conveyance from Albany to Buffalo is 5 per cent.—by the canal almost literally nothing. By a proper arrangement at the locks, by which one vessel will ascend a lock and the other descend immediately after, before the lock is emptied, it will not take more than six minutes for a passage of a vessel through a lock; of course 240 can pass through in 24 hours. As the canal will be navigable for eight months and a half in a year, supposing 50 or 40 tons conveyed in each boat, the aggregate of production in the course of a season may approximate two millions of tons, which will produce a revenue equal to ten millions of dollars—a sum exceeding credibility and almost transcending reasonable calculations.

The animating influence and vivifying spirit of this great work is felt in all directions. One hundred houses are now building at Rochester. New villages are springing up on the turnpike, on the canal, and at intermediate points. Buffalo, like a phoenix has risen from its ashes with renovated beauty and increased prosperity. When I cast my eyes over this delightful village, and saw its pharos, its spires, its public buildings, its piers stretching out into the lake, and braving the fury of the billows, a crowd of sea vessels on the watery expanse, and an inland sea extending beyond the reach of view, and bearing on its bosom the accumulated and accumulating riches of the western world. I must confess that I felt an enthusiasm which I rarely indulge. The energies of freedom and intelligence enlisted on the side of great public improvements, furnish a spectacle on which, to borrow the expression of a heathen philosopher, "The gods may look down with admiration."

P. S. Since writing the above, the following interesting facts have been published in a paper at Utica.

"Very little transportation was done upon the canal this season before the 20th of April, owing to the deep penetration of the frost last winter, which rendered it unsafe to let in the water before the banks had perfectly settled. On the section east of this, which is navi-

gale 22 miles, there have been repeated interruption to the navigation for a week or ten days at a time, since April, and one of four or five days on what is called the *middle section*, west of this village. These interruptions have been caused by the embankments giving away where they were high, or at places where the canal passed through the beds of quicksand. Difficulties of this kind must be expected to occur until the earth has fully settled.

"Toll has been collected on 160 miles of canal, viz: from Little Falls to Montezuma, 118 miles; at which place there is an interruption of six miles, the boats pass up Clyde river, and re-enter the canal at Blackhouse; from which place, to Hartwell's basin, there is 42 miles uninterrupted navigation. Allowing the toll on the Northern Canal to have increased since last year the same ratio it has on this, and the amount of toll on both canals, up to the first day of July, will not vary from \$25,000. During which time, there has been at this place, 712 arrivals, 24 of which were rafts, with the following articles, viz;—71,037 barrels of flour,—519 bbls. provisions—5,000 bbls. salt—3,508 bbls. ashes—190 bbls. oil—232 bbls. beer—34,050 bushels wheat—33,610 do. water lime—404 do. rye—2,458 do. corn—2,668 do. oats—29 do. grass seed—10 tons bar soap—10 tons meal—275 tons gypsum—14 tons millstones and clay—905,827 feet boards—37,206 cubic feet timber—604,000 shingles—19,250 staves and heading—32,760 brick—3,777 boxes glass—61,090 lb. hams.—114,671 lb. lard—6,706 lb. wool—24,960 lb. butter—98,782 galls. whiskey. Cleared during same time, 2,018 tons merchandize—43 tons household goods, &c.

"There has been 307 boats registered at the collector's office, the aggregate tonnage being 7,675 tons.

No. II.—This canal extends from lake Erie at the mouth of Buffalo creek, to the Hudson at Albany, a distance of 360 miles. It is 40 feet wide on the surface of the water, 28 feet at bottom, and four feet deep; commencing at Buffalo creek near its mouth, it passes along near the shore of the lake and Niagara river to Black Rock, a distance of two miles, where it comes close to the shore of the river, and passing along that shore for 10 miles; it then intersects the Tonawanta creek a short distance above its confluence with the Niagara river. In this distance it has a descent of six inches, or half an inch to the mile. To raise the creek to the level of the canal, a dam four feet six inches high is thrown across the creek a little distance below the point of junction with the canal. The chan-

nel of the creek is then used as the canal, and a towing path constructed along its bank for 12 miles, (the creek in its natural state having but one foot fall in that distance.) From this point a cut across what is called the Mountain Ridge, north easterly of seven miles and a half is made; and one part 30 feet deep, and including three miles of Rock:—In this deep cut a descent of one inch to the mile is given to the canal to the brow of the mountain (so called) joining the great basin of Lake Ontario, and which is the range of highlands, called the Lewistown or Queenston Heights, on the Niagara river. Here it descends 60 feet by means of five combined and double locks of 12 feet each; after descending it passes on easterly, with a descent of half an inch to the mile for 63 miles to the Genesee river, over which it passes by a stone aqueduct of 600 feet in length, consisting of nine arches of 50 feet span each, and two of 40 feet each to convey water to mills; the arches being a segment of a circle of 11 feet rise; after passing the Genesee and continuing easterly about two miles, descent by a lock of seven feet forty one hundredths; then a level of 70 chains, and another lock of same descent—then a pound of 15 chains and another lock of the same descent—then a pound of 18 chains and another lock of the same descent—then a pound of 57 chains and another lock of the same descent—a level or pound then commences, which extends eight and a half miles, to one mile E of Pittsford—then a lock of eight feet descent; thence over the high embankments about the Irondequoit, and the same level continued for 14 miles to the west part of the town of Palmyra—then a lock of 10 feet descent—thence level half a mile, then a lock descent 10 feet—then easterly over Mud creek, and passing the town or village of Palmyra a level of 12 miles—then a descent of 24 feet by three locks separated so as to form pounds of 200 yards between each, thence a level of six miles to Mud creek, over which it passes by a stone aqueduct of three arches of 30 feet each, and then descends by a lock of 10 feet—then level one mile and a half to the village of Lyons, passing the same, and having a descent by a lock of six feet; thence level four miles and a half and a lock of seven feet descent—thence level four miles to the village of Clyde, a lock of five feet descent—thence level five miles to the western edge of the Great Cayuga Marshes, and then a lock of nine feet descent to the level of the surface of Seneca river—this level continues six and a half miles, passing through the Seneca river on its natural level to the E side thereof—here a lock of seven feet rise to the village of Montezuma—thence level one mile and a half to a lock of nine feet rise

—thence level four miles, and crossing the Owasco outlet by an aqueduct of four arches of 20 feet each, to a lock of nine feet rise—thence level $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a lock of 11 feet rise (at Jordan) which is connected with an aqueduct of three arches of 20 feet each—the Jordan summit extends 12 miles and the canal then descends by a lock of 11 feet and which is connected with an aqueduct of two arches of 30 feet each—thence a level seven miles and a lock of six feet descent which brings you to the Salina Level [here a branch of one mile and a half connects the canal with the salt works on the Onandaga lake] which crosses the Onandaga creek by an aqueduct of four arches of 30 feet each—thence level one mile and a half to a lock of six feet rise—thence level one mile to two locks of 10 feet rise each with a small pound between—thence level 69 miles, passing through the town of Manlius in Onandaga county—the towns of Sullivan and Lennox in Madison county, the towns of Verona, Rome, Whites-town and Utica in Oneida county, and through the greater part of the town of Frankfort in Herkimer county to a lock of eight feet descent nine miles E. of Utica—then a level one mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level half a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level two and a half miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level a quarter of a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level one mile and a half to a lock at German Flats, nine feet descent into the old canal (constructed by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company in 1798,) and following the old canal half a mile, and then leaving it and continuing the same level for three miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three miles and a half to the head of the Little falls (town of German Flats) thence descending the declivity at Little Falls by five locks of eight feet descent each, and placed so as to form pounds between, of sufficient length for boats to pass each other—thence level five miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level four miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three miles and a quarter to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level four miles and three quarters to a lock of seven feet descent, near Esquago creek, town of Canajoharie—thence three miles and a quarter (to Canajoharie village) a lock of six feet descent—thence level 12 miles to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level to the west bank of Schoharie creek four miles and a half, then a lock of six feet descent—thence across the creek in a pond formed by a dam (a grand lock on E Bank) thence level three quarters of a mile to a lock of four feet descent—thence level three miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level four miles and

a quarter to two locks of eight feet descent—thence level four miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence a farther distance of three miles to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level half a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three miles to Schenectady, and continuing the same level four miles below the last mentioned place to an aqueduct 850 feet long and 21 feet above low water of the river, and immediately after crossing the river it descends 12 feet by three locks of seven feet each, with short pounds between—thence level two miles to a lock of seven feet descent—thence a level of one mile and a half to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level three miles and a half to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level eight miles, and passing the Mohawk by an aqueduct 1150 feet long and 16 feet above the river to four locks descent 32 feet with short pounds between—thence level one mile and a quarter (say a quarter of a mile below Cohoes falls) to two locks descent 18 feet—thence a quarter of a mile level and three locks descent 26 feet—thence level half a mile and seven locks with short pounds between descent 56 feet—here a feeder or branch of the Northern canal connects with the Western canal, which soon descends 22 feet by two locks—thence level seven miles to a lock of 11 feet descent—thence one mile and a half level to a point nearly east of the State arsenal in the north part of the city of Albany—here a lock of 11 feet descent connects the canal with the Hudson river. Opposite the city of Troy a branch connects with the Hudson by two locks of 11 feet descent each—also at Little Falls on the Mohawk, a large aqueduct over the Mohawk with three arches, one 70 feet chord, and two of 50 each to connect the old and new canal, and to operate as a feeder, this is a most permanent, solid and durable work which can be conceived, and built of the best materials, and the best workmanship.

No. III.—Those magnificent plans of internal improvement which have been projected, and are now rapidly executing by the State of New York, whose extensive physical resources they have contributed to develop, are destined to form the commencement of a new era in the history of this country—an era which will be distinguished as the period when the genius and enterprise of a free and powerful people are directed to splendid works of public utility, the effects of which will be felt to remotest posterity. For grandeur of design, celerity of execution, importance, and extent, the canals of New York, will admit of a comparison with the most celebrated artificial works of the old world. Independent of the immense advantages which

New York will derive from them, in the new and energetic impulse which will be given to her agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and as a constantly increasing source of revenue, they have a still stronger claim to our admiration from the important effects which they are calculated to have upon our internal policy as a nation. The political benefits, which they are destined to confer, begin already to exhibit themselves and afford conclusive evidence that the Union, cemented by such bonds, will be indissoluble. Viewed in this light the subject becomes peculiarly interesting and a brief description of the Erie canal, embracing its prominent outlines, by establishing the fact that there are no obstacles which industry and enterprise cannot overcome, may have an influence in exciting to similar undertakings.

This canal extends from Buffalo at the north eastern extremity of lake Erie to the Hudson at Albany a distance of 360 miles. Its dimensions are 40 feet on the surface of the water, 28 feet at bottom, and four feet deep. Boats of 50 tons can navigate its waters. The expense was extenuated at five millions of dollars, and will not much exceed that amount. At Buffalo a safe and commodious harbour has already been constructed at an expense of about 15,000 dollars. [This place is hereafter destined to become the great commercial metropolis or mart of exchange of all that extensive tract of fertile country which is here washed by our northern inland seas, and their numerous tributaries. These advantages of location are duly appreciated, and in anticipation of its future importance it has already received the appellation of the 'New York of the lakes,' At the distance of two miles from Buffalo, and on the Niagara River is situated the village of Black Rock, through which the Canal passes and where it is contemplated to construct a still more spacious and extensive harbour, corresponding with the magnificence of the work with which it is intended to be connected.] Leaving Buffalo, the Canal runs along the shore of the Niagara river for 12 miles when it intersects the Tonawanta creek, across which a dam is thrown and a towing path constructed along its bank and the creek is there used as the canal for a distance of 12 miles. There it diverges and pursues a north-easterly course for seven miles and a half across the mountain ridge, as it is called, [a chain of highland which originates in Upper Canada, and running easterly parallel with lake Ontario, form in their course the Niagara, Genesee and Oswego Falls, and terminates in Oswego county.] The passage of the canal through this ridge presented one of the most serious obstacles on the whole route and one which

from the geographical formation of the country was unavoidable. The expense of this seven miles and a half, (which will average a depth of from 20 to 30 feet and includes three miles of rock) was originally estimated at \$500,000, but will no doubt require an expenditure of nearly double the amount. At this point the Canal is about 12 miles south of lake Ontario, [and here it passes through the village of Lockport, which, as its name implies, has risen under its auspices, and though a year only has elapsed, now contains 180 buildings and 500 inhabitants, such are the important effects of the Canal in promoting settlement upon its borders.] The Canal here has a descent of 60 feet by means of five combined and double locks of 12 feet each, to what is termed the Genesee level, which from the favourable declivity of the country to the north, is extended easterly a distance of 65 miles without the incumbrance of a lock; passing through in its course the fertile and populous counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Monroe, and crossing the Genesee river at Rochester by a stone aqueduct 600 feet long, consisting of nine arches of 50 feet span each, and two of forty feet each, to convey water to mills,—the arches being a segment of a circle of eleven feet rise. From Buffalo to Rochester, a distance of 94 miles the Canal is supplied principally with water from the great reservoir lake Erie, and to facilitate the passage of the water and secure a constant supply a descent of half an inch to the mile is given to the Canal throughout that distance. And as the supply for the extended lower level, must be much greater than the lockage alone would require, a waste basin is constructed above the locks at the Mountain ridge over which the surplus can discharge itself and in its passage to the level below, to be applied to hydraulic purposes. Near Rochester the Canal approaches within four miles of the lake. [This place affords a striking instance of the astonishing increase of population and the rapid progress of improvement in the western parts of this state. It first began to assume consequence at the conclusion of the late war, since which time it has advanced with astonishing rapidity and now contains a population of 3500 souls. Situated in the heart of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country which already contains a dense and industrious population—enjoying from its position on lake Ontario and on the Canal a choice of markets for its products, with the capacity afforded by the Genesee of increasing its hydraulic machinery to an indefinite extent, added to the facility for the transportation of the raw material of manufacture produced by the Canal. Nature and art appear to have combined to contribute to its prosperity

and Rochester possessed of these advantages is unquestionably destined to become one of the greasiest inland manufacturing and commercial sites in the United States.] On the E side of the river a lateral canal, or navigable feeder connects the Canal with the Genesee, at a point above which there is 40 miles of good navigation through an extremely fertile and populous district. The extended level of 65 miles terminates about two miles E of Rochester, when the Canal descends 37 feet by five locks in about two miles and continues that level eight miles and a half (passing through the village of Pittford) when it again descends eight feet by one lock. It then crosses the heavy embankments in the valley of Irondequoit, which consists of several stupendous mounds of earth, the principal about 10 chains long and 70 feet high and under which there is a semicircular stone culvert of 24 feet chord and 250 feet long for the passage of the Irondequoit creek, and continuing the same level about 14 miles reaches the valley of Mud creek a tributary of the Canandaigua outlet—It thence follows down the valley of the creek and outlet, descending with the country and in its route crossing Mud creek by a stone aqueduct of three arches of 30 feet each and passing the flourishing villages of Palmyra and Lyons in Ontario county and through the village of Clyde and the Cayuga marshes in Seneca county, to the Seneca river. This embraces a distance of about 39 miles and a descent of 81 feet by nine locks which brings the Canal to the level of the Seneca river, through which it passes and over which a towing path bridge three fourths of a mile long has been constructed. By means of the Seneca river a communication is opened with Seneca and Cayuga lakes which stretch off at right angles to the Canal, about 40 miles into the interior and embrace a district of country which will compare for productiveness with any in the United States. On the E side of the river, there is a lock of seven feet rise to the village of Montezuma, when the Canal continues its course through Cayuga county a distance of 17 miles to Jordan in Onondago county, crossing in its course the Owaseo outlet by an aqueduct of four arches of 20 feet each, and attaining by four locks an elevation of 36 feet above, the Seneca river, to the summit at Jordan—connected with the lock at Jordan, there is an aqueduct over the Skeneateles outlet of three arches of 20 feet each. The length of the Jordan summit is 12 miles, when the canal again ascends by a lock of 11 feet (and which is connected with an aqueduct of two arches of 30 feet each) and in a further distance of seven miles by another lock of six feet, to the Salina level and crosses the Ononda-

go creek, by an aqueduct of four arches of 30 feet each. Here a branch of one mile and a half extends to the salt works on the Onondago lake with which it is contemplated to open a communication by means of locks, and thus connect the canal with lake Ontario, through the Seneca and Oswego rivers. In a farther distance of two miles and a half a rise of 26 feet by three locks elevates the canal to the Rome summit, an extended level of 69 miles and which passes through the important agricultural counties of Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, (through the villages of Rome and Utica,) and extends nine miles E of Utica to the town of Frankfort, in Herkimer county. At Rome 15 miles NW of Utica, the canal crosses the ridge which divides the waters which flow into lake Ontario, from those which empty themselves into the Hudson. From Rome westerly, as will be seen by an inspection of the map, the general declivity of the country is to the north and of course extremely favourable for the location of a canal. The only difficulty therefore which presented itself was the selection of such a level as would enable the canal to cross the dividing ridge and gain the valley of the Mohawk. At the distance of nine miles E of Utica, the canal commences descending the valley of the Mohawk. In the distance of about 13 miles it has a descent of 57 feet by seven locks to the head of the declivity at the Little Falls which it descends by five locks of eight feet each with short intervening pounds and in the distance of about twenty miles and a quarter a still further descent of 37 feet by five locks with intervening levels of from three and a half to five miles to Canejoharie in Montgomery county. This level extends 12 miles where it has a descent in four miles and a half of 13 feet by two locks to the Schoharie creek which is crossed by a dam and the creek introduced as a feeder. From this point to within three miles of Schenectady, a distance of about eighteen miles and a half the canal has a descent of 52 feet by six locks of eight, and one of four feet with intervening pounds of from a half to four miles and a half. Four miles E of Schenectady the canal crosses the Mohawk by an aqueduct 850 feet long and 21 feet above low water of the river. This aqueduct consists of stone abutments and piers supporting a wooden trunk. There are several others of a similar construction, but of a minor character at different points along the line where the distance between the bottom of the canal and the surface of the water in the stream crossed, was not sufficient to admit of the turning of an arch; but they are considered as temporary structures and were preferred from a wish to diminish the immediate expendi-

ture as far as practicable, and when they decay will be supplanted by permanent trunks of cast iron. Immediately after crossing the river the canal has a descent of 21 feet by three locks of seven feet each, and in about seven miles has a still further descent of 21 feet by three locks with intervening pounds of from one mile and a half to three miles and a half. It pursues the last level eight miles and crosses the Mohawk from the N to the S side by an aqueduct 1150 feet long and 16 feet above the river, when it ascends 32 feet by four locks of eight feet each with short intervening pounds. It now rapidly descends the declivity of the Cohoes Falls, having in about two miles a descent of 100 feet by 12 locks with short intervening pounds. Here a branch from the northern Canal intersects the Western Canal which soon descends 22 feet by two locks and then has a level of seven miles, when it again descends 11 feet by one lock, and in about one mile and a half by another lock of the same descent which connects it with the Hudson at Albany and opposite to the city of Troy a branch connects it with the Hudson by two locks of 11 feet each.

This statement exhibits a descent from the Rome summit to the Hudson, a distance of about 100 miles, of 417 feet by 52 locks. In the construction of the canal, through the valley of the Mohawk, numerous difficulties, exclusive of the great descent, and a judicious arrangement of the lockage presented themselves—and points of hills, elevated far above the level of the canal, frequently projecting into the river, and requiring the canal to be made for many miles in the bed of the stream. Consequently, great additional expense was necessarily incurred, in guarding it from the injuries to which it was liable, from the floods of the river. This was particularly the case in the vicinity of the Little Falls, and at the Cohoes, where also heavy excavations of rock were encountered. The expense of this section, was originally estimated at 2,200,000 dollars.

The dimensions of the locks are 90 feet, between the gates, and 15 feet in the clear; they are all constructed of the most solid and permanent mason work; the front of the walls, consisting of regular courses of at least a foot thick, united by the best hydraulic cement, and with the chamber of the lock, handsomely faced.

The Champlain canal is 22 miles long from Whitehall at the head of lake Champlain, to Fort Edward on the Hudson.

The valley of the Hudson rises by a more gradual acclivity than does that of the Mohawk. From the level of low tide in the Hudson river to a point on that stream one mile and a quarter above Waterford, the bed of the river ri-

ses about 35 feet, to render which passable, five locks are designed. Ascending eight miles and three quarters higher to a point between the mouth of Anthony's kill and Hosack river, another rise of nearly 53 feet takes place, in which distance, the construction of seven locks are contemplated.

These 12 locks and 88 feet attain a summit, upon which the canal will be carried 18 miles on one level to the falls, at fort Miller. Here a rise of 16 feet is overcome by two locks. A dam above these locks and falls again produces a slack water of 16 miles to another fall at fort Edward. By four locks, and 36 feet ascent, the elevation of 140 feet, on the summit level between lake Champlain and Hudson's river, is attained. Along this summit level, the canal is cut 12 miles, to Cape Anne upon Wood creek branch a of Pawlet river, flowing into lake Champlain.

At Cape Anne, the slope commences towards lake Champlain, and by a rapid depression of 26½ feet, and three locks, reaches another level 12 miles in length, reaching Whitehall at the mouth of Pawlet river. At the latter place three more locks descend 26 feet into lake Champlain.

The Champlain canal is nearly completed; it is indeed already navigable, but, contrary to the opinion of the commissioners in their report of January 31st 1818,* it is now found necessary to introduce a feeder from the Hudson, above Glen's falls, and as this source will be above the summit level, every section of the canal will be amply supplied.

By a resolution of the board of commissioners in 1813, the Erie canal was extended to 40 feet width at the surface, 28 at the bottom, and four deep of water. The locks were to be made 14 feet wide and 90 long in the clear. By a subsequent order of the board similar dimensions were given to the canal and locks, between Albany and lake Champlain.†

It is now confidently calculated that a complete inland navigation in the entire of both canals will be effected before the close of 1823.

In some instances, from the nature of the document, round numbers have been necessarily used, but, we believe, not to any extent which can very seriously affect the general correctness of the statement. The importance of the subject has rendered some amplification necessary.

Table of the area of those parts of the United States and Canada, which will most certainly be opened to the

* Haines, p. 288. † Haines, p. 364.

commerce of the Hudson by the completion of the two New York canals.

	Sq. miles.
Basin of Champlain	5,000
United basins of Oswego and Seneca river	7,500
Basin of Erie	27,000
Basin of Michigan	60,000
Basin of St. Clair	7,100
Basin of Huron and Nipising	40,000
Basin of Superior	90,000
	<hr/> 236,300

From which deduct for water, Lake Champlain	1,100
Small lakes in the basins of Genesee and Oswego	240
Lake Erie	15,750
Lake St. Clair	750
Lake Huron	13,000
Lake Michigan	13,500
Lake Nipising	500
Lake Superior	30,000
Smaller lakes and rivers	2,000
	<hr/> 70,140

Remains for land 166,160
Amounting to 111,129,600 acres.

This expanse nearly equals four times the superficies of the state of New York. Though more than one-third of the space we are surveying is in Canada. it may be here correctly included, as the course of commerce will be but little influenced by national boundaries.

The following tables exhibit the general, detailed, and progressive population of New York

For political and civil purposes, New York is subdivided into counties, as follows :

Counties.	Pop. 1810.	1820.
Albany	34,661	38,116
Alleghany	8,942	9,330
Broome	8,139	14,394
Cattaraugus	-	4,090
Cayuga	29,843	38,897
Chataque	-	12,568
Chenango	21,704	31,215
Clinton	8,002	12,070
Columbia	31,390	38,330
Cortland	8,868	16,507
Delaware	20,303	26,587
Dutchess	51,434	46,615
Erie, erected since 1820.	-	-
Essex	9,477	12,811
Franklin	2,717	4,139
Genesee	12,588	58,093
Green	19,536	22,996
Hamilton	-	1,251
Herkimer	22,046	31,017
Jefferson	15,140	32,952
King's	8,303	11,187
Lewis	6,433	9,227

Livingston, erected since 1820.

Madison	25,144	32,203
Monroe, erected since 1820.	-	-
Montgomery	41,214	37,569
New York	96,373	123,706
Niagara	8,971	22,990
Oncida	33,792	50,997
Onondago	25,987	41,467
Ontario	42,032	38,267
Orange	34,347	41,213
Oswego	-	12,374
Otsego	38,802	44,856
Putnam	-	11,268
Queen's	19,336	21,519
Rensselaer	36,309	40,153
Richmond	7,758	8,837
Rockland	5,347	6,135
Saratoga	33,147	36,052
Schenectady	10,201	13,081
Schoharie	18,945	23,164
Seneca	16,609	26,619
St. Lawrence	7,885	16,037
Steuben	7,246	21,189
Suffolk	21,113	24,272
Sullivan	6,108	8,900
Tioga	7,899	16,971
Tompkins	-	20,681
Ulster	26,576	30,934
Washington	44,289	38,831
Warren	-	9,453
West Chester	30,272	32,638
	<hr/> 959,219	<hr/> 1,372,812

Population in 1810.

Free white males	474,281
do. do. females	444,418
Total whites	918,699
All other persons except Indians not taxed	25,333
Slaves	15,017

Total population in 1810, 959,049

Population in 1820.

Free white males	679,551
do. do. females	653,193
All other persons except Indians not taxed	701
Total whites	1,333,445
Free persons of colour, males	13,458
do. do. females	15,821
Slaves, males	5,088
do. females	5,000

Total population in 1820 1,372,812

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	15,101
Engaged in Agriculture	247,648
do. in Manufactures	60,038
do. in Commerce	9,113

Population to the square mile, 30 nearly.

Summary of the census taken under

the act of the legislature of New York, passed March 26, 1821, as reported by the secretary of state to the legislature.

Freeholders, owning freeholds to the amount of \$250 and upwards, - - - 100,490

Freeholders, owning freeholds to the value of \$50 and upwards, 8,985

Persons not owning freeholds, but renting tenements to the yearly value of \$5, - - - 93,035

Persons not owning freeholds nor renting tenements, but who pay taxes or serve in the militia, or work on the highways, or are exempt from militia duty or from taxation - - - 56,877

Grand Total, - - - 258,387

Number of acres of improved land, occupied in this state, 5,717,494

Number of neat cattle, 1,215,049

horses, - - - 262,623

sheep, - - - 2,147,351

Yards of fulled cloth, manufactured in the domestic way, in the year immediately preceding 1,958,712

Yards of flannel and other woollen cloths not fulled, manufactured in the domestic way during the same year, - - - 2,451,107

Yards of linen, cotton, or other thin cloth, manufactured in the domestic way, during the same year, - - - 5,635,895

Grist mills, - - - 2,132

Saw mills, - - - 4,504

Oil mills, - - - 159

Fulling mills, - - - 991

Carding machines, - - - 1,233

Cotton and woollen factories, 184

Iron works, - - - 107

Trip hammers, - - - 172

Distilleries, - - - 1,037

Asheries, - - - 1,226

New York, city and county of New York, situated on Manhattan island, between Hudson river, East river, New York bay, and Haerlem river. Lat. 40 42 N, and lon. 74° W from London, and 3 0 E from Washington, 143 miles below Albany, 90 NE from Philadelphia, and 210 SW from Boston.

The city and county of New York are commensurate, and occupy the whole of Manhattan island, which is about 12 miles long, and averages one and a half wide, with an area of 18 square miles.

The city of New York, is composed of the city proper and Greenwich. The compactly built part commences at the battery, or point of confluence between the Hudson and East rivers, and gradually becoming more scattered, the buildings extend be-

tween three and four miles up each river. The streets in the lower, or ancient part are generally irregular; but the more modern streets are generally straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. The boast of New York, and perhaps the United States is Broadway, extending eighty feet wide, upwards of three miles. No style of building can be noticed as characteristic of New York. The private buildings vary, from the old, heavy Dutch mode, to the utmost refinement, and convenience of modern taste.

The city Hall claims the first notice amongst the public edifices of this city. It is 216 feet by 105; and 65 feet high. The front and ends are constructed of white marble, as are the columns in the inside and front. The expense of the entire structure upwards of \$500,000. It is occupied by the courts of law, and the city council. The governor of the state for the time being, has also, a room of audience in the second story. This room is decorated with portraits of distinguished Americans.

The New York, general Hospital, comprises a hospital for sick and disabled persons; as also a lunatic, and lying in Hospital. A medical library, containing between three and four thousand volumes is attached to this institution. The alms-house is situated on East river, above Corlaers Hook. It is a spacious but plain edifice, three stories high, 320 by 50 feet. It comprises a work-house, penitentiary &c. and cost about \$420,000. The state prison, is on the Hudson, in Greenwich.

In the rear of the city hall stands the institution, a long range of brick buildings containing the Museum, Lyceum of Natural History; halls of the Philosophical, and Historical Societies; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Historical Society has also a room for its truly valuable library, of upwards of 5000 volumes. The Museum is in the end room fronting Broadway.

Columbia college, King's college before the revolution, was founded in 1754; it has a president, five professors, and at present, 1822, about 130 students.

The college of Physicians and Surgeons, was founded in 1807; and in 1814, the Faculty of Medicine, was detached from Columbia college, and annexed to it. Thus united, the college of Physicians and Surgeons has become one of the most respectable foundations in the United States, with seven professors. The Elgin Botanic garden has been attached also to this institution.

The Theological Seminary formed in 1805, in this city, by the general Synod of the Associate Reformed church, has been removed to Princeton, and connected with

the Theological Seminary at the latter place.

New York possesses a theatre, custom-house, eight or nine market-houses, 11 banks, and 11 insurance companies. A society library containing upwards of 15,000 volumes. The number of daily, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers, literary journals, magazines &c. are very considerable. The places of public worship amount to near 60. Many of the churches are spacious and elegant structures.

In its exterior New York has the most imposing appearance of any city in the United States. The view from the Battery of the harbour, Staten Island, and the adjacent shores of Long Island and New Jersey has been very justly admired by almost every visitant. The harbour, or more correctly harbours of New York, are sufficiently extensive to admit the most numerous assemblage of shipping, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of nearly the largest class. Being open to the tides it is only in very severe winters rendered inaccessible by ice. The principal mercantile harbour is that of East river; but the whole shore around from Corlaers Hook to Greenwich is generally accommodated with docks, for vessels of various descriptions. Beside packets, numerous team, and steam boats, ply across the respective ferries from New York, to Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey. Regular lines of steam packets, run from that city to New Brunswick, the various towns on the Hudson, as high as Albany, and to Providence in Rhode Island.

It is in fact a city combining perhaps as many natural advantages as any other on the Globe. Its position is admirably adapted to connect the foreign commerce and inland trade of the United States. The two great canals uniting the basin of the Hudson to that of St. Lawrence, by two very important points of contact, will add incalculably to the already vast advantages of this great emporium. It is an astonishing fact that New York is now the second city in the world in point of shipping, tonnage, possessing more than one half as much as the city of London. In 1816, it amounted to near 300,000 tons. The annual custom-house receipts of this city amount to about one fourth part of the entire revenue of the United States. The revenue of the city itself, amounts to near \$500,000 annually.

The following tables present the aggregate and progressive population of New York.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	43,448
do. do. females	-	-	-	43,102

Total whites	-	-	-	86,530
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	8,137
Slaves	-	-	-	1,686
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	96,353

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	55,312
do. do. females	-	-	-	57,508
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	112,820
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4,194
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,174
Slaves, males	-	-	-	177
do. females	-	-	-	541

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	123,706
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5,390
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	386
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	9,523
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	3,142

Population to the square mile, 6872.

In 1697 the population was	-	-	-	4,302
1756	-	-	-	13,040
1790	-	-	-	33,131
1800	-	-	-	60,489
1805	-	-	-	75,770

New York, small post town of Albemarle county, Virginia, 23 miles W from Charlotte.

New York, small post town of Champlain county, Ohio

New Zealand, two large islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, divided from each other by a strait of about 12 miles wide. They are each about 600 miles long, and with a mean width of 100. Lon. from 181 to 194, lat. 34 to 38 S. The Aborigines are Savages. The British government has formed one or two settlements, in which attempts are making to introduce the arts of civilized life among the natives.

Neyland, town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of says, and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Neytracht, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Nezpique, river of Louisiana, the west branch of the Mermentau. It rises about 40 miles NW from the town of St. Landré, in Opelousas, flows S and joins the Plaquemine Brulé, to form the Mermentau.

Ngan-King-fou, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiang-nan in

China; its situation is delightful. All the country belonging to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. 116 4 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Ngan-lo-fou, rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing in its district, two cities of the second, and five of the third class. It is 425 miles W by S of Nanking.

Niagara, river of North America, between lakes Erie and Ontario. It is, strictly speaking, a strait uniting the two lakes.

It commences by a rapid, two miles NN W from the town of Buffalo. The rapid terminates at or a little below Black Rock, and assuming a placid current, with a width from half to one and a half mile wide, the river flows from Black Rock to the head of Grand Isle, seven miles, with a course nearly NW. Here it divides into two large branches, which, encircling Grand Isle, again re-unite three miles above the falls. Now upwards of a mile wide, and gradually contracting in breadth, and increasing in velocity, the whole mass approaches the great ledge, which forms the tremendous cataract of Niagara.

This ledge is itself a part of the vast floetz strata, which stretches along the southern shores of lake Ontario, crosses Niagara river, and reaches to an unknown distance into Canada.

Below Grand Isle, the river turns to a course of nearly west, which it continues to the falls, where it abruptly curves to N E, which it continues about a mile, from whence it assumes a northern direction, which with some partial bends it continues to lake Ontario. See the succeeding article, *Niagara Falls*.

Niagara Falls, is a cataract in Niagara river, formed by the intersection with that stream of the great ledge, noticed in the article Niagara river.

The following table exhibits the entire length of Niagara river, and the respective fall from Erie to Ontario.

Miles. Fall.

From lake Erie to the head of the rapids, - - -	20	15 ft.
From the rapids to the head of the fall, - - -	1½	51
Great fall, - - -	-	162
From Falls to Lewistown, -	7	104
From Lewistown to lake Ontario, - - -	7	2
Entire distance and fall, -	35½	334

Standing on either side of Niagara river above the Falls, the aspect of the adjacent country is that of a general level. Nothing announces an approach to the cataract, except the spray and cloud of vapour, which rises from the surge below.

The water is precipitated over an immense mass of limestone rock, which forms the bed of the river. The width of the river in a straight line, at the falls, is three-fourths of a mile. But as its principal force is exerted in the centre, the brow of the precipice has been worn in the shape of a horse-shoe, and its whole winding width is not less than a mile and a half. This distance is divided by a small woody island, called Goat island, near the American side, which divides the cataract into two. The elevation of this island above the surface of the stream is not very great, but it presents towards the north-west, a bold perpendicular front of bare solid rock, the whole height of the cataract. The width of the fall between Goat Island and the American side is about one-fifth of the whole, and that of the island itself another fifth; although the quantity of water on the British side is probably ten times as great as on the other. A bridge now connects the New York shore to Goat Island.

The Table Rock is a part of the Canada bank, which is on the margin of the great sheet of falling water. It furnishes altogether the most interesting view of the falls. The eye, looking up the river, beholds it tumbling with wild magnificence over the ledges of rocks, which, seen from this place, seem close together, and appear to constitute a single broken cataract. The immense mass of waters, greatly increased in its rapidity by this descent, and perhaps still more by the contraction of the river, rolls with an apparently instantaneous motion to the brow of the precipice, and shoots over it into the abyss below. The depth of the precipice, the roar of the cataract, the mass of the waters, and, above all, the inconceivable exertion of power, overwhelm the mind with emotions of sublimity and grandeur; and fill it with new and clearer views of the weakness and littleness of man.

From the surface of the stream beneath, on the Canada side, there arises a thick and constant cloud of vapour, which mounts above the precipice to the height of more than 100 feet. In clear weather, three primary rainbows are frequently visible at once in various parts of this cloud. These, when the sun is near the horizon, appear complete semicircles, and are often of singular lustre and beauty. Beneath the fall lies a thick mass of foam, which, for a great extent, covers the surface of the water. The banks of the river below are on both sides perpendicular, of solid rock, and of the same height with those above the fall. They continue of this height seven miles to Queenstown. Here the cataract is supposed to have commenced after the deluge, and from this place to have worn its way backward to its present spot. No

one who examines the ground will doubt for a moment that this has been the case; and those who have lived for 20 years on the bank all attest this retrograde motion. These falls are in lat. 43 05 N.

Niagara, county of New York; bounded by Niagara river W; lake Ontario N; Genesee county E; and Tonawanta or Erie S. Length 33; mean width 20; and area 660 square miles. Surface generally hilly, though some tracts of level, and even marshy land skirt lake Ontario and Tonawanta river. The ridge, which forms the cataract of Niagara, occupies the middle part of this county from west to east. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. The Erie canal passes through its SE angle. Chief town, Lewistown. In the census of 1820, what is now Erie, was included in Niagara county, consequently the annexed table embraces both, or an area of 1610 square miles.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,049
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,883
Total whites	-	-	-	8,932
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	31
Slaves	-	-	-	8

Total population in 1810 - - - 8,971

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	12,199
do. do. females	-	-	-	10,709
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	22,908
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	-	12

Total population in 1820 - - - 22,990

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	65
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,015
do. in Manufactures	-	340
do. in Commerce	-	90

Population to the square mile, 14, including Erie. See *Erie county*, New York.

Niagara, town and fort, Niagara county, New York, at the discharge of Niagara river into lake Ontario. Lon. W C 2 6 W, lat. 43 14 N. Population in 1820, 434.

Nias, small island, in the East Indies, at the W end of Sumatra. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Nibano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Nicaburg, city of Persia, and the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine

of turquois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Mesched. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Nicaragua, province of North America, in Guatemala; bounded on the N by Honduras; on the E by the Atlantic Ocean; on the SE by Costa Rica; and on the SW by the South Pacific Ocean, being about 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, lake of North America, between a province of the same name and Costa Rica. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaria, island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are of the Gr-ek religion, about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Nicastro, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Nice, county of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for ship building, and carry on a trade in paper and other articles. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, city of Asia. See *Isnic*.

Nicholas, St. town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims for-

merly resorted, from all quarters. It is seated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

Nicholas, St. seaport in Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S of Archangel.

Nicholas, St. or *Mole St. Nicholas*, town, harbour, and cape of the West Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

Nicholas, county of Virginia; bounded by Bath NE and E; Monroe SE and S; and by Greenbriar W and NW. Greenbriar river passes through this county from NE to SW, dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Surface very hilly and mountainous. Chief town, Lewisburg. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	923
do. do. females	-	-	-	882
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,805
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	25
do. do. females,	-	-	-	23
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,853
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Of these;	-	-	-	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	407
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	4
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 2.

Nicholas, county of Kentucky; bounded by Bath SE; Bourbon SW; Harrison W; Bracken NW; Mason NE; and Fleming E. Length 30; mean width 12; and area 360 square miles. Chief towns, Ellisville, Millersburg and Carlisle.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,257
do do. females	-	-	-	2,111
Total whites	-	-	-	4,368
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	21
Slaves,	-	-	-	509

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	4,898
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,492
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,529

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	7,021
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	-	457
do. females	-	-	-	462

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,973
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,041
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	188
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 26.	-	-	-	

Nicholasville, post town and capital, Jessamine county, Kentucky, 15 miles SSW from Lexington, and 30 SSE from Frankfort.

Nichols Inn, post office, Dearborn county, Indiana.

Nicholson's House, post office, Warren county, North Carolina.

Nicklesburg, town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa nut, the meliori or lerru (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The largest of these islands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature, but very well made, and surprisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of sitting at table with Europeans, and eat most enormously. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

Nicojack, remarkable cave, or cavern of the Lookout mountain in the Cherokee country, out of which flows an immense stream of water. It is about one mile and a half from Tennessee river, and near where the boundaries of Georgia and Alabama reach that stream.

Nicolayef, city of Russia, in the government of Catherine'slav, founded by Catharine II. on the S side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calca-

reous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherson, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black Sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the bank of the Ingul. It is 30 miles NNE of Oczakow, and 45 NW of Cherson. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Nicolas, St. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicolet, river of Lower Canada, rises in Buckingham county, by two sources, which flow NW between Becancour and St. Francis rivers, unite about 60 miles, unite and fall into the lower end of Lake St. Peter, 10 miles above Three Rivers.

Nicolet, seigniory, Buckingham county, Lower Canada, on Lake St. Peter and on both sides of Nicolet river.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable and most populous town of the isle of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Nicophli, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for a battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 miles SSW of Buchorest, and 150 NNW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 43 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Nicophli, ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Nicosia, strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the

works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cyprus-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 54 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Nicosia, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 miles S of Cefaln.

Nicotera, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 miles NNE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, town of Mexico, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispensa, which runs into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 miles WNW of Cartago. Lon. 85 40 W, lat. 10 40 N.

Nicsara, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

Nidau, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Bern with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 miles NW of Bern.

Nidda, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a river of the same name, 20 miles NE of Frankfurt.

Nideckan, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Juliers. It is situated on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SSE of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Nijabad, small town of Hindoostan, Proper, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

Niederbieber, village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Niemen, large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica, and Grodna; it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by. It is united to the Dnieper by the canal of Oginski. See *Oginski*; Be-

low the junction of the Niemen, and Vilia, the united stream is generally known as the Memel.

Nienburg, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wood, and is a rich and strong town, is seated on the Weser, 30 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SE of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Nien Closter, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

Nienhuis, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Liepstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper. See *Dnieper*.

Niestadt, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

Niestadt, town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

Niester. See *Dniester*.

Neufort, seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Niger, large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr Parke was sent out by the African association, in 1795. The course of the river which was formerly supposed to be from E to W, but has been determined by Mr. Parke to flow N through the country of Mandingo, and then take an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambara, Tombuctoo, Trecur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches. The Moors and Arabs call it Neel il Abeed, or River of Slaves, and N-el Kibeer, or Great River. In the rainy season it swells above its banks, and floods the adjacent lands. Since the expeditions of Mr. Parke several subsequent ones have been fitted out by the British government to explore this stream, and to determine its course and point of discharge. All those expeditions have proved unfortunate and abortive, as the to main object of research. It is, however, a subject of no reasonable doubt, but that it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its connexion with the Nile is rejected by the best geographers.

Nigrittia. See *Negroland*.

Nikoping, town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nikoping town of Sweden in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

Nile, great river of Africa, which, according to Mr. Bruce, rises in Abyssinia, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, lat. 10 59 N. It runs first through the lake D mbea, then makes a circuit towards its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, and enters into Nubia, through which country it makes a circuitous course, and forms some considerable cataracts. It then flows almost directly S through Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; and a little below that city it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but now there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gizeh, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile. This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits or above 18; but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterwards distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

Nile, SW township of Sciota county, Ohio Population 1820, 524.

Nimeguen, city of Holland, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient pa-

lace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a country of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. It is seated on the Waal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Nîmes. See *Nîmes*.

Nimishillen creek, considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark county, Ohio, and running from thence a S direction above 40 miles into the NE quarter of Tuscarawas county, where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows W five miles into the east side of Tuscarawas river.

Nimishillen, township of Stark county, Ohio, situated on the above described creek north-easterly from Canton. Population 1820, 630.

Ning-Koue-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing in its district six cities of the third class.

Ning-so-fou, called by the Europeans *Liumpo*, an excellent seaport of China, on the E coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 850 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 E.

Ningouta, city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plain stakes driven into the earth. Without this palisado, there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, corresponding to the four cardinal points.

Ninove, town of the Netherlands on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Nio, island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Niort, town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarse woollen goods. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Nipigon Lake, Upper Canada, lies to the northward of lake Superior, about half way between it and Albany river, James' bay.

Nippon, largest island of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by

a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of China.

Nepissing, Lake, lies NE of lake Huron, and is connected with it by the river Francois.

Nishnei-Novogorod, town of Russia, in a government of the same name. See *Novogorod Niznei*.

Nisiben, or *Nisbin*, ancient *Nisibis*, very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Nisita, small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so, but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

Nîmes flourishing city of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quaree, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nîmes was taken by the English in 1417. The population of Nîmes is composed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Niskayuna, village and township of Schenectady county, New York. The village is owned and inhabited principally by the sect called Shakers. It is 12 miles NW from Albany. Population 1820, 516.

Nissa, or *Nessava*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, river in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake in the mountains to the NW, and passing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Firth.

Nishdale, division of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now almost destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

Nitria, famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four: and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, town of Austrian Brabant, re-

markable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelles. Here also is John of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics. It is 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Nivernois, late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

Nixabour, town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles SE of Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Nixapa, considerable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Nixon's, post office, Marion county, Mississippi.

Nixonton, village of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, 28 miles N from Edonton.

Nixonton, post town in Pasquotank county, North Carolina; situated on the E side of Little river, 35 miles NE of Edonton, and 13 SW of Jonesburg on Pasquotank river. This is the capital of the county, and principal seat of justice.

Nizza-della-Paglia, town of Italy, in Monterrat seated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alessandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Noanagur, town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles NW of Bombay.

Noble, NE township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population 1820, 368.

Nobleborough, township of Lincoln county, Maine, containing 1,206 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1,513. Situated on the E side of Kennebec river.

Nockamixon, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1,207 inhabitants in 1810. Population 1820, 1,650. It is situated on the SW side of the river Delaware, between Tinicum and Durham, and opposite Alexandria in New Jersey.

Nocera, ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Nocera-di-Pagani, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Nogarcot, town of Hindoostan, Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in

the province of Napoul, and is 50 miles NE of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Nogayans, name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian Sea, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus; besides several settlements to the W and NW of the Euxine; in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mæotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninsula of the Crimea, and the banks of the Borysthenes and the Dniester, to the other side of the Danube.

Nogent-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huisne, 35 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Noir, Cape, promontory of South America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Noirmotier, island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The English attacked it without success in 1795. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see, 10 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Nolachucky, river of Tennessee, and North Carolina, rises in the northern part of Buncombe county of the latter, and flowing W, enters Carter county in the former, and crossing Carter, Washington, and Greene joins the French Broad, 40 miles above its junction with the Holston at Knoxville.

Noli, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is five miles NE of Final and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Nombra-de-Dios, town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

Nomeny, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Non, Cape, promontory of Africa, op-

posite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa, as an impassable boundary, denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Nona, small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Nontron, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Perigueux, and 30 SSW of Limoges. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Noonpur, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 55 miles E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhampour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Noorden, considerable town of Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden, Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Nootka. See *King George's Sound*.

Noquet's, bay of Michigan territory, on its SW coast. It sets inland, 45 miles.

Norberg, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 34 miles N of Stroemsholm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 62 2 N.

Norcia, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among the mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 miles SE of Spoleto.

Nord, department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Chambresis. Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

Norden, seaport of Westphalia, in East Friesland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is four miles from the German Ocean, and 14 N of Emden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Nordgau. See *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape, and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 miles NNE of Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Nordheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina 10 miles N of Gottingen.

Nordkoping, seaport of Sweden, ca-

pital of East Gothland. It is 10 miles in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 12,00. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Nordland, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper, and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, town of Suabia, fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 miles NNW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Nordmaling, town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 miles SW of Uma, and 70 NE of Hermosand.

Nordstrand, island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, 12 miles long and five broad. It has a town called Hams 28 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Norfolk, county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, SE and S by Suffolk, and W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,694,400 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 660 parishes; has one city and 32 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. Population in 1801, 273,371; in 1811, 291,999; and in 1821, 344,368. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities: much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal rivers are the

Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer the heat is excessive; and from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, 1788, in Sydney bay, on the S side of the island. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norfolk, county of Massachusetts, bounded by Rhode Island SW; Worcester in Massachusetts W; Middlesex NW and N; and Suffolk county, Boston harbour, and Hull bay, NE. Length 30, mean width 13, and area about 400 square miles. Surface uneven rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain; fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Dedham.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	15,177
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,812
Total whites	-	-	-	30,989
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	256
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 31,245

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	17,451
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,754
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	36,205
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	123
do. do. females,	-	-	-	131
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 56,459

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	340
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,039
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	5,415
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	477

Population to the square mile, 91.

Norfolk, county of Virginia; bounded by Hampton Roads and Lynhaven bay N; by Nansemond county of Virginia W, by Pasquotank and Currituck counties, in North Carolina S, and by Princess Anne county of Virginia E. Length 30, mean width 20, and area 600 square miles. Surface level, and in part marshy. Soil generally thin, sandy, or wet and sterile.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,680
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,765

Total whites - - - 7,445

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 587

Slaves - - - 5,647

Total population in 1810 - - 13,679

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,550
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,092

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 7

Total whites - - - 8,649

Free persons of colour, males - 417

do. do. females - 475

Slaves, males - - - 3,227

do. females - - - 2,697

Total population in 1820 - - 15,465

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,807
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	261
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	61

Population to the square mile, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Norfolk, post town, borough, and port of entry, Norfolk county, Virginia, on the right bank of Elizabeth river, immediately below the junction of its two branches, and eight miles above Hampton roads. Lon. from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, 76 23 W, and from W C, 0 37 E.

It is the most commercial town of Virginia; and in 1815, the tonnage exceeded 34,700, and stood next to Charleston of any of the United States, south from Baltimore. It is defended by several forts, the most important of which is on Craney island, near the mouth of Elizabeth river, about five miles below the town. The United states Commissioners, who were ap-

pointed in 1818 to survey the lower part of the Chesapeake bay, reported, that Hampton Roads, though extensive, were capable of adequate defence, so as to prevent the entrance of an enemy's fleet.

Norfolk is connected with the commerce of North Carolina by the Dismal Swamp canal. This inland communication opens from Elizabeth river, nine miles above Norfolk, and extends through the Dismal Swamp, into Albemarle sound. By means of this canal the produce of an extensive section of North Carolina finds a market at Norfolk.

This town contains a theatre, two state banks, a branch of the bank of the United States, a marine hospital, orphan asylum, an academy, Lancasterian school, Athenæum, and six or seven places of public worship. The site is level, and so low in some places as to be marshy; but the streets are commodious, being well paved.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,501
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,275
Total whites	-	-	-	4,776
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	592
Slaves	-	-	-	3,825

Total population in 1810 - 9,193

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,187
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,431
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,618
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	229
do. do. females	-	-	-	370
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,453
do. females	-	-	-	1,808

Total population in 1820 - 8,478

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	0
do. in Manufactures	-	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	-	147

Norfolk County, Upper Canada, is bounded on the N and E by the county of Lincoln and the river Thames; on the S by lake Erie, until it meets the Orwell river; thence by a line running N 16 degrees W, until it intersects the river Thames, and thence up the said river, until it meets the NW boundary of the county of York. It sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the county of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces

of Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Hiemmland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

Norman, Mais, Upper Canada, in the township of Newark, empties its waters into lake Ontario, about the centre of the township W of Niagara Fort, called the Four Mile Pond.

Normandy, late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the English channel, E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England, in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, post town and township, Somerset county, Maine, lying on the S side of Kennebec river, 35 miles NW of Augusta, with 880 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1454.

Norridgewock, town and seat of justice, Somerset county, Maine, in the foregoing township, 35 miles W by N from Hallowell.

Norristown, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated on the NE side of the Schuylkill river, 17 miles above Philadelphia. It contains, the county buildings, a bank, and an academy. Population in 1820, 827.

Norriston, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, around the borough of Norristown. Population, in 1820, 1098.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat 50 44 N.

North, township of Harrison county, Ohio, in which is situated the village or town of New Ramley. Population in 1820, 1118.

North Adams post village of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

North America, post village of Dutchess

county, New York, 25 miles E from Rhinebeck.

North, or *Nord*, department of France, which comprehends the late French Provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambrésis.

North Cape, most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

North Coast, department of France. See *Cotes du Nord*.

North Ferry, small town at the N side of the Frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

Northallerton, borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well built trading place, 30 miles NNW of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, a spacious market-place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and jail. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the S is an ancient structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W; lat. 52 11 N.

Northampton, county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, W by the latter county and Warwickshire, NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, N by Lincolnshire, and E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It contains 617,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes; has one city and 11 market towns; and sends nine members to parliament. In the north-east part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however,

possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW, and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary size; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Chorwell, and Avon. Population in 1801, 131,757; in 1811, 241,353; and in 1821, 163,433.

Northampton, town of York county, New Brunswick.

Northampton, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Atlantic Ocean, seven miles SW from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 764.

Northampton, post town and seat of justice, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of Connecticut river, in a delightful country, 18 miles above Springfield, and 42 above Hartford. The aspect of the adjacent country is not only pleasant, but highly romantic. The neighbouring mountains, particularly Mount Holyoke, afford some of the finest landscapes in New England. It contains the county buildings, one bank, one insurance office, a weekly news-paper, and several manufactories. Population in 1810, in the township 2631; and in 1820, 2854.

Northampton, township of Montgomery county, New York, containing 1474 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1291. About 60 miles NW of Albany.

Northampton, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1176 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1411. It is situated on the SW of Neshaminy creek, eight miles SE from Doylestown.

Northampton, township of Burlington county, New Jersey, seven miles SE from Burlington. Population in 1810, 4171; and in 1820, 4833, including Mount Holly.

Northampton, or *Allentown*, post town and seat of justice, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the point above the confluence, between Lehigh river and Little Lehigh creek above their junction, six miles SSW from Bethlehem, 18 miles SW from Easton, and 55 NNW from Philadelphia. It is situated in a well cultivated and fertile settlement. The site is elevated and pleasant. It contains, beside the county buildings, a bank, printing office, several dry good stores, and a number of merchant mills. The principle staple, flour. An elegant wooden bridge, resting on stone arches, has been erected over the Lehigh, on the road to Easton and Bethlehem. A

substantial bridge also crosses Little Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road. The Lehigh is here turned at nearly right angles by the South Mountain.

Northampton, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by the Delaware river, or Sussex county, in New Jersey, E; Bucks county SE; Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, SW; Luzerne county, NW; and Pike county, N; length 37; mean width, 30; and area 1,000 square miles.

This is one of the most diversified counties, not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the United States. It is traversed from NE to SW by the Kittatinny mountains, or, as it is locally called in the country, Blue Ridge. This chain divides it into two very unequal sections. That SE from the Kittatinny lies in the form of a triangle, the base along the mountains, and perpendicular on Lehigh county, and contains within a trifle of 400 square miles. It contains also the townships of Lower Saucon, Williams, Bethlehem, Forks, borough of Easton, Hanover, Nazareth, upper and lower, Allen, Lehigh, Moore, Bushkill, Plainfield, and upper and lower Mount Bethel; with an aggregate population of 22,030. This part of Northampton county, with the exception of the townships of lower Saucon and Williams, lies between the Kittatinny and South Mountain. The surface, though generally hilly, is as generally arable. The very remarkable slate and lime-stone formation which extends so distinctively from the Delaware to the Susquehannah, in the Kittatinny valley, is peculiarly striking in the lower part of Northampton. The lime stone tracts skirts the south mountain, and the argillaceous slate the Kittatinny, each extending from its respective base about half way across the valley. Though both are highly productive, in grain, fruits, and pasturage, the limestone soil is rather stronger than that of the slate, and the features of nature less bold on the former than on the latter formation.

The townships of lower Saucon and Williams are separated from the other parts of the county by Lehigh, and traversed by a ridge passing by Bethlehem, and interrupted by the Delaware, two miles below Easton. From many of the highest eminences of this range, the highly cultivated section we have been reviewing spreads before the eye like a vast garden, terminated by the distant Kittatinny mountains.

That part of Northampton north-west from the Kittatinny mountains, extends over 810 square miles, and is remarkably broken into mountain ridges. Of these the Kittatinny is the only one which

passes through the county in a direct line. Those in the north-west are scattered, dissuited, and lie rather in groups than extend to collateral ridges. All, however, have a general north east and south-west arrangement, and leave intervening valleys of more or less width and fertility. As in other parts of Pennsylvania, the Northampton ridges receive local names in different places. The principal ones are, beside the South Mountain, or Lehigh hills, and Kittatinny, the Pokono, or second Mountain, Broad Mountain, Mauchchunk mountain, and some others. The soil in the valleys above Kittatinny, even where arable, is much inferior to that of the lower sections already noticed. The general character of the latter is warm and productive. Above the Kittatinny the soil is principally composed of gravel and clay, and still farther above the Pokono, partakes so much of the clay as to become very cold and unproductive. The timber, hemlock, and small pines. The rude character of this part of Northampton is seen by reference to its comparative population. Though embracing above 800 square miles, the aggregate number of inhabitants is only 9735, or within a trifling fraction of 10 to the square mile, whilst, as we have seen, the south-east section contains a condensed population of near 57 to the square mile.

The rivers of Northampton, are the Lehigh and Delaware. Creeks below Kittatinny, and advancing south-west from the Delaware Water Gap, are Cosby's, Richmond, Martin's, Muddy creek, Bushkill, Monocacy, Calesoque, and Hockendocque; the three latter falling into the Lehigh, the residue into the Delaware.

Above the Kittatinny, the Delaware receives, immediately above the Water Gap, Broadhead's creek, partly from Pike and partly from Northampton. The mountain section of this county is, however, more particularly drained by the confluents of the Lehigh; these are, from the left, Tobyhanna, Dreck, Muddy, Big creek, and Aquanshicola; from the right, Quacake, Nesquehoning, Mahoning, and Lizard creeks.

Delaware washes the eastern border of Northampton, following its windings about 25, but in a direct line 20 miles; its course generally nearly north and south. Though obstructed with some shoals below that place, the Delaware is navigable for large boats to Easton, and for smaller vessels, and with more difficulty to above that borough beyond the limits of Pennsylvania.

The Lehigh is emphatically the river of Northampton, having most of the sour-

ces, and the greatest part of its course, in that county. This stream demands particular notice, as it has now become the channel of transportation for the immense masses of anthracite coal found in the Mauchchunk mountain. The Lehigh, in fact, rises in Wayne, Pike, and Luzerne counties; but its various confluents unite near Stoddartsville, on the north-west border of Northampton, and again augmented by many mountain creeks, flows by comparative courses 25 miles to the mouth of Wright's mill creek. It thence turns to nearly south, and by a very serpentine course, but in a direct line of about 20 miles, passes Mauchchunk, and reaches Lehigh. Here it inflects to south-east, and continues in that direction 25 miles to Allentown, or town of Northampton. At Allentown the Lehigh is again turned to the South Mountain at nearly right angles, and assuming a north-east course down the foot of the mountain, flows past Bethlehem, and reaches the Delaware at Easton, 25 miles below Allentown. The entire comparative course of this stream is 85 miles. From near its extreme course to Trout creek, it separates Pike and Luzerne counties. From Trout creek to Rock Eddy falls it separates Northumberland from Luzerne. Below Rock Eddy falls to its passage through the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, its course is within Northampton county. Between its passage through the mountain and the mouth of the Hockendocque creek, its course forms the limit between Northampton and Lehigh counties. Below Hockendocque to Bethlehem, it flows through Lehigh, and below Bethlehem to Easton through Northampton.

The Lehigh is truly a mountain torrent, and meanders through a series of natural scenes, not excelled, if equalled in the United States. The following table will exhibit its descent from Stoddartsville to Easton

Stoddartsville to the mouth of the Nequehoning creek about two miles above Lausanne, and three miles above the village of Mauchchunk,	<i>Fall in feet.</i>
From Nesquehoning, to the Lehigh Water Gap,	845
From the Gap to Easton,	260
	205
	<hr/> 1,210 <hr/>

From Easton, to tide water in Delaware river, at Trenton, according to the latest information, that stream falls about 100 feet. The Lehigh at Stoddartsville is, therefore, elevated 1310 feet, and at Mauchchunk, within a trifle of 460 feet,

above the level of the Atlantic Ocean. According to the manuscript notes of Isaac A. Chapman, Esq. the average height of Kittatinny mountains, in Northampton, is 1186 feet above the Lehigh, and Delaware rivers, at its base, consequently, 1491 feet above the Atlantic level. Mr. Chapman estimates the height of Pokono mountain above its base, at 850 feet; which, when compared with the foregoing elements, yield 1305 feet, for the elevation of that ridge, above the ocean.

Mauchchunk mountain, at the coal-mine, is 1006 feet above the Lehigh at Mauchchunk village. We have seen, that the village stands 460 feet above the Atlantic level; therefore the justly celebrated coal mine is 1466 feet above the surface of the Atlantic. I may, however, remark, that some of the peaks of Mauchchunk mountain, between the mine and the village, must rise several hundred feet higher than the coal mine, and higher than the general elevation of the Kittatinny, as I have myself stood on two eminences of the Mauchchunk, and saw distinctly, the South mountain over the intervening Kittatinny.

We may safely assume, the general elevation of the cultivated part of Northampton, in the Kittatinny valley, from 250 to 350 feet; and for that section above the Kittatinny, a general elevation of from 500 to 600 feet. Mr. Chapman observes, that there is a difference in the seasons and vegetation of two weeks between the respective sections. The difference of elevation and exposure, exhibits the cause of this rapid change of temperature.

We will close this rather lengthy view of Northampton with a notice of its principal roads and towns.

A main turnpike road leaves Philadelphia, passes through Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, and part of Lehigh counties; enters Northampton in the township of Lower Saucon, and crosses the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Here it branches into two routes. One turns NW up the Lehigh, and passing by Kreiderville, through the Lehigh Water Gap, by Lehigh, Mauchchunk, and Lausanne, continues on to the banks of the Susquehanna, at Nesquepec. From Bethlehem, the other, or northern branch, proceed towards Easton, but breaks into numerous country roads, one of which leads on to Nazareth, and to the Delaware Wind Gap. The lower Philadelphia road reaches Easton, between the foregoing and Delaware river. Above Easton, a main road extends a little W of N, to the Wind Gap. Here it branches into two routes;

one continuing NW, to Wilkesbarre, and the other N, into Pike county. From Easton, another road leads up the Delaware to the Water Gap. Beside these, numerous cross roads chequer the lower part of Northampton county, and render communication easy and convenient.

Northampton contains the borough of Easton: and the villages of Bethlehem, Hellerstown, Stroudsburg, Burlington, Mauch Chunk, and Lehigh. See these articles under their respective heads, either in the Text, or Addenda. Staples of Northampton county, grain, flour, cyder, whiskey, salted provision, live stock, lumber, and mineral coal.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	19,475
do. do. females	18,481
Total whites	37,956
All other persons except Indians	189
not taxed	1,579
Slaves	0
Total population in 1810	38,145

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	16,245
do. do. females	15,320
All other persons except Indians	0
not taxed	0
Total whites	31,565
Free persons of colour, males	109
do. do. females	91
Slaves, males	0
do. females	0
Total population in 1820	31,765

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	198
Engaged in Agriculture	5,787
do. in Manufactures	2,398
do. in Commerce	0
Population to the square mile 29 nearly	

Northampton, county of the Eastern Shore of Virginia; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E; Chesapeake bay, S and W; and Accomack, N; length 30, mean width 8; and area 240 square miles. Surface level, and soil sandy. It occupies the extreme part of the peninsula, on the E side of Chesapeake bay, from Cape Charles to the mouth of Potomac river. There is a post office at the court-house.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,615
do. do. females	1,601
Total whites	3,216
All other persons except Indians	908
not taxed	

Slaves	3,350
Total population in 1810	7,474

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,629
do. do. females	1,740
All other persons except Indians	0
not taxed	0
Total whites	3,369
Free persons of colour, males	440
do. do. females	573
Slaves, males	1,695
do. females	1,628
Total population in 1820	7,705

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	13
Engaged in Agriculture	1,876
do. in Manufactures	103
do. in Commerce	121

Population to the square mile, 82.

Northampton, county of North Carolina, bounded by Virginia, N; Hartford county, in North Carolina, E; Bertie, S; and Roanoke river, or Halifax, SW; length 40; mean width 12; and area 480 square miles. There is a post office at the court-house.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	2,600
do. do. females	2,644
Total whites	5,244
All other persons except Indians	0
not taxed	580
Slaves,	7,258
Total population in 1810	13,082

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	2,538
do. do. females	2,716
All other persons except Indians	0
not taxed	0

Total whites	5,254
Free persons of colour, males	363
do. do. females,	362
Slaves, males	3,766
do. females	3,497
Total population in 1820	13,242

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	1
Engaged in Agriculture	1,444
do. in Manufactures	111
do. in Commerce	9
Population to the square mile, 27½.	

Northampton, post town in the western borders of Portage county, Ohio, 15

miles W from Ravenna, containing 287 inhabitants. in 1820.

North bend, name of a settlement on the northern bend of Ohio river, 15 miles below Cincinnati, and four north-easterly from the SW corner of the state of Ohio.

North borough, township and post town, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 11 miles from Worcester. Population 1810, 713; and in 1820, 905.

North brookfield, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population 1820 1095.

North Castle, township of West Chester county, New York, containing 1,366 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1,480. It is a post town, situated on the E side of Hudson river, about 16 miles from King's bridge.

North Channel, Bay of Quinte, Upper Canada, leads from John's Island, southerly, between the townships of Sophiasburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphus town.

Northcurry, town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

North East, township of Dutchess county, New York, containing 3 441 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2,037. Situated on the E side of Hudson river, about 90 miles N of New York.

Northfield, township in Staten Island, New York state, containing 1,595 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1,980.

Northfield, post town of Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite to Greenfield, and 80 miles W by N of Boston. It contained 1213 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 1584.

Northfield, township of Washington county, Vermont. Population 450.

Northfield, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimac, 14 miles above Concord. Population 1820, 1304.

Northfield, town of Essex county, New Jersey, NW from Newark. Population 1820, uncertain.

Northfield, NW township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1820, 178.

Northfleet, village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments, as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

Northford, post town, New Haven, county, Connecticut.

North Haven, township of New Haven county, Connecticut; seven miles N from New Haven. Population 1820, 1298.

North Hempstead, post town, and seat of justice, Queen's county, New York, on Long Island, 20 miles E from New York. Harbourhill in this town is the highest land on Long Island. Population, 3000.

North Hero, post town and seat of justice, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on Grand Isle. Population, 600.

North Killingworth, post village, Middlesex county, Connecticut, 15 miles SSE from Middletown, and 20 miles NE by E from New Haven.

North Kingston, township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing 2,957 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3007. It is situated on the W side of Narragansett bay, between East Greenwich and South Kingston.

Northleach, corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 51 46 N.

North Mountain, local name for that part of the Kittatinny range which passes between Cumberland and Perry counties, and through Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

North Portland, township of Somerset county, Maine, 25 miles NW from Norridgewock. Population 1820, uncertain.

North Providence, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, commencing four miles N from Providence. It includes the manufacturing village of Patucket, three churches, two academies, and a bank. Population 1820, 2420.

Northrington, post village, Hartford county, Connecticut, on Farmington, river, seven miles NW by W from Hartford.

North River, of Massachusetts rising in Pembroke, Plymouth county and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Marchfield and Scituate. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons 18 miles to Pembroke.

North Salem, township of West Chester county, New York. Population 1810, 1204, and in 1820, 1165. It contains an academy.

North Stonington, township, New London county, Connecticut, nine miles E from New London. Population 1810, 2524; in 1820, 2624.

North Vineyard, township, Somerset county, Maine, 15 miles W from Norridgewock.

Northumberland, county of England, which received its name from being situated N of the Humber. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was a part of the Kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It forms the N

extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by the bishopric of Durham, on the SW and W by Cumberland, and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. Population 1801, 157,101; in 1811, 172,161; and in 1821, 198,965. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with pit coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet. Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, NE county of Lower Canada, on the left side of St Lawrence river, extending from Hampshire indefinitely towards Labrador.

Northumberland, county of Upper Canada, W from Prince Edward and Hastings counties; and extending from lake Ontario to Rice lake.

Northumberland, post village, and township, of Saratoga county, New York, on the right side of Hudson river, 15 miles NE from Ballston Spa. Population 1810, 2041; and in 1820, 1279. Wilton was cut off from Northumberland since 1810.

Northumberland, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Schuylkill, SE; Dauphin, S; Susquehanna river, or Union, W; Lycoming, N; and Columbia NE. Length 35; mean width 13; and area 455 square miles. This is one of the mountain counties of Pennsylvania, and very much diversified in surface. Having so much river, it possesses, notwithstanding its general mountainous aspect, a large proportion of good, and considerable first-rate soil. Washed by the main Susquehanna, 20 miles below and by the W branch, 20 miles above Sunbury and Northumberland, produces a range of river soil of 40

miles in length. To this may be added 10 miles of the E branch, between Sunbury and Danville; the whole, including both banks of the latter section, yielding a river line of 60 miles. This alluvial range contains the mass of the population. Contrary to the ordinary course of the Appalachian ridges, the mountains of Northumberland extend nearly east and west. The principal ridges are, advancing from south to north, Line Mountain, Little Mahanoy, Mahanoy, and Shamokin, below the junction of the two great branches of Susquehanna: above their confluence, Montours Mountain, and the Limestone Ridge.

Beside the two fine rivers we have noticed, Northumberland is drained by some large creeks, the principal of which, are, Mahantango, Mahanoy, and Shamokin, entering Susquehanna, below Sunbury; and Chilisquaque, Limestone, and Warrior creeks, above Northumberland. Some of those creeks meander through narrow valleys, with much good soil.

The staple productions of Northumberland, are grain, flour, salted provisions, lumber, whi-key, and many other articles.

Its principal towns are, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, and Watsonburg.

Sunbury, a post town, borough and seat of Justice, stands on the left bank of Susquehanna river, immediately below the main fork, and above the mouth of Shamokin creek.

Northumberland, post town, stands on the point above, the junction of the two main branches of Susquehanna, and opposite to Sunbury.

Milton, post town and borough, is situated on the west branch of Susquehanna, 12 miles above Northumberland.

There are some other villages in the county, but undeserving particular notice. The two following tables exhibit the aggregate, and relative population of this county.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	18,673
do. do. females	-	-	17,457
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Total whites	-	-	36,130
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	194
Slaves	-	-	3
Total population in 1810	-	-	36,327

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	7,773
do. do. females	-	-	7,537
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	15,310
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	59
do. do. females	-	-	54

Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	1
Total population in 1820 - -	15,424

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized -	52
Engaged in Agriculture -	1,350
do. in Manufactures -	29
do. in Commerce -	665

Population to the square mile, 34 nearly.

Northumberland, county of Virginia; bounded by Potomac river NE; Chesapeake bay SE; Lancaster and Richmond SW; and Westmoreland NW. Length 30; mean width 8; and area 240 square miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Bridgetown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,005
do. do. females - - -	2,157

Total whites - - -	4,162
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	299
Slaves - - -	3,847

Total population in 1810 -	8,308
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Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	2,087
do. do. females - - -	2,047

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
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Total whites - - -	4,134
Free persons of colour, males -	320
do. do. females, -	294
Slaves, males - - -	1,651
do. females - - -	1,617

Total population in 1820 - -	8,016
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	2
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,426
do. in Manufactures -	108
do. in Commerce - -	18

Population to the square mile, 33.

Northumberland, post town, in Point township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. This village is situated on the point above the confluence of the two great branches of Susquehannah river, and opposite Sunbury. Population of the township in 1820, 1373.

Northwest River Bridge, post office, Norfolk county, Virginia.

Northwest Territory. See *Michigan Territory*.

Northwood, township of Rockingham

county, New Hampshire, 20 miles E from Concord. Population in 1810, 1095; and in 1820, 1260.

North Yarmouth, post village and township, Cumberland county, Maine, on Casco Bay, 12 miles N from Portland. Population in 1810, 3295; and in 1820, 3679.

Northwich, town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its salt-works. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep, and some of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 miles NE of Chester, and 173 NW of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Norton, village of Essex county, Vermont.

Norton, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 1598 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1600. Situated on the W side of Wading river, seven miles NW of Taunton.

Norton, post village, Delaware county, Ohio, nine miles N from Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Norton, SE township of Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 344.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London. Lon. 1 17 W lat. 51 55 N.

Norton Sound, inlet of the sea, on the W coast of North America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbour in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for ships. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

Norwalk, post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound, 12 miles SW of Fairfield, and 50 NE of the city of New York. It contained 2983 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3004. It contains a news-paper printing office, an academy, and three churches.

Norwalk, post town and seat of justice, Huron county, Ohio, 14 miles from Lake Erie, and 100 NE from Columbus. Lon. W C 5 33 E, lat. 41 16 N. Population in 1820, 579.

Norway, kingdom in the N of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W and N by the Northern Ocean; E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden; and S by the Cate-gat; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 10. Its

breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles. It is naturally formed into two divisions, namely, Northern, and Southern, or proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. It is divided into the governments of Aggerhuys, Christiana, or Christiansand, Berghen, Drontheim, and Finnmark. The whole embracing an area of 161,000 square miles; and with an aggregate population of 930,000.

By the iniquitous and infamous treaty of Kiel, January 1814, Norway, against the free opinion of its people, was transferred from Denmark to Sweden. Denmark receiving in return, Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen. From its rocky soil, and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The inhabitants like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. In Norway, they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, the peasants are free, except in some aristocratic estates near Frederickstadt; and the benefits of this code were visible in the great difference in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both were living under the same government. The inviolability of their laws, and the integrity of the kingdom were stipulated in the treaty of Kiel. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning, yet paying proper respect. Their principal mode of salute is by offering their hand; and when they are given or paid any trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words, or by a bow, shake hands with great frankness and cordiality. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick, that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The horses are small, but strong, very active, and hardy. The fisheries, particularly on the W coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supplied the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield train-oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle.—The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even

manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glommen. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs; the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S to N, dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dofrafial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen to the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper, wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; masts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, mill-stones, herring, codling, flounders, cow-hides, goat-skins, seal-skins, the furs of bears, &c. down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper and other sorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white, blue, grey and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningsberg at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxe, who says that they formerly produced 70,000*l.*; but they now produce only 50,000*l.* The mines of cobalt and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea.

Norwich, ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, &c. By a late calculation

from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000*l.* a year. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 NE of London. Lon 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N. Population in 1811, 37,256.

Norwich, township of Upper Canada, in Oxford county, on the river Thames.

Norwich, post town and township, Windsor county, Vermont, opposite Hanover, on Connecticut river, 21 miles above Windsor. It is the seat of a military academy. Population 2000.

Norwich, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles W from Northampton. Population in 1820, 849.

Norwich, city of New London county, Connecticut.

Norwich, township of Chenango county, New York, containing 2550 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3257. It lies about 100 miles W of Albany.

Norwich, township of Franklin county, Ohio, on Sciota river, eight miles above Columbus. Population in 1820 257.

Nossen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Notchengong, town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles SSW of Ellichpore. Lon. 79 17 E, lat 20 32 N.

Notteburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Noto, ancient, large and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Notre Dame des Anges, signiory, Quebec county, Lower Canada, opposite Quebec.

Nottaway, river, rises in Prince Edward, Nottaway, and Lunenburg, counties Virginia, and flowing nearly E, between Dinwiddie, and Brunswick, and Greenville into Sussex; there turns to SE through Sussex and Southampton, joins Blackwater just within the limits of North Carolina. Entire comparative course 120 miles. Below the junction of the Nottaway and Black-

water, the united streams flows S about 10 miles, and uniting with the Meherin, forms the Chowaw river.

Nottaway, county of Virginia; bounded by Dinwiddie SE; Brunswick S; Lunenburg SW; Prince Edward NW; and Amelia NE. Length 22; mean width 12; and area, 264 square miles. It is washed in all the SW borders by the Nottaway, and about half the county drained by the creeks of that river. Its NE moiety is drained by Flat creek, Deep creek, Winticomock, and others flowing into Appomattox river.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,380
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,350
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	2,730
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	180
Slaves	-	-	-	6,368
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-			9,278

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,396
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,419
All other persons except Indians				
not taxed	-	-	-	2
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	2,807
Free persons of colour, males	-			71
do. do. females	-			104
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,314
do. females	-	-	-	3,362
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820.	-			9,658

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-			1
Engaged in Agriculture	-			3,170
do. in Manufactures	-			238
do. in Commerce	-			12
Population to the square mile,				36½.

Nottelen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Munster, seven miles W of Munster.

Nottingham, East and West, the two SW and contiguous townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing together, 2051 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1960. They are situated on the E side of Octorara creek, and join the state of Maryland.

Nottingham, county town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on a rocky eminence, crowned by its castle; a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place,

and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds as those of silk and cotton, and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coal pits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Nottingham, post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 24 miles NW of Portsmouth, with 954 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1120.

Nottingham, West, town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Merrimack river, 45 miles N by W of Boston. It has a post office and 1267 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1227.

Nottingham, township of Burlington county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 3633.

Nottingham, NE township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river, 18 miles from Washington. Population in 1820, 2100.

Nottingham, post town in Prince George county, Maryland, on the W side of Patuxent river, 27 miles SE of Washington.

Nottingham, a hilly township of Harrison county, Ohio, seven miles W from Cadiz. This township contains the village of Moorfield. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Nottinghamshire, county of England, 48 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York: contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends eight members to parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleasanter and healthier air. As for the soil, it differs widely in various parts of the county. Towards the W where lies the forest of Sherwood, which takes up the greatest part of it, it is sandy, but the S and E parts, watered by the Trent, and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful both in corn and pasture; but the former produces little, except, wood, coal, and some lead. The principal rivers are the Trent, and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Humber. Population in 1801, 140,350; in 1811, 162,000; and in 1821, 186,873.

Novalle, small, but populous town of Italy, 10 miles NE of Padua, and 12 SW of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Novara, ancient and strong town of

Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles NE of Verceil, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Nova Scotia, or *Acadia*, province of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from cape Sabie, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See *New Brunswick*. The most part of the country is one continued tract of forest, and the soil, except on the rivers' banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zemlia, or *Nova Zembla*, large and desolate island, lying off the northern coast of Asia, and NE of Europe, extending from lat. 69 to 76 N. It is about 500 by 240 miles. It is uninhabited, and only visited by fishermen in summer.

Novellara, town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 20 S by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Novi, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Novi Bazar, town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda.

Novigrad, town of Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara.

Novigrad, strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa.

Novogorod, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; composing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence, and population. Its power

was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basibwitz I. grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Basibwitz II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Voikoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the N end of the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Novogorod, Niznei, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Occa with the Volga, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 55 34 N.

Novogorod, Severskoi, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Novogrodek, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 miles S by E of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Novomirgorod, town of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, 136 miles WNW of Catherinenslaf. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Nutra, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow.

Novxonton, post village Newcastle county, Delaware, 22 miles SSW from Wilmington.

Noya, town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in shipbuilding. It stands at the mouth of the Tambre, 15 miles W of Compostella.

Noyers, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Yonne, seated on the Scrin, 19 miles ESE of Auxerre.

Noyon, town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris.

Nozeroy, town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salins.

Nubia, country of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, E by the Red Sea, S by Abyssinia and Darfour, and W by Bornou. It is about 600 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Danggola, and Sennar.

Neustra Senoka-de-la-Paz, town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 16 50 S.

Neustra Senoradela Vittoria, town of North America, in the province of Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tobasco. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Neuva Segovia, town of the East Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaid, major of the province, resides at this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 18 59 N.

Nuitz, town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 130 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Numancia, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for a siege of 14 years maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B C. The ruins of it are still to be seen, near the head of the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soria.

Nun, or *Ned de Nun*, province of Africa, separated on the S from the kingdom of Sus, by a sandy desert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be sovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vast, but desert province, is inhabited by different tribes

of Arabs, who are scattered over every part capable of cultivation.

Nundydroog, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the Mysore country. Its fortress is built on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, 1700 feet in height, but was besieged and taken by the English under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Nuneham, village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nunmy, village in Somersetshire, two miles SW of Frome, with a fair in November. It is remarkable for an old castle taken by the parliament's forces in 1645, the shell of which is still entire, and a fine piece of antiquity.

Nuremberg, or *Nuremberg*, free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgaves, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of free-stone, and are four or five stories high. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. *Nuremberg*, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 55 miles NW of Ratishon,

62 N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stutgard, and 60 E of Strasburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Nusserpouur, town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, 80 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 2 20 N.

Nuys, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794: and is seated on the Erfft, five miles SW of Dusseldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Nyborg, town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old palace, in which Christian II. was born, and is 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Nyland, province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

Nymburg, strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 13 26 E. lat. 50 8 N.

Nyon, commercial town of Swisserland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Here are a great many Roman inscriptions, and it is a trading place. It is seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Nyons, town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Aiguës, over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring named Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles NW of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Nyslot, strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 69 N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

Nystadt, town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden, and it is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 31 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Nysted, or *Nyested*, town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a considerable trade to the duchy of Mecklenburg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

O

Oakfuskee, river of the United States, sometimes called the Tallapoose. It rises in the mountains of Georgia, and after running through the state in a SW course, it enters Alabama. Thence it passes nearly due S, till it joins the Coosa, and forms the Alabama. The united streams are afterwards joined by the Tombigbee, and falls into the bay of Mexico, near Mobile.

Oak Grove, post office Lunenburg county, Virginia.

Oak Hall, post office Greenville district South Carolina.

Oakham, or *Okeham*, county town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose; 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Oakham, post village and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 19 miles NW from Worcester. Population 1810, 848, and in 1820, 986.

Oakhampton, or *Ockhampton*, borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has large remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

Oakhill, post office Green county, New York.

Oakhill, post office Fauquier county, Virginia.

Oakhill, post office, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

Oakhill, post office, Laurens district, South Carolina.

Oakland, county of Michigan territory, on Huron of lake St Clair, lying NW from Wayne and W from Macomb county, and about 40 miles NW from Detroit. The land of this county is excellent, and since 1818, when the United States lands were sold, settlements have very rapidly progressed.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	199
do. do. females	-	-	122
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	321
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	330

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	117
do. in Manufactures	-	-	2
do. in Commerce	-	-	127

Oakmulgee, river of Georgia. It is a considerable stream which rises in the Creek country, and when joined by the Oconee, forms the Altamaha; the latter falling into the Atlantic Ocean, between McIntosh and Glynn counties.

Oakorchard, creek of New York, in Genessee county, rises near the Tonawanta, and flows north into lake Ontario. It is one of the intended feeders of the Erie canal.

Oak, post office, Hanover county, Virginia.

Oarom, river of South America, in Guiana, the SE branch of the Paraguay of Orinoco.

Oaxaca, intendency of Mexico, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; the intendency of Puebla W and NW; Vera Cruz N and NE; and Guatemala E. Length from E to W 240; mean width 180; and area about 34,000 square miles. Between lat. 15 40, and 18° N.

This intendency is one of the most delightful countries on this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all combine to minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants; therefore, this province has accordingly from the remotest periods, been the centre of an advanced civilization. In Puebla, Mexico, and Valladolid, the substrata are composed of basaltes, amygdaloid, and porphyry; but in the Mixtecan and Zapotecan ranges of Oaxaca, granite and kneiss are the prevailing rocks. The mountain summits of Oaxaca have not been scientifically determined, but from the circumstance, that from some of the peaks, the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean are visible, the elevation must exceed 7000 feet.

The surface of this region though mountainous, may be considered in general as an inclined plane, sloping from

7000 feet to the level of the Pacific Ocean. Some very remarkable Aztec ruins are found in Oaxaca. See *Pyramids, American*.

The list of vegetable productions of Oaxaca, are commensurate with nearly all plants cultivated by civilized man in the temperate zones, and tropical regions. Its principal rivers are, the Chimalapa, falling into the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and the Chicometepc entering the Pacific Ocean, in the SW part of the intendency.

Its most productive mines are, those of Villalta, Zolaga, Yxtepxi, and Tomostla.

The cities of Oaxaca, are Oaxaca, San Antonio de los Cues, and Tehuantepec.

The family of Hemando Cortez, are styled Marquises of the valley of Oaxaca. Their property is composed of the four villas del Marquesado, and 49 villages, which contain 18,000 inhabitants.

Oaxaca, city of Mexico, and capital of the intendency, by the same name stands on one of the confluent of the Chicometepc rivers, 240 miles SSE from the city of Mexico. Lon. W C 20 2 W, lat. 16 55 N. It is the ancient Huaxyacac, called by the early Spanish writers on Mexico, Antequera. It enjoys an atmosphere of peculiar serenity, but the country is subject to earthquakes. Population 25,000.

Oban, village in Argyleshire, seated on the sea-coast, where there is an excellent fishing station and a custom-house.

Oblach, town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Oberkirch, town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasburg, from which place it is three miles distant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Oberndorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothwell. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Obernberg, town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Oberstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Oberwesel, formerly an imperial town

of Germany, in the electorate of Treves taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Obi. See *Oby*.

Obian, NW river of Tennessee, rises in Henry and Carroll counties, flows SW by W, and falls into the Mississippi at N lat. 35 56.

Obidos, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 miles E of Peniche, and 38 NNE of Lisbon.

Obollah, strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

Obskaia, gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles from N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 miles long and 30 broad. The SW extremity of the gulf of Obskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

Obvinsk, town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 41 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn, in the desert of Ischimska, and runs NW and W, by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obskaia, after a course of 1900 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocala, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on an eastern branch of the Magdalena. Lon. W C 3 56 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Ocano, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, 18 miles E of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Ocatahoola, parish of Louisiana; bounded by Concordia E and SE; Rapides S and SW; and Washitan NW and N. Length 70; mean width 29; and area 2000 square miles. See *Catahoola*.

Ocatahoola river. See *Catahoola river*.

Ocatahoola lake. See *Catahoola lake*.

Occa, large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod. See *Oka*.

Occoquan, river of Virginia, rises in Fauquier, and flowing E, across that county, and thence between Prince William and Fairfax, falls into the Potomac about 20 miles below Washington City. It is navigable for small vessels 15 miles to Colchester.

Occoquan, post office, Prince William county, Virginia, 20 miles SSW from Washington City.

Ochrida, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 100 miles N from Joannina, on lake Ochrida, from which issues the river Druro. See *Locrida*.

Ochsenfurt, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Ochsenhausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ulmi, and 40 WSW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Ocker, river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller, W of Gythorn.

Oconee, river of Georgia, NE branch of the Alatomaha. It rises in Hall county, Georgia, and flowing SSE about 170 miles, by comparative courses joins the Oakmulgee to form the Alatomaha. It is navigable for boats of considerable size to Milledgeville.

Ocracoke Inlet, unites Albemarle to Pamlico Sound, on the coast of Tyrrell county, North Carolina. It has a depth of 14 feet upon its most shallow bar.

Ocrida. See *Locchrida*.

Octararo, creek of Pennsylvania, rises in Lancaster and Chester counties, and flowing SSW, enters Cecil county, Maryland, and falls into Susquehannah river, about 10 miles above Havre de Grace. From about three miles S of the Gap tavern on the Lancaster road, to the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, it separates Lancaster and Chester counties.

Ocumara, bay of Colombia, in Venezuela, about 15 miles E from Porto Cavallo.

Oczakow, or *Otchahof*, seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharienslaf. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black Sea, on the N side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Odlena, town of Guinea. See *George del Mina*.

Odenbach, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, on the Glan, 34 miles SW of Mentz.

Odensee, town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap. It is situated on a river, six miles from the bay of Stegestrand,

and 90 W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N to Oderberg; then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crossen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic Sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderberg, town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 18 miles N NW of Teschen.

Oderberg, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on the Oder, 25 miles NW of Custrin.

Odernheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 miles S of Mentz.

Odernheim, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 miles S W of Mentz.

Odessa, fortified seaport of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 44 miles W by S of Oczakow. Lon. 30 24 E, lat. 46 28 N. This place, formerly an obscure village, was chosen by Catherine II, in 1792, as a suitable place to form a Russian emporium on the Black sea. The bay is spacious, deep, and bottomed with fine sand or gravel. The adjacent regions on the Dnieper, Bog, and Dniester, are in a high degree productive. Its advance has been extremely rapid in 1804, it contained 15,000; in 1820, 36,000, and at present, (November 1822,) it is probable above 40,000 inhabitants. Its chief export staple is grain. Tallow, hides, &c. are also exported in small quantities. The prospect is fair, that Odessa will become one of the greatest marts of the eastern continent.

Odeypour, town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 miles NE of Rutenpour, and 220 NW of Cattack. Lon. 83 22 E, lat. 22 37 N.

Odiham, town in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke canal, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London.

Oebfeld, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

Oedenburg, or *Soprony-Norwegye*, palatinate of West Hungary, commencing about 40 miles SSE from Vienna.

Oederan, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flobe, nine miles ENE of Chemnitz.

Oeland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 miles broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 miles long, but not more than nine broad. The N part has fine forests, quarries of excellent freestone; but the S part is more level; and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 miles ENE of Calmar. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Oelfelt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Oels, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name.

Oels, principality of Silesia, forming part of the government of Breslau.

Oelsnitz, town of Upper Saxony in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Oesel, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

Oeting, town of Upper Bavaria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhhausen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Oeting, or *Oetingen*, town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Wörnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 35 WNW of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Offa's Dike, entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

Offanto, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanza from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidius.

Offenbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Main, five miles E of Francfort. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Offenburg, town of Suabia, on the Kintzig, 12 miles SE of Strasburg, and 28 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Offida, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Offutt's, post office, Hampshire county, Virginia.

Ogden, township of Genesee county, New York. Population 1820, 1435.

Ogdensburg, post town, and seat of justice, St. Lawrence county, New York, on St. Lawrence river, on the point below the mouth of Oswegatche. The site of this

town is high, bold, and pleasing; and the mouth of the Oswegatche affords an excellent harbour. It is the lowest point of ship navigation, on St. Lawrence from lake Ontario. The Gallop rapids commence about five miles below. It is the seat of some mills, and manufactures; and stands opposite to Prescott, in Upper Canada, 65 miles by land NE from Sackett's Harbour, and about 120 miles above Montreal. Population about 300.

Ogeechee, river of Georgia, rising in Greene county, and flowing SE, between the confluent of the Alatomaha, and Savannah rivers, falls into the Atlantic Ocean by Ossabow Sound, 20 miles S from Savannah. It passes by Georgetown in Warren, and Louisville in Jefferson county.

Oginski canal, between the governments of Bielsk, and Minsk, in Russian Poland. It commences in the Iasiolda, which falls into the Prypiez, and thence into the Dnieper, and terminates near Slonim, in the Schara, a branch of the Niemen. It was made navigable in 1784, and completed in 1802. By this canal, and by the Dnieper, and Niemen, a water communication is open between the Baltic and Black seas.

Oglethorpe, county, Georgia; bounded by Washington E; Greene S; Clark W; Madison NW; and Broad river, or Elbert NE. Length 22; mean width 20; and area 440 square miles. It lies between Oconee and Broad river and is drained by their confluent. The surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staples, cotton, grain, &c. Chief town, Lexington.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	3,506
do. do. females	-	-	3,351
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	6,857
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	5
Slaves	-	-	5,435
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	12,297

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,461
do. do. females	-	-	3,242
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	6,703
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	3,705
do. females	-	-	3,633
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	14,046

Of these :			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	5,989
do. in Manufactures	-	-	192

Engaged in Commerce - 50
 Population to the square mile, 32 nearly.
Ohio, NW township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on Ohio river. Population 1820, 1477.

Ohio, one of the western townships of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on, and N from Ohio river. Population 1820, 1075.

Ohio, county, of Virginia, bounded by Washington and Greene counties in Pennsylvania E; Tyler county in Virginia S; the Ohio river W; and Brooke county in Virginia N. Length 32; mean width 10; and area 320 square miles. The surface of this county is excessively broken by hills, and yet the soil is almost uniformly productive. Beside the Ohio river, which washes its western border, it is watered by Short creek, Wheeling creek, Grave creek, Fish creek, and Fishing creek. The alluvial bottoms of the Ohio, and the above creeks are exuberantly fertile. Staples, grain, flour, pork, beef, live stock, &c. Chief town, Wheeling.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,957
do. do. females	-	-	3,724

Total whites	-	-	-	7,681
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	54
Slaves	-	-	-	440

Total population in 1810	-	8,175
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,525
do. do. females	-	-	4,195

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	8,720
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Free persons of colour, males	-	30
do. do. females	-	13

Slaves, males	-	221
do. females	-	198

Total population in 1820	-	9,182
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	93
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,494
do. in Manufactures	-	463
do. in Commerce	-	93

Population to the square mile, 28½.

Ohio, county of Kentucky; bounded by Butler SE; Green river, or Muhlenburg S; and SW; Davies NW; Brackenridge N; and Grayson NE. Length 32; mean width 20; and area 640 square miles. Chief town, Hartford.

Population in 1810

Free white males	-	-	1,722
do. do. females	-	-	1,523

Total whites	-	-	3,245
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	14
Slaves	-	-	533

Total population in 1810	-	3,792
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,789
do. do. females	-	-	1,603

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	3,392
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Free persons of colour, males	-	11
do. do. females	-	8

Slaves, males	-	246
do. females	-	222

Total population in 1820	-	3,879
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	695
do. in Manufactures	-	45
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 6.

Ohio, state of the United States; bounded by Ohio river or Virginia, south-east; Ohio river or Kentucky, south; Indiana west; Michigan territory and Lake Erie, N; and Pennsylvania, NE.

miles.

Ohio has an interior boundary, on Ohio river, from the mouth of Little Beaver, to that of the Great Miama, - - - - - 440

Due north from the mouth of Great Miama, north latitude 39 07, to north latitude 41 35, - - - 170

Thence due east to Lake Erie, - 80

Thence along the south-east shore of Erie, - - - - - 150

Thence along the western boundary of Pennsylvania, - - - 93

Having an outline of 953

Area 40,000 = 25,600,000 acres. N latitude 38 29 41 59.

The longest line in the State of Ohio, north-east and south-west, is 300 miles. Its width between Pensacola and Indiana 227 miles.

Though not marked by any of those bold and sublime features which are peculiar only to mountainous countries, Ohio presents some very remarkable traits, which call forth the utmost attention of the statist and philosopher.

For the general features of Ohio. See article Mississippi basin, section Ohio river.

When it is known that the vale in

which the Ohio flows is from 300 to 400 feet below the common level of the adjacent country, and when it is also known, that an immense table land extends through the state in nearly a north-east, and south-west direction, the origin of the phenomena, which serve to form its physiognomy, is easily traced. The rugged appearance of the Ohio banks in all their extent give an idea of unevenness to the state, which an examination of its interior must correct.

Like all other sections of the United States, Ohio cannot be designated by any general character; and similar to every newly settled part of our country, from the attention of early emigrants being naturally turned towards the best soil, the river alluvion and rich prairie margins have contributed to give too high colouring to descriptions of its lands.

As far as a general view can be adopted, the following may exhibit the great outlines of the state.

Fifty or sixty miles from the Ohio river hilly, and in part very rugged; formed by abrasion of water.

The region in the rear of the hilly is not level, though not rising into hills of any considerable elevation; it is rolling land, and presents features in exact accordance with what must rise from the theory we have adopted. The country becoming more level approaching the interior land; until finally smoothing into the elevated plain from which the rivers flow into Lake Erie, or into Ohio river.

The third variety is that of the plains, or table land. This natural section contains very various species of soil, from rich river alluvion and prairie to sterile oak barrens and marshes: the latter to considerable extent.

Another remarkable natural section of Ohio lies along Lake Erie. The slope of the country rises gradually from Ohio river towards the sources of Muskingum, and Cuyahoga. On the latter, a sudden and much more inclined depression falls towards the lake. This dividing line, for ridge it cannot be called, does not conform to the bearings of Erie. At the north-east angle of the state its apex is within three miles, whilst towards the sources of Maumee, it has receded above 100 miles from the lake.

A series of falls interrupts every river of Ohio, flowing into Erie. Those which flow into Ohio river, except Muskingum, though all are rapid in their descent, none have falls. The small cataract at Muskingum, at Zanesville, is the last water-fall in any stream of magnitude worthy notice, on the north-western slope of the Ohio basin. It may not be irrele-

vant to remark, that on all the vast extent west from Zanesville to the sources of the Plate and Kansas rivers, and north-west to the sources of Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers, no cataract worthy notice has been discovered. Below the Great Kenhawa, on the south-eastern slope, their occurrence is equally rare. The rapids of Ohio and Muscle shoals, in Tennessee, are only approaches to falls, and both are merely strong rapids, the latter only obstructing up stream, both admitting down-stream navigation. Indeed exemption from impediments to commercial intercourse may be constantly kept in view, as one of the most felicitous features of the whole Mississippi basin. An exemption found to an equal extent no where else on the globe, except in the basins of the Plate, Amazon, and Oronoco rivers, in South America.

It would be a very interesting solution to determine the relative extent of the various natural sections of Ohio. Such an estimate would be so vague, upon the uncertain data we possess, that no satisfactory result can be obtained. It may be observed that the three sections, hilly, rolling, and level, are nearly of equal extent, or about 13,300 square miles each; and that the whole state is, though unequally so, habitable. The result of the settlement of this state proves its general productiveness.

I have been myself over a large part of the southern and northern frontiers of Ohio, and have every where found the soil favourable to the purpose of agriculture. No part of what is called barrens, or swamp in Ohio, are so irreclaimable as the sandy shores of the Carolinas and Florida, the sea marshes of Louisiana and Texas; or so unproductive as the interminable pine tracts which reach from the Roanoke to Red river.

In point of position, its local is in many respects favourable; but its advantages are more appropriate to an interior than exterior communication. The quantity of its arable soil will, no doubt, combined as it is by many moral causes, superinduce a very dense population in Ohio; circumstances, however, common to all will produce in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, a mass of population by far exceeding that of any other equal continuous extent in the United States.

The most common mineral productions of Ohio are, coal and iron. Coal is found along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, and iron ore in various parts of the state. Water impregnated with muriate of soda, common salt, has been found, but not in any quantity to render the manu-

facture of salt an object of any considerable value.

The staples of this state are numerous and important, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, whiskey, apples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. The most frequented commercial outlets are, by the Ohio, and Mississippi river, to New Orleans; by lake Erie and Detroit river, to Detroit; by lakes Erie and Ontario, and St. Lawrence river to Montreal; and by land, to Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The seat of government is at Columbus, but by far the largest town in the state, is the city of Cincinnati, containing, at present, above 10,000 inhabitants. Steubenville, Zanesville, Cleveland, and several others, are flourishing places, containing a population of from 500 to 3000.

The civil and political subdivisions of Ohio are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>To Sq. mile.</i>
Adams	10,406	400	26
Allen			
Ashtabula	7,382	700	10
Athens	6,338	750	8
Belmont	20,329	500	40
Brown	13,356	470	30
Butler	21,746	480	45
Champaign	8,479	460	18
Clermont	9,533	400	24
Clermont	15,820	416	38
Clinton	8,085	360	22
Columbiana	22,033	864	25
Coshocton	7,086	900	6
Crawford		540	
Cuyahoga	6,328	468	9
Darke	3,717	672	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware	7,639	650	12
Fairfield	16,633	540	30
Fayette	6,616	450	14
Franklin	10,292	520	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gallia	7,098	500	14
Geauga	7,791	600	13
Greene	10,329	400	26
Guernsey	9,292	470	19
Hamilton	31,764	400	79
Hancock		578	
Harrison	14,345	450	31
Henry		630	
Highland	12,308	420	30
Hardin		570	
Hocking	2,130	432	5
Huron	6,675	900	7
Jackson	3,746	490	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jefferson	18,531	500	37
Knox	8,326	600	14
Lawrence	3,499	430	8
Licking	11,861	700	19
Logan	3,181	500	6
Madison	4,799	400	12
Marion		530	

Medina	8,082	760	4
Meigs	4,480	400	11
Miami	8,851	410	21
Monroe	4,645	518	9
Montgomery	15,999	480	33
Morgan	5,297	500	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muskingum	17,824	660	27
Paulding		432	
Perry	8,429	400	21
Pickaway	13,149	470	30
Pike	4,253	400	10
Portage	10,095	750	13
Preble	10,237	430	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Putnam		575	
Richland	9,169	200	10
Ross	20,619	650	31
Sandusky	852	600	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sciota	5,750	575	10
Seneca		540	
Shelby	2,106	418	5
Starke	12,406	800	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trumbull	15,546	870	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tuscarawas	8,328	680	12
Vanwert		432	
Union	1,996	500	34
Warren	17,837	400	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington	10,425	600	17
Wayne,	11,933	720	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Williams		600	
Wood	733	750	1
	581,434	38,260	15

Ohio is calculated by Mr. Kilbourn, in his Gazetteer, to contain 40,000 square miles. That calculation is, no doubt, nearly correct: therefore, allowing for surface, irreclaimable swamps, and other uncultivated tracts, the aggregate of the counties will approach very closely to the real arable land of Ohio.

The counties of Crawford, Hancock, Harden, Henry, Marion, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Vanwert, and Williams, have been formed subsequent to the last census, and, being mostly in the new purchase, remain in great part uninhabited. These counties, taken together, amount to 5427 square miles. The aggregate of the census of 1820 was but little influenced in its amount by the few inhabitants then upon this surface; an area approaching one-seventh part of the superficies of the state. Deducting 5427 square miles from 38,260, leaves 32,833, as the really inhabited surface of Ohio. The latter area has, therefore, at present, if we make but a moderate allowance for the augmentation since the census was closed, upwards of eighteen to the square mile. The uninhabited, or thinly peopled counties, more than equal, in point of fertility of soil, the general aggregate surface of the state, and will consequently admit, at least, an equal density of population, or

permit the addition of nearly 100,000 inhabitants to the state.

The progressive population of Ohio is an unmatched phenomenon in the history of colonization. In 1783, the ground now embraced within its limits, was one wide waste. In 1790, 3000 civilized inhabitants were only found on its surface. In 1800, they had increased to 42,156. In 1810, the census presented an abstract containing 227,843. In 1820, the state possessed 581,434 inhabitants. It demands a very limited knowledge of the relation of Ohio, its admirable position, its exuberant soil, and above all, the effects which must ensue from opening the western canal of New York, to foresee an augmentation of people on Ohio more rapid in the next ten years than in any equal antecedent period.

Ohio, in 1820, contained 576,572 white inhabitants, and 4723 free coloured persons. In point of classification, the inhabitants were composed of:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3495
Engaged in agriculture	-	110,921
Do in manufactures,	-	18,956
Do in commerce	-	1,459

Ohio became a state of the United States in 1803.

Ohio, river of the United States, the great NE branch of Mississippi. See Mississippi, section Ohio.

Ohio, southern township of Gallia county Ohio. Population 1820, 483.

Ohio, SW township of Clermont county, Ohio. Population 1820, 2791.

Ohioyle falls, in Youghiogheny river. They are in Fayette county, 11 or 12 miles NE from Uniontown.

Oil creek, creek of Pennsylvania, rising in the NE part of Crawford, and SW of Warren county, flows S, and falls into the Alleghany river, 10 miles above Franklin. On it is a remarkable spring, on the waters of which, a mineral oil is found to float.

Oil creek, SE township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 495.

Oil spring, post office, Catharaugus county, New York.

Oisans, town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles SE of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Oise, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France.

Oise, river which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

Oka, river of European Russia, great

SW branch of the Volga. It rises in the governments of Smolensk, Kalouga, and Orel, flows NE by E and falls into the Volga at Nislinei-Novogorod, after a comparative course of 600 miles. It passes by Orel, Kalonga, Kolomna, Riazane, Spask, Kassinov, and Murom. Mosqua, on which stands Moscow, is one of its northern branches. It is one of the best navigable secondary rivers in Europe, being passable with boats to Orel near its source.

Ok-lock-one, river of the United States, rises in Georgia, and flowing SSW falls into St. George's Sound 40 miles E from the mouth of the Appalachiecola river.

Okeham. See *Oakhham*.

Okingham, or *Wokingham*, town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Okotzk, province of the government of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

Oldenburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embdem. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, Grand duchy of NW Germany; consisting of, Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Vassel, Jever, and Kniphausen, 2250 square miles, and 180,000 inhabitants; principality of Eutin or Lubec; 200 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants; and Birkenfeld 170 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. Oldenburg was created a grand duchy, and its duke received into the Germanic confederation, 1815.

Oldenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Oldendorf, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Oldendorf, town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles SW of Hanover] Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Oldenzeel, town in the United Provinces of Overysse, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Olderlo, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Old Lamville, town of Rockcastle county, Kentucky, on Rockcastle river.

Old head of Kinsale, cape on the south coast of Ireland, about six miles S from Kinsale. It is a high rocky promontory;

which has been recently rendered distressfully remarkable by the wreck of the *Albion*, 1822.

Oldman's creek, small stream of New Jersey, separating Salem and Gloucester counties, and falling into the Delaware about three miles below Marcus Hook.

Old Town, or *Indian Old Town*, island in Penobscot river, Penobscot county Maine. It is an Indian settlement, containing about 200 acres; and 300 persons.

Old Town, post town in Allegany county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW branch, 14 miles SE of Cumberland, and 134 NW of Washington.

Olean, township of Cattaraugus county, New York, on Allegany river, at the mouth of Olean creek, containing Hamilton, which see. Population in 1820, 1047.

Olean, creek, of Cattaraugus county, New York, flows S, and falls into Allegany river at Hamilton.

Oleron, isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possession of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, town of Poland, in Red Russia, 36 miles ENE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Oley, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1284 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1400. It is situated eight miles E of Reading and 12 NW of Pottsgrove; and is watered by Mannatawny creek.

Olika, town of Poland in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Olinda, town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S.

Olita, town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It con-

tains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, strong town of Portugal in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Olive, township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 520.

Olive, township of Meigs county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 485.

Olive Green, township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 300.

Olivedo, town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Olmutz, commercial town of Moravia, on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Olone, island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or *Oelse*, strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Olsonitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Olten, town of Switzerland, capital of a baliwic, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Olympus, mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens: and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombro, river of Italy which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombro, town of Italy in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigiano, three miles S of Grosseto.

Omegna, town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Orta.

Omer St. fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois, on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 135 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Ommen, town of the Netherlands, in Overysel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Ommen, strong town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles SE of Marburg, and 45 NE and Frankfurt. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Ommarabih, river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

Omova, sea port of Mexico in Honduras, near the bottom of the bay of Honduras. Lon. W C 10 40 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Omrapoora. See *Ummerapoora*.

Omsk, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 miles SE of Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 54 14 N.

Onecote, village in Staffordshire, eight miles N by E of Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich islands in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 54 N.

Oneg, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 miles SSW of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

Onega, lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Lodoga, by the Svir river.

Onega, river of Russia, rising in the government of Olonetz, and flowing NNE into the SW extremity of the White Sea.

Onega, town of Russia, at the mouth of the Onega river.

Oneglia, principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to

the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

Oneglia, sea port of Italy, in a principality of the same name, on a small river, 30 miles SE of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida, county of New York; bounded by Lewis county N; Herkimer E, Madison SW; and Oswego W. Length 40; mean width 30; and area 1200 square miles. Surface much diversified by hill and dale. Soil generally productive. The local position of this county is very remarkable; as it occupies the summit level between the waters of Hudson, and St. Lawrence basins. The Mohawk rises in its centre; the sources of Black river flow from its NE angle into lake Erie at Sacket's Harbour; its western sections are drained by Fish creek, Wood creek, and Oneida creek flowing into lake Oneida; and from its extensive southern limit flows the Unadilla branch of Susquehannah. Chief towns Utica, Rome, and Whitesborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	17,421
do. do. females	-	-	-	16,160

Total whites	-	-	-	33,581
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	130
Slaves	-	-	-	81

Total population in 1810 - - 33,792

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	25,711
do. do. females	-	-	-	24,909

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	50,620
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	172
do. do. females	-	-	-	196
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	-	6

Total population in 1820 - - 50,997

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	945
Engaged in Agriculture	-	10,111
do. in Manufactures	-	2,575
do. in Commerce	-	184

Population to the square mile, 42½.

Oneida, or *Onondago*, lake of New York. It is 20 miles W of Rome, and extends westward about 25 miles, where its outlet, the Oswego river, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego. The grand Erie canal, passes through Oneida, to the SE, and Madison, and Onondago to the S of the Oneida lake.

One Leg, a ridiculous name of an eastern township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population 1820, 823.

Onagar, or *Chipping Onagar*, town in Fe-

sex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

Ongele, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river which falls into the Bay of Bengal, not far from its mouth, and is 829 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Onton, river of Vermont, which rises in Caledonia county, and running nearly in a NW course, flows into lake Champlain, near Colchester.

Onondago, lake and river, in the state of New York. The river flows W from the lake, till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N to Oswego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which causes a portage of 20 yards. Towards the head waters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities.

Onondago, county of New York; bounded by Madison E; Courtland S; Cayuga SW; Oswego N; and Oneida lake NE. It is about 30 miles square, and with an area of 900 square miles. It includes Ske-neatales, Owasco, and Salt lakes, and is watered by Seneca, and Oswego rivers, and some of their confluent. The soil is generally fertile. Staples grain, flour, Salt, and gypsum. Chief town, Onondago.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	13,653
do. do. females	-	-	-	12,170
Total whites	-	-	-	25,823
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	114
Slaves	-	-	-	50
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	25,987

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	-	21,107
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,106
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	41,213
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	96
do. do. females	-	-	-	99
Slaves, males	-	-	-	25
do. females	-	-	-	34
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	41,467

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	99
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,968
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,640
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	120
Population to the square mile, 46.	-	-	-	

Onondago, post town, and seat of justice, Onondago county, New York, 50 miles W from Utica. The township contains the

greatest salt work in the United States. It abounds also in gypsum. See *Salina*. Population of the township 1810, 3745; and in 1820, 5552.

Onondago, small lake of Onondago county, New York, above six miles long by one wide. The Saline is on its borders.

Onslow, township, Halifax county, Nova Scotia.

Onslow, county of North Carolina; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE; New Hanover and Duplin counties W; Jones N, and NE; and Carteret E. Length 35; mean width 20; and area 700 square miles. It is drained by New river, and is generally flat, with a sterile soil. Chief town, Swansborough. There is a post office at the court house.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,143
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,186
Total whites	-	-	-	4,329
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	41
Slaves	-	-	-	2,299
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,669

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,095
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,084
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,179
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	37
do. do. females	-	-	-	23
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,454
do. females	-	-	-	1,323
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,018

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,217
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,365
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	22

Population to the square mile, 10.

Ontanagon, river of the territory of Michigan, rising with the Onisconsin, and Black river branches of the Mississippi. It flows N, and falls into the lake Superior, about 90 miles SW from Point Keeweenaw. A large mass of native copper, has been found imbedded in a rock near the bank of this stream; estimated recently, from actual inspection by Mr. H. Schoolcraft at 2200 pounds.

Ontario Lake, one of that grand chain of lakes which divide the United States from Upper Canada. It is situated between lat. 43 15 and 44 0 N, and lon. 76 0 and 79 0 W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its greatest length is from SW to NE, and its circumference about 600 miles. The division

line between the state of New York and Canada, on the north passes through this lake, and leaves within the United States, 2,390,000 acres of the water of lake Ontario, according to the calculation of Mr. Hutchins. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. Its banks in many places are steep, and the southern shore is covered principally with beach trees, and the lands appear good. It communicates with lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of Genesee river from the south; and of Onondago, at Fort Oswego, from the south-east, by which it communicates, through Oneida Lake and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk River. On the north-east this lake discharges itself into the river Cataragui, which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence, which empties into the Atlantic ocean. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which, are Wolfe, Amherst, Gage, and Howe Islands.

Ontario, county in Upper Canada, consists of the following islands; Amherst Island, Wolfe Island, Gage Island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui, to the easternmost extremity of the late township of Marysburg, called Point Pleasant.

Ontario, county of New York; bounded by lake Ontario, N; Seneca county E; Seneca lake SE; Steuben S; and Livingston and Monroe W. Length 50; mean width 24; and area 1200 square miles. Soil fertile. It is in great part drained by the sources of Seneca river, and contains all Canandaigua, and some smaller lakes with part of Crooked lake; and is bounded by Seneca lake on the SE. Though generally hilly, some extensive flats exist in this county, near lake Ontario, and in the valley of the Seneca river. The grand Erie canal crosses its northern section following the valley of Seneca. In the census of 1820 this county contained all those parts of Livingston and Monroe; E from Genesee river, and then contained about 1750 square miles; and upon the latter area the annexed tabular aggregate is founded. Chief towns, Canandaigua, Geneva, and Lyons.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	21,838
do. do. females	-	-	-	19,683
Total whites	-	-	-	41,521
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	299
Slaves	-	-	-	212
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	42,032

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	44,936
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Free white females	-	-	-	42,604
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	87,540
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	353
do. do. females	-	-	-	374
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	88,267

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	214
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	19,703
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,117
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	169

Population to the square mile, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, for 1750 square miles in the former county.

Ontario, township of Ontario county, on lake Ontario, 20 miles N from Canandaigua. Population in 1820, 2233.

Oodooanullah, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the Sultan Sujah. *Oodooanullah* is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. It is the largest of the Aleutian or Fox islands. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Oonemak, or *Uniak*, one of the Aleutian or Fox islands, between Oonelaska and Alaska.

Oostenalak, river of Georgia, which joins the Etowah and forms the Coosa.

Ooorop and *Ooshesheer*. See *Kuriles*.

Oostborch, town and fort of Flanders, in the isle of Cadsand, four miles NE of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Oostenby, town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

Opelousas, county of Louisiana; bounded by the gulf of Mexico SW; Sabine river, or the province of Texas W; the parishes of Natchitoches, and Rapides N; parish of Avoyells and Atchafalaya river NE; and Attacapas SE. Length 110 miles; mean width 70; and area 7700 square miles. All the southern, south-eastern, and eastern part of Opelousas is one vast plain. The north-west and northern sections, swells into hills of moderate size. In point of soil, it is divisible into three distinct regions. Towards the gulf of Mexico it is marshy, but rising gradually into arable prairies with a thin sterile soil. This character of country is followed, advancing north, by an immense pine forest, out of which flow numerous creeks falling into Sabine; the Calcasieu river, and the Nezpique river, or north-western branch of Merimentau. The soil of the pine tract is

also sterile. Advancing to the eastern part of the county watered by the Teche, Bocuf, and Courtableau, a total change takes place, the soil is exuberantly productive, and in part excessively heavy timbered. The northern and eastern parts of Opelousas are covered by a dense forest; the residue open prairies. It is emphatically the pastoral section of Louisiana, and contains the most numerous individual flocks of cattle in the United States. Farming is, however, extensively pursued in the eastern part of the county. Staples, cotton, beef, tallow, hides, live stock, such as horses, mules, horned cattle, and some sheep. It is watered by the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Upper Teche, flowing into the gulf of Mexico. A low uninhabitable, and annually overflowed tract, indeed extends from the arable border of the Teche to the Atchafalaya. See *Courtableau, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c.* For the ordinary municipal regulations of that part of Louisiana, it is designated the parish of St. Landré.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,696
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,293
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	2,989
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	389
Slaves	-	-	-	1,670
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,048

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,929
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,439
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,368
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	368
do. do. females	-	-	-	398
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,048
do. females	-	-	-	1,903
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,085

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	83
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,796
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	244
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	83

Population to the square mile, 1 1-3.

Oporto, or *Porto*, city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c. and linen cloth to Brasil. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that

time the population was estimated at 20,000, and it is now said to be 60,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 22 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade of wool, and stands on the Oder, 150 miles SE of Breslau. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Oppenheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 miles SSE of Mentz.

Oppenheim, west township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in the N side of the Mohawk. Population in 1810, 2693; and in 1820, 3045.

Oppido, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Appenines, 25 miles NE of Reggio.

Oppido, town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles SSE of Acerenza.

Oppurg, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, four miles WSW of Neustadt.

Orach, town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

Oran, city and seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and re-taken in 1703. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since.

Oran, post village, Onondago county, New York.

Orange, city of France, in the department of Vaucluse, lately a bishop's see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 57 S of Valence. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Orange, formerly *Cardigan*, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 14 miles SW from Plymouth. Population in 1810, 230; and in 1820, 298.

Orange, county of Vermont; bounded by Connecticut river E; Windham county in Vermont SW; Rutland SW; Washington NW; and Caledonia N. Length 33; mean width 18; and area about 600 square miles. Its western part is mountainous, but the surface becomes less rugged approaching the Connecticut river. The soil is productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Newberry and Randolph.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	12,752
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Free white females - - -	12,444
Total whites - - -	25,196
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	51
Slaves - - -	0
Total population in 1810, -	25,247

Population in 1820	
Free white males - - -	12,267
do. do. females - - -	12,366
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	24,633
Free persons of colour, males -	24
do. do. females -	24
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0
Total population in 1820 - -	24,681

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	13
Engaged in Agriculture - -	5,830
do. in Manufactures - -	741
do. in Commerce - -	82
Population to the square mile, 41.	

Orange, township of Orange county, Vermont, 15 miles SE from Montpelier. Population 700.

Orange, county of New York; bounded by Hudson river E; Rockland county in New York SE; Bergen and Sussex counties in New Jersey SW; Delaware river W; Sullivan county in New York NW; and Ulster N. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles. This is a very greatly diversified county. Towards the Hudson, it is either mountainous or hilly, in the centre flat, and again, mountainous or excessively hilly. The Walkill river rises in Sussex county, New Jersey, and flowing NE, crosses Orange into Ulster. Near this stream is a high but swampy section, called the Drowned Lands. Interlocking with the Walkill, but flowing to the SE are the sources of Passaic river, also in Orange; and at the western extremity the Nevesink crosses this county in its passage into the Delaware. Notwithstanding the rugged features of Orange, the soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and particularly pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, beef, butter, cheese, apples, cider, hay, and live stock. Chief towns, Newburg, Goshen, and West point.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	16,734
do. do. females - - -	15,720
Total whites - - -	32,454
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	927

Slaves - - -	966
Total population in 1810 - -	34,347
Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	19,952
do. do. females - - -	19,167
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - -	39,119
Free persons of colour, males -	480
do. do. females, -	489
Slaves, males - - -	507
do. females - - -	618

Total population in 1820 - -	41,213
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	175
Engaged in Agriculture - -	6,689
do. in Manufactures - -	2,362
do. in Commerce - -	294

Population to the square mile, 51½.

Orange. See *Half Moon* township, Saratoga county, New York, in the Addenda.

Orange, post village and township, Essex county, New Jersey, near Newark. It is the seat of an academy. Population in 1810, 2266; and in 1820, 2830.

Orange, eastern township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 143.

Orange, NE township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 440.

Orange, also a township, the north-easternmost in Richland county.

Orange, township of Shelby county.

Orange, post township on Shade river, in Meigs county.

Orange, pleasant township in the southern borders of Delaware county, Ohio. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the township, the land is peculiarly fertile and handsomely situated.

Orange, county of Virginia; bounded by Spotsylvania SE; by North Anna river or Louisa S; Albemarle SW; Blue Ridge or Rockingham NW; Rapid Ann river, or Madison and Culpepper counties N. Length from west to east, 60 miles; mean width 10; and area 600 square miles. This county is drained by the Rivanna, North Anna, and Rapid Ann rivers. The surface is generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil various; but much really excellent soil skirts the various streams, and several other places. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief towns, Gordonsville, and Stanardsville. The court-house, with a post-office is near the head of the North Anna river, 45 miles SW by W from Fredericksburg.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	2,869
do. do. females - - -	2,842

Total whites	-	-	-	5,711
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	96
Slaves,	-	-	-	6,516
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	12,323
Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,637
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,582
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	33
Total whites	-	-	-	5,252
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	57
do. do. females	-	-	-	86
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,921
do. females	-	-	-	3,597
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	12,913

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	37
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,267
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	278
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	13

Population to the square mile, 21½.

Orange, county of North Carolina ; bounded by Chatham S ; Guilford W ; Caswell and Person N ; and Granville and Wake E. Length 36 ; mean width 25 ; and area 900 square miles. It is drained by the head branches of the Neuse and Haw rivers. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	7,707
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,395
Total whites	-	-	-	15,102
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	332
Slaves	-	-	-	4,701
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	20,135

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	8,483
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,294
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	16,777
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	268
do. do. females	-	-	-	294
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,057
do. females	-	-	-	3,096
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	23,492

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	7,353
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	483
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	43

Population to the square mile 26.

Orange, county of Indiana ; bounded by Crawford S ; Dubois SW ; Owen W ; Lawrence N ; and Washington E. Length 22 ; mean width 18 ; and area about 400 square miles. It is drained by the SE branches of East Fork of White river. Chief town Paoli.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,733
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,539
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	5,272
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	49
do. do. females	-	-	-	47
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,368
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,438
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	76
Do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 9 nearly.

Orange, largest river of Southern Africa, rises in the district of Graaf Reynet ; and flowing first to the NW, winds to the W and falls into the Atlantic Ocean lat. 28 30 S, after a comparative course of 600 miles.

Orange, or *Gum Springs*. See *Gum Springs*.

Orangeburgh, district of South Carolina ; bounded by Charleston, and Colleton SE ; South Edisto river, or Barnwell SW ; Edgefield NW ; Lexington district, and Congaree river N ; and Santee river, or Sumpter district NE. Length 70 ; mean width 25 ; and 1,750 square miles. Surface generally level, and soil rather sterile. Staples cotton, and tobacco. Chief town Orangeburgh.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,416
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,223
Total whites	-	-	-	6,639
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	26
Slaves	-	-	-	6,564

Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	13,229
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,551
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,209
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	7,762
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	30
do. do. females	-	-	-	34

Slaves, males - - - -	5,685
do. females - - - -	4,144
Total population in 1820 -	15,653

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	0
Engaged in Agriculture -	7,046
do. in Manufactures -	16
do. in Commerce -	30

Population to the square mile, 9.

Orangeburg, post town of South Carolina, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the N branch of the Edisto, 75 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. 80 42 W, lat. 33 23 N. It is the seat of an academy.

Orangetown, township of Washington county, Maine, 20 miles E from Machias.

Orangetown, township Rockland county, New York, on the W side of Hudson, 28 miles N of New York. Population 1830, 2257. It is remarkable for a number of mills, and contains an academy, and two churches.

Oranienbaum, town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, six miles SE of Dessau.

Oranienbaum, town of Russia, in Ingria. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles W of Petersburg. The unfortunate Peter III. emperor of Russia, was residing at this village, when his wife, afterwards Catharine II. excited that revolt, which placed in her hands the sceptre of Russia, and hurled her wretched husband from his throne to the grave, May, 1762.

Oranienburg, town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin.

Oratava, town on the W side of the island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Its port is at three miles distance. Lon. 16 24 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbassan, town of Piedmont, six miles SW of Turin.

Orbe, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, 32 miles WSW of Bern.

Orbe, town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its extensive salt works. It now belongs to Bavaria : 96 miles E from Frankfort on the Maine.

Orbitello, strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 56 miles S by W of Sienna, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Orbre, river of France, which rises in

the Cevennes, and after watering Baziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

Orcades. See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, ancient town of France in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lisle. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Orchilla, island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curraçao. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

Orchemont, town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the river Semio, 18 miles N of Sedan.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf, and 32 NNW of Cologne.

Ordunna, seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbao. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11.

Orebro, capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and is seated near the W extremity of the Lake Hielmar. Here are manufactures of fire arms, cloths, and tapestry ; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga ; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Oregrund, seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

Orel, capital of the above government, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orellana. See *Amazon*.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce, and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Urel formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles NE of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Orense, ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hots baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, considerable town of Asia, in

Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates. 83 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 20 E. lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, seaport and borough in Suffolk, on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Orford, post town on the E bank of Connecticut river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, at the distance of 18 miles N by E of Dartmouth college, and 17 S of Haverhill. In 1810 the township contained 1265 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1568.

Orford, township of Kent county, Upper Canada.

Orford Township, in the county of Suffolk, Upper Canada, distinguished sometimes by Orford North and South, is the residence of the Moravians; it is bounded on the S by lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward.

Orford Ness, cape of England, on the SE coast of Sussex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Organford, village near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgaz, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Orgelet, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche-Compte, seated at the foot of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Orgival, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Oria, decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 40 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

Orient, or *Port L'Orient*, regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. It is five miles SW of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Origuela, town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Orinoco, river of the first rank in South America. It rises in the mountains of Guiana, and flows, about 300 miles to the S; it thence turns W 150 miles, and receives the Cassiquari from the SW. The latter communicates with the Rio Negro, branch of the Amazon. Below the mouth of the Cassiquari, the Orinoco, turns to NW to St. Fernando, where it unites with Guaviari, an immense stream, little if any inferior to the Orinoco. The united streams assume a N course to the mouth of the Vichada, another large western tributary. Immediately below its junction with the Vichada, the Orinoco, pours its waters down the cataract of Atures 760 miles below its source, and 740 above its discharge into the Atlantic Ocean. The cataracts are in lon. W C 8 55 E, and lat. 5 15 N. About 100 miles below the cataracts the volume of the Orinoco is enlarged by the Meta, a large river flowing from the Andes 500 by comparative courses. Below its junction with the Meta 150 miles, the Orinoco, is again swelled by the Apure, a very considerable branch flowing from the NW, and W about 500 miles, and drawing its sources from the mountains of Varinas, and Venezuela. From the cataracts, the Orinoco gradually turns more to the E, and below the discharge of the Apure, assumes a course a little N of E, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a wide delta, between 14° and 17° E from Washington, and from lat. 8 30 to 10° N. The entire comparative course of the Orinoco is about 1500 miles; and the area of the basin it drains 400,000 square miles. About 100 miles above its mouth it receives the Paraguay, or Oarom, the only large tributary which augments its volume from the S. See *Oarom*, and *Paraguay*, of *Orinoco*.

Only the S, or main channel of Orinoco is navigable for large vessels. For boats few rivers of the world afford a more extended and less interrupted navigation. The entire basin of this great river is in the republic of Colombia.

Oriskany, post village of Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, at the mouth of Oniskany creek. It contains extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth; seven miles above Utica.

Oria, town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Orissa, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnapour only, is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas, and their tributaries.

Oristagni, ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see.

It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Orizaba, volcanic mountain of Mexico, rising 17,371 feet above the level of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. W C 20 13 W, lat. 19 2 N. It is in the intendency of Vera Cruz, and distant about 70 miles from the city of Vera Cruz. This colossal peak is the land mark first seen when approaching that part of the Mexican coast from the gulf of Mexico. It is the Citlaltepetl of the Aztecs.

Orkened, town of Schonen, in Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Orkney Islands, or *Orkneys*, ancient Orkades, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowsa, Eglissha, and Westra, Shappinsha, and Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronaldsha; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronaldsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners especially in calms. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. The coast afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable.

Orlamunda, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 miles WSW of Altenburg.

Orland, township, Hancock county, Maine, 20 miles N from Castine. Population in 1820, 610.

Orlando, cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; and its commerce consists in stockings, sheep-skins, wine, brandy, corn, groceries, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The faubourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, island of, that part of Louisiana, enclosed by the Mississippi river, beyond Iberville, Amite river, lake Maurepas, Pass of Mauchac, lake Pontchartrain, the Rigollets, lake Borgue, Pass of Marianne, Chaudelaur bay, and gulf of Mexico. It is about 170 miles long, with a width of from 10 to 25 miles; and contains part of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptiste, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Orleans, and Plaquemine. The surface an unbroken plain, and except near the Mississippi, and a few of the other streams, morass; or at least liable to annual submersion.

Orleans, middlemost of the three northern counties of Vermont, bounded N by Lower Canada; E by Essex county, in Vermont; SE by Caledonia; SW by Washington; and W by Franklin. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles. Surface mountainous or very broken by hills. Soil rocky, and except in a few places sterile. Chief towns, Craftsbury and Brownington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,088
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,715
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,803
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	27
Slaves	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,830

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,393
do. do. females	-	-	3,547
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	6,940
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females,	-	-	18
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,976

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,536
do. in Manufactures	-	-	101
do. in Commerce	-	-	11

Population to the square mile, 8½.

Orleans, post village and township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 20 miles E from Barnstable. Population 1820, 1343.

Orleans, parish of Louisiana. See *Parish of New Orleans*.

Orleans, Canal of, which is about 48 miles long, commences at the river Loire, two miles above the city, crosses the forest of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course.

Orluga, small town of Russia. It is situated in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Ormea, town of Italy, in the county of Asti, taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Tanaro, 10 miles S of Ceva. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Ormond, northern division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland.

Ormskirk, town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Douglas, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 NNW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

Ormus, small island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken in 1507 by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however, it is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted;

for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 26 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ormyah, town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 miles SW of Tauris.

Ornans, town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte. In its vicinity is a well, the same as that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fishes that it disgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, eight miles SE of Besancon.

Orne, river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village Aunon, and falls into the sea eight miles below Caen.

Orne, department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Oronoko, river of South America. See *Orinoco*.

Oronsa, small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oro, Cape d', ancient Caphareum, SE cape of Negropont, ancient Euboea.

Orontes, river of Syria, rising in mount Libanus, near Damascus, heading with the Jordan, flowing N, falls into the Mediterranean, lat. 36 N.

Orpesa, town of Spain in New Castile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Orpesa, town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NE of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Orr, river in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

Orrington, town situated on the E side of Penobscot river, in Hancock county, Maine. It had 1341 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2000, 30 miles N of Castine.

Orrsville, post village, Pendleton district, South Carolina.

Orsova, town of Upper Hungary, in the bannat of Tameswar. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Orsova, New, fortress of European Turkey, on an island in the Danube, about 100 miles below Belgrade.

Orsoy, town of Germany, in the circle

of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Orta, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Orta, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles NNE of Ascoli.

Ortegal, cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Liser. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Orthez, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Garce de Pau, 17 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Orton, town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Appleby, and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Ortza, town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle, and is seated at the confluence of the Oresa and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Orvieto, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend, by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna, 20 miles NW of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Orville, post village of Onondago county, New York.

Orwell, river of Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the Gipping.

Orwell, small river of Upper Canada, falling into Lake Erie, between Landguard, and North Foreland.

Orwell, post town in Rutland county, Vermont, lying on the E side of lake Champlain, 35 miles NW of Rutland.

Orwell, township of Oswego county, New York. Population 1820, 488.

Orwicksburg, post town, borough, and seat of justice, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. It stands on a rising ground, near a small creek flowing into the south branch of Schuylkill, seven miles above the Schuyl-

kill water gap, and 10 miles E from the coal mines, 26 miles NW from Reading. It contained about 120 houses and 600 inhabitants in 1820, with a court-house, jail, several dry good stores, and an academy. Though broken by mountain and hill, the adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated.

Osaca, large, populous, and commercial town of the island of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent castle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Osage, river of the United States, rising in the Great Western territory, between Arkansas and Kansas rivers, and flowing NE, enters Missouri and falls into the Missouri river, a short distance below Jefferson, and 133 miles above St. Louis. The Osage is a very winding stream, but its comparative course does not exceed 300 miles. The Osage Indians reside upon its banks west of the limits of Missouri.

Osero, or *Oso*, island in the gulf of Venice, having that of Cherso to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Osey, island in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex; where the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

Osimo, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see, and a magnificent episcopal palace. It is seated on the Musone, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Osma, episcopal town of Spain in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Osnaburg, bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by Roman Catholics, and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick Luenburg. The present bishop is Frederic duke of York, brother of the king of Great Britain.

Osnaburg, rich city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university and a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion.

Osnaburg, small post town, situated in a township of the same name, in Stark county, five miles east from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon.

Ossa, mountain of Greece in Thessaly. It is the SE part of a chain extending from

Macedonia SE, nearly parallel to the Aegean sea, and terminating opposite the N part of the island of Negropont. It is separated from mount Olympus by the wall of Tempe. See *Tempe*.

Ossabaw Sound, on the coast of Georgia, between Great Warsaw and Ossabau islands, is in reality the mouth of Ogeechee river.

Osselia, country of the Ossia, or Oseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, E by the Læguis Tartars, and S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50, villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kushia.

Ossipee gore, township of New Hampshire, Strafford county. Population in 1820, 195.

Ossippee, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing 1205 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1793.

Ostend, fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterode, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has likewise a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles SW of Goslar. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Osterrode, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on the Dribentz. It has an ancient castle, and is 65 miles SE of Dantzic, and 70 SSW of Königsberg.

Osterröck, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woollen stuffs, and is situated on the Ilse, 13 miles W of Halberstadt, and 15 miles NE of Goslar. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Ostia, once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see; the harbour is choaked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Ostiglio, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Ostinghausen, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Alst, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

Ostrogothia, eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostuni, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindici, and 24 NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E. lat. 40 51 N.

Oswald, St. village in Northumberland, on the Picts' Wall N of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswegatchie, river of St. Lawrence county, New York, rises in the southern parts of the county, and flows NW into St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It communicates with Grass river by a natural channel. Its comparative course about 60 miles.

Oswegatchie, township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the St. Lawrence, and including the village of Ogdensburg. Population in 1820, 1661.

Oswego, river of New York, formed by the outlet of Oneida lake and Seneca river. Its comparative length about 30 miles, it falls into lake Ontario about 80 miles NW from Utica, and has been made navigable from Oneida lake to its mouth, by locks and side cuts.

Oswego, post town and post of entry, Oswego county, New York, on both banks of Oswego river at its mouth. It is an increasing town, and place of considerable commerce. In time of war, it is also a military post of much consequence. It is partly in the township of Scriba and partly in Hanibal.

Oswego, county of New York; bounded by lake Ontario NW; by Jefferson N; Lewis and Oneida E; Oneida lake and Oswego river or Onondago county S; and Cayuga SW. Length 45; mean width 22; and area about 1000 square miles. Surface generally broken, and soil of middling quality. Besides the Oswego, it is drained by Salmon river and some of lesser note all falling into lake Ontario. Chief towns Oswego.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,535
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,837
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	12,342
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	17
do. do. females	-	-	-	15
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	12,374

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	131
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,402
do. in Manufactures	-	488
do. in Commerce	-	227

Population to the square mile, 12.

Opaha, one of the Society islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea ; and is divided from it by a strait, which in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

Orswieizen, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Oswestry, corporate town in Shropshire with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall, and a castle long ago demolished ; and has some trade with Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Osyth, St. village in Essex ; here are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situated near the sea, nine miles SE of Colchester.

Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying in 18 deg. S lat. and 150 deg. W lon. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. di Bougainville next arrived at in April 1768, and staid ten days. Captain Cook came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus : sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar canes and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine apple and the dragon tree. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes.

Otis, post village and township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. 20 miles SE from Lenox. Population 1820, 981.

Otisco, small lake, and township, in the SW part of Onondago county, New York. Population of the township 1820, 1726.

Otisfield, township of Cumberland county, Maine, 43 miles N from Portland. Population 1820, 1107.

Otley, town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 302 NNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Otoque, island of South America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

Otranto, or *Terra D'Otranto*, province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous ; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishops reside. It was taken, in 1480 by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindici, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Otricoli, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, seated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Otsego, narrow lake of North America, in the state of New York, in Otsego county. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannah.

Otsego, county of New York ; bounded by Schoharie E ; Delaware SE ; Unadilla river or Chenango county W ; Madison and Oneida NW ; Herkimer N ; and Montgomery NE. Length 40 ; mean width 25 ; and area 1000 square miles. Surface generally hilly ; but soil generally productive. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, and salted provision. Chief towns, Cooper's town, and Cherry Valley.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	19,718
do. do. females	-	-	-	18,877

Total whites - - - 38,595

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 133

Slaves - - - 74

Total population in 1810 - - 38,802

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 22,303

do. do. females - - - 22,302

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 44,605

Free persons of colour, males - 119

do. do. females - 116

Slaves, males - - - 4

do. females - - - 12

Total population in 1820 - - 44,856

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	321
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	12,588
do. in Manufactures	-	-	2,466
do. in Commerce	-	-	126
Population to the square mile,			44 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Otselie, small river of New York in Chango county, falling into the Tioughiogga branch of Susquehanna.

Otselie, township of Chenango county, New York. Population 1820, 526.

Ottawa, large river of British America, rises north from lake Huron, and flowing SE falls into St. Lawrence, 25 miles NW from Montreal, after an entire comparative course of 500 miles. It forms part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Its volume of water is very large for its length of course. Settlements are scattered along its banks about 150 miles from its mouth. Though much obstructed by rapids, it is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

Ottendorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenberg. It is seated on the Meden, 24 miles N of Stade. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Ottensheim, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It lies on the N side of the Danube, 16 miles SW of Freystadt.

Otter, river of Vermont, which rises in the Green Mountains, Bennington county, and after running a NW course through the country for 70 miles, flows into lake Champlaine, about 15 miles above Crown Point.

Otter-bridge, post office, Bedford county, Virginia.

Otterberg, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, five miles N of Kayerslautern.

Otterburn, village in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 miles W by N Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chase.

Ottersberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 miles NE of Bremen.

Ottery, St. Mary, town in Devonshire. It has a large church with two square towers, and manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London.

Ottmuckau, town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, seven miles W by S of Niesse.

Ottoma, or *Ortona*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E of Aquileia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Ottweiler, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle, 40 miles SE of Treves.

Ouachitan. See *Washitan*.

Oude, province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on

both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rompour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doob, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180.

Oude, ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fitabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabaret, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, on pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

Oudenaed, town of the Netherlands, in the middle of which is a fort; it is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 NE of Tournay, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Oudenburg, town of Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Oudipour. See *Cheitore*.

Overflackee, island of Holland between the mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

Overton, county of Tennessee; bounded by Cumberland county in Kentucky N; Morgan county in Tennessee E; Bledsoe S; White SW; and Jackson W. Length 40; mean width 15; and area 600 square miles. It is drained by Obied's and Roaring river, branches of Tennessee. Chief town Monroe.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,634
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,648

Total whites	-	-	-	5,282
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	

not taxed	-	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	-	555

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,643
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,255
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,176

All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	6,431
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	10

Slaves, males - - -	323
do. females - - -	342
Total population in 1820 - -	7,128

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - -	0
Engaged in Agriculture - -	1,950
do. in Manufactures - -	40
do. in Commerce - -	11

Population to the square mile, 12 nearly.

Oversyche, town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Ysche, six miles NE of Brussels, and nine SW of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Overyssel, province of the Netherlands; bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yssel, and on the S by the country of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougien, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles SW of Poona. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Oviedo, town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which forms the Astra, 59 miles NW of Leon, and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Oviation, or *Ouitanon*, village of Indiana, on the Wabash, 130 miles above Vincennes.

Ovid, township and post village Seneca county, New York, between Seneca, and Cayuga lakes. The principal village is near the former 22 miles above Geneva. Population 1810, 4535, and in 1820, 2654.

Ouisconsin, river of the United States the NW territory rises at lat. 46° N, and between 12 and 13° W from Washington, interlocking with the Menomonie of Green bay and with the southern rivers of Lake Superior. It thence flows S to about lat. 43 45, where it approaches so very near Fox river of Green bay, as to leave only a portage of one mile and a half. See *Fox river of Michigan*. Below the portage the Ouisconsin, turns to SW by W, and falls into Mississippi about five miles below Prairie du Chi'n at lat. 43° N. This stream forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. Though generally

rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by cataracts, or, even dangerous shoals. The entire length by comparative courses 350 miles, nearly one half of which distance is below the portage.

Oulz, town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 13 miles SW of Susa.

Oundle, town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 78 N by W of London.

Oural. See *Urul mountains*.

Ourem, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 miles W of Tomar.

Orfa. See *Orfa*.

Ourique, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory, obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 miles SW of Beja.

Ouse, river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rises near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite at Aldborough. It thence takes the name of Ouse, and flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.

Ouse, river in Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to New Haven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

Ouse. *Great*, river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney, Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon. St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire wash.

Ouse, *Little*, river which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford; and afterwards joins the Great Ouse.

Ouse, or *Grand river*, stream of Upper Canada, rising in the interior country, which sources interlocking with those of the Thames. It thence flows a little E of S into Lake Erie, which it enters about half way from Fort Erie to the North Foreland. The bar at its mouth, has about seven feet water.

Oussore, town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the English in 1792,

It is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 60 ENE of Seringapatam.

Outeiro, town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, nine miles SE of Braganza, and 21 NW of Miranda.

Owasco, lake of Cayuga county, New York; its waters is discharged into Seneca river.

Owasco, township and post village Cayuga county, New York, at the bottom of Owasco lake three miles SE from Auburn. Population 1810, 496; and in 1820, 1290.

Owego, town of New York, in Broome county on the E branch of the Susquehannah, 20 miles W of Union, and 30 miles SSE from Ithaca. It is a place of much trade in salt and Gypsum from Onondaga county. Population 1820, 1741.

Owego, small river of New York rising in Courtland and Tompkins, and flowing S between Broome, and Tioga counties falls into the Susquehannah river at the village of Owego.

Owen, county of Kentucky; bounded by Kentucky river or Henry county W; Gallatin NW; Garret N; Harrison E; and Scott, and Franklin S. Length 20; mean width 12; and area 240 square miles. Chief town Owentown.

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - -	944
do. do. females - - -	879
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	1,823
Free persons of colour, males -	1
do. do. females -	0
Slaves, males - - -	96
do. females - - -	111
Total population in 1820 - -	2,031

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized -	0
Engaged in Agriculture - -	528
do. in Manufactures - -	0
do. in Commerce - - -	1
Population to the square mile, $8\frac{1}{2}$.	

Owen, county of Indiana; bounded by Dubois S; Daviess W; Martin N; and Lawrence and Orange E. Length 24; width 18; and area 432 square miles. The East branch of White river traverses this county obliquely from NE, to SW. Chief town Greenwich.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	457
do. do. females - - -	370
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	827

Free persons of colour, males	7
do. do. females,	3
Slaves, males - - -	1
do. females - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - 838

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	1
Engaged in Agriculture -	170
do. in Manufactures -	0
do. in Commerce - -	2

Population to the square mile, 2.

Owen's, tavern, post office, Middlesex county, Virginia.

Owenton, post town and seat of justice, Owen county, Kentucky, on a branch of Eagle creek, 20 miles NNE from Frankfort.

Owyhee, largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 miles, and its breadth 70. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of this mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156 0 W, lat. 19 28 N.

Oxford, capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Brunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a country jail. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 12,931. It has,

beside the cathedral, 13 parish-churches, a famous university, a noble market place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which, stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalene. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. The Theatre, more magnificent of any thing of the kind in the world. The physic-garden of above five acres, walled round with five gates one of which cost 600*l*.

Oxfordshire, county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, W by Gloucestershire, S by Berkshire, and N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 miles, and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 207 parishes; has one city and 12 market towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The S part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of Chiltern hills running through it. The NW part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames.

Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thames; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Population 1801, 109,620, in 1811, 119,191, and in 1821, 134,327.

Oxford, township of Granville county, Upper Canada, on the Rideau.

Oxford, county of Upper Canada, watered by the sources of the Thames, and Grand rivers.

Oxford, county of Maine, bounded NW by Lower Canada; W by New Hampshire; S by Cumberland, and York, and E by Kennebec and Somerset counties. It extends indefinitely along the western side of the state from York and Cumberland counties. Area of the settled parts, about 2000 square miles. The Androscoggin, has its principal sources in, and flows obliquely across this county. Chief town Paris.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,028
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,589
Total whites	-	-	-	17,617
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	13
Slaves	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	17,630

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	13,714
do. do. females	-	-	-	13,372
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	27,086
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820

Of these:	-	-	-	27,104
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	30
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	6,809
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	571
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	13

Population to the square mile, 23½.

Oxford, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1277 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1562, situated on the E side of French river, about 14 miles to the S of Worcester.

Oxford, township of New Haven coun-

ty, Connecticut, containing 1453 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1683, situated on the W of the Nangaheek river, 12 miles NW of New Haven.

Oxford, township of Chenango county, New York, containing 2988 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2317, situated on the W side of Chenango river, 110 miles W of Albany. In this town an academy has been incorporated.

Oxford, township of Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 2470 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3039, situated on the E side of the river Delaware, between Hardwick and Mansfield.

Oxford, township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, containing 973 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1315, situated on the NW side of Delaware river, about eight miles N of Philadelphia.

Oxford, Lower, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Elk, and Octorara creeks, 25 miles SW from Chester. Population 1820, 914.

Oxford, Upper, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the preceding to the N. Population 1820, 710.

Oxfork, post village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, nine miles NE by E from Gettysburg.

Oxford, post town and port of entry, on the E side of Tread Haven bay, Talbot county, Maryland, 50 miles SE from Baltimore. It is one of the most trading places E of Chesapeake bay. The shipping owned here in 1816, exceeded 13,000 tons.

Oxford, post village, Carolina county, Virginia.

Oxford, post town, Granville county, North Carolina, 30 miles N by W from Raleigh. It is the seat of two academies.

Oxford, one of the western townships of Huron county, Ohio, containing the village of Bloomfield. Population in 1820, 422.

Oxford, northern township of Delaware county, Ohio. Population, in 1820, 205.

Oxford, NW township of Butler county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1658. Distant 35 miles NW from Cincinnati. Miami University, a literary institution, located in this township in 1809, is on the land granted for that purpose by congress. The necessary buildings have been commenced, and the revenues already amount to more than 400 dollars annually. Greek, and Latin are already taught, and the funds and prospects of the college augmenting.

Oxford, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, containing the village of Wilmington. Population in 1820, 193.

Oxford, post village, of Coshocton county, Ohio.

Oxford, township of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 915.

Oyster Bay, or more correctly *Oester*, (*West Bay*), township of Queen's county, Long Island and state of New York, containing 4725 inhabitants in 1810. It extends quite across the island from the ocean to Long Island Sound.

Ozwiezin, town of Little Poland; seated on the Weitchssel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

P

Pacem, town in the N part of Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachamac, valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas to the honour of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

Pachuca, town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand. One of which called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions. Forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 miles NNE of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 32 N.

Pachsu, small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, that vast ocean which se-

parates Asia from America. It is called Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics: and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western Ocean with regard to America. Geographers call the South Sea *Mare Pacificum*, "The Pacific Ocean," as being less infested with storms than the Atlantic; but M. Frezier affirms it does not deserve that appellation, and that he has seen as violent storms therein as in any other sea: but Magellan happened to have a very favourable wind, and not meeting with any thing to ruffle him when he first traversed this vast ocean in 1520, gave it the name which it has retained ever since. Maty, however, adds, that the wind is so regular there, that the vessels would frequently go from Acapulco to the Philippine

Islands without shifting a sail. All the preceding characters of the Pacific Ocean are correct when applied to different parts of that immense basin. Within and for some distance above the tropics, it is truly Pacific, whilst in high latitudes, and particularly near land, it is liable to all the meteorological changes arising from difference of temperature.

Packersfield, now *Nelson*, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1076 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 907. Situated on the head branches of the Ashuelot river, about 20 miles E of Connecticut river.

Pacolet river, rises in Rutherford county North Carolina, and flowing S enters Spartanbury district South Carolina, and continuing SE, crosses Spartanburg, and Union, and falls into Broad river, opposite the SW angle of York district.

Pacy, ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Padang, seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, village in Middlesex, W by N of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

Paderborn, bishoprick of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles long and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison. It was secularized in 1802, and now belongs to Prussia. Population in 1820, 120,000.

Paderborn, ancient and populous town of Germany in Westphalia, capital of the province of the same name. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles SW of Minden, and 43 ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Padron, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Padstow, town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ireland, from which place it is distant 240 miles. It is 30 miles W of Launceston, and 243 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Padua, ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's sec. It is seven miles in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly; for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained

100,000 inhabitants. The university was new modeled in 1814, and consists of the faculties of mathematics and philosophy, medicine and law. Students about 300. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles SE of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Paduano, formerly a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, now part of Austrian Italy, 40 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by Polesino di Rovigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vincentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Paefenhofen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motte, eight miles W of Hagenau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Pagliano, town of Italy, in Abbruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Pago, island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

Pahang. See *Pan*.

Painbauf, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Painsville, fine commercial post village of Geauga county, Ohio, on Grand river, about three miles above its mouth, at Fairport. A bridge constructed of wood of 400 feet has been erected over Grand river at this place, and toll free. Population in 1820, 1257.

Painesville, post village, Amelia county, Virginia, 45 miles W from Petersburg.

Paint, SE township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 590.

Paint, township in the western borders of Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 946. It is watered, on the W and S by Paint creek, and near the middle, by Buckskin creek, which runs across it from NW to SE.

Paint, township in the northern borders of Fayette county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 767.

Paint, township in the eastern part of Highland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1895.

Paint creek, western branch of the Sciota river, rising in the SW corner of Madison county, Ohio; near the source of Little Miami, from whence it runs 35 miles SW

across Fayette county by Washington, and along the SW borders of Ross county, when it turns and runs in a somewhat NE direction, into Ross county 15 miles, thence E 10 miles farther, where it joins the Sciota river five miles below Chillicothe.

Painswick, town in Gloucestershire. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Painted Post, post town in Stuten county, New York; situated on the NW bank of Tioga river, near the mouth of Cochecton creek, 43 miles NW of Athens, and about 60 miles S of Jerusalem. Population in 1801, 954; and in 1820, 2088.

Painter Creek, western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami county. It rises in Dark county.

Painter's Cross Roads, post office, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles SSW from Philadelphia.

Paintville, recently laid off town, in Wayne county, Ohio, 15 miles from Wooster, on the road leading from that town to New Philadelphia. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Paishawur, city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situated on the Kameli, 125 miles SE of Cabul, and 170 N of Moultan. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Paisley, town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1811 the number of inhabitants was 32,000 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaners; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt, by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80 94 W, lat. 5 12 S.

Palachy, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. Lon. 77 08 E, lat. 11 47 N.

Palacios, town of Spain in Andalusia, 12

miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Palais, town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

Palais, St. town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. St. Palais is seated on the river Bibouse, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Palambang, town, river, and district of Sumatra, on the NE coast of the island. The town is situated at lon. 104 54 E, and lat. 2 59 N.

Palancotta, or *Tinevelly*, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Palamow, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Palanka, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Palas Islands. See *Philippines*, *New*.

Palatinate Lower, formerly a province of Germany W of the Rhine. It is now divided between Bavaria and Hesse Homberg.

Palatinate Upper, province of Bavaria, bordering on Bohemia, and subdivided into the circles of Regen and Upper Maine.

Palatine, Lower, post village of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk, 41 miles above Schenectady.

Palatine, Middle, village of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk, four miles above the preceding.

Palatine, Upper, or *Palatine Church*, post village of Montgomery county, New York, six miles above Middle Palatine.

Palatine, township of New York, in Montgomery county, on the Mohawk, from 41 to 57 miles above Schenectady. Population in 1820, 3936.

Palembang. See *Palambang*.

Palencia, town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 42 10 N.

Paleno, town of Naples, in Abbruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Solmona.

Palenzuela, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles SW of Burgos. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Palermo, fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 130,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottogolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upwards of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. This city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the NE; and, even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the mountains. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Palermo, town of Naples in Calabria Ciriore, six miles SSW of Cosenza.

Palicandcherry, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbatore, and 66 SE of Calicut.

Palestine, part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in Scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petrea on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most moun-

tainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the valleys large crops of corn.

Palestine is formed by a ridge of limestone hills, or low mountains, extending nearly N and S, and two slopes; one towards the Mediterranean, and the other declining towards the river Jordan and Dead Sea. Like all limestone regions, its aspect when uncultivated is more desolate, and the soil in appearance more sterile than it is in fact.

Palestine, post town Lawrence county, Indiana.

Palestrina, episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneste, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Palestrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagoones, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

Palicata, seaport of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Palimbang, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra seated on the E coast, 120 miles NE of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Pallisser's Islands, group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

Palma, town of South America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles NW of St Fe-de Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, strong town of Italy, in Friuli, seated in a most agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Palmaria, small island lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40 58 N.

Palmaria, small island, seated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy; at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Palmas, capital of the island of Cananaria. See *Canary*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Islands in the East Indies, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmela, town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Palmerston's Island, situated in the South Seas, and visited by captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islands, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the whaiira tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmer, post village Hampden county, Massachusetts, 14 miles E from Springfield. Population 1820, 1,197.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called Tedmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palmyra, port of entry and post town in Montgomery county, Tennessee, situated on the S side of Cumberland river, 65 miles NW of Nashville, along the post road, but about 35 in a direct line.

Palmyra, post town, and township, Somerset county, Maine, 28 miles E from Norridgewock. Population 1820, 366.

Palmyra, populous and flourishing post township in the eastern borders of Portage county, Ohio, containing 531 inhabitants in 1820.

Palmyra, post village of Ontario county, New York, near Mud creek, and on

the Erie canal, 12 miles nearly N from Canandaigua. Population 1820, 3,724

Palmyra, township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, six miles SE from Bothany. Population 1810, 336; and in 1820, 215.

Palmyra, post village of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles E from Harrisburg.

Palmyra, post town Martin county, North Carolina.

Palmyra, post village at Palmyra bend, Warren county, Mississippi, 25 miles below Walnut-hill.

Palmyra, post town Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the Cumberland 40 miles below Nashville, and 10 miles below Clarksville.

Palmyra, post town and seat of justice Edwards county, Illinois, on the Wabash 40 miles by water below Vincennes.

Palos, town of Spain in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbor; remarkable for being the palace whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 34 N.

Palos, Cape, promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Carthagea from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Palourde, Grassy, Jean, and Verret form a chain of small lakes between Teche and the Fourche river Louisiana. It is through this chain of lakes that a ferry has been established from the mouth of Teche to the Fourche, and Mississippi rivers. The intermediate ground is so low and marshy, as to render the formation of a road at any season impracticable. A small canal and creek unites the Fourche 16 miles from its efflux from the Mississippi with Lake Veret, from which the lakes mentioned in this article, and their connecting channels complete the communication between the eastern and western parts of the state. See *Verret*.

Palota, town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Palotza, small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Palte, famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three days journey, and 12 miles S of the river Sappoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and

the seat of the *Lamissa Turcepamo*, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

Paltz, New, township of Ulster county, New York, containing 3999 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 4612. Situated on the W side of Hudson river, 40 miles S of Hudson and 83 S of Albany.

Palmelia, township of Jefferson county, New York. Population in 1820, 1342.

Pamiers, town of France, in the department of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 8 N.

Pamlico Sound, inland sea of North Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated in its whole length from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Pampas, name given in South America to extensive grassy plains. The Pampas extend over an immense surface southward of the Plate river, and even stretch into Patagonia.

The Pampas del Sacramento, spread between the Amazon and Ucayale from 5 to 6 S lat.

Pampelonne, town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Pampeluna, town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pampeluna town of South America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Bageta. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Pampliega, town of Spain in the province of Old Castile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Pamunky, navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by the junction of North and South Anna, and other lesser streams, and falls into York river near Delaware.

Pan, or *Pahang*, town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name,

remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Panagia, handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Panama, city of South America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, used to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourse is now carried on by register ships which sail around Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru, the merchandise, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama, is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Panari, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Stromboli. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragao and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Paneras, St. village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is a hospital for inoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general.

Panga, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

Panglang, town of Pegu, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E, lat. 95 54 S.

Paniput, town of Hindoostan in Delhi, remarkable for a sanguinary battle fought in 1761, between the combined armies of the Seiks and Mahometans of Hindoostan, and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were defeated, with, it is said, a loss of 150,000 men. Lon. 76 80 E, lat. 29 23 N, 72 miles NW from Delhi.

Panjab, country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moulton it is flat and

marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

Pannanach Wells, village in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

Panniput, town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Panoni, village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Panormo, small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situated in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles SSE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Pantika, town of Turkey in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situated on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE of Constantinople.

Panuco, province of Mexico. The capital of the same name, is a bishop's see, and is situated on the river Panuco, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

Pa-oom, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 163 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy resides, and the most considerable city in the province, next to Peking. It has twenty others under its jurisdiction; three of the second, and 17 of the third class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

Papa, small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Esperin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Papagayo, gulf of, on the Pacific coast of North America, and between Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. Lon. W C 8 30 W, lat. 11 10 N. The distance from the eastern extremity of Papagayo gulf to lake Nicaragua, is only about 22 miles.

Papantla, town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Puebla, about 130 miles NE from the city of Mexico. Lon. W C 20 40 W, lat. 20 30 N. This place is very remarkable for the magnitude and extent of antiquities found within its vicinity. See *Pyramids of America*.

Papou, St. late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lang edoc, seated on the Lembe, eight miles E of Castlenaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Pappenheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Alt-mal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nurenburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Para, river, or rather straight, separating the island of Joannes from the continent of South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon, to that of Tocantinas.

Para, Gran, one of the Captain-generalships of the Brazils, bounded N by the Amazon river; NE by the Atlantic Ocean; SE by Maranham, and Goias; S by Matta-grosso; SW by Peru; and NW by Colombia. It is an immense country, extending from E to W 1600 miles, with a mean width of about 400; with an area of 640,000 square miles. Lying between the Equator and lat. 12 0 S. It is perhaps that extent of the whole habitable world, which in a continuous body presents the greatest facility of inland navigation. Washed, for nearly 200 miles by the Amazon, and traversed by innumerable other streams of great magnitude, the principal of which are, Jutay Madeira, Tapajoz, Xingu, and Tocantinas. Chief town, Gran Para.

Para Gran, city of Brazil, and capital of the captain-generalship of Gran Para, situated on the Tocantinas, 60 miles above its mouth. Lon. W C 28 27 E, lat. 1 30 S. Population about 10,000.

Paradise, post village, and township of York county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles SSW from York. Population 1820, 1837.

Paracels, vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long cluster, near 400 miles in length, off the coast of Cochinchina.

Paradella, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 41 4 N.

Parogoana, peninsula of Colombia, in Venezuela, containing the city of Boro. It forms the eastern side of the entrance into the gulf of Maracaibo, and is terminated by a cape of the same name, lat. 11 52 N.

Parago, or *Palawan*, large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippine and Bornea, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paragua, the most westerly of the phi-

Ippine Islands, extending about 180 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon. 117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Paraguay river, large branch of Orinoco, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its source interlocking with those of Essequibo, the Rio Branco, branch of Rio Negro, and those of the Orinoco. The entire course of the Paraguay is about 300 miles from south to north. It falls into the Orinoco about 80 miles below St. Tomé, and Angostura. See *Oarom* in the Addenda.

Paraguay, large country of South America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, on the E by Brasil, on the N by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata towards the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank in all the Spanish provinces of South America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint.

In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of South America.

Paraguay, river of South America, rises in Mattagrosso in Brazil, and flowing nearly South, enters the United Provinces of La Plata, receives the Pitcomayo, and Vennejo from the W, and after a comparative course of 1000 miles joins the Parana. It is navigable for vessels of large size to the city of Assumption.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in South America. It has a strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for Europe. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees in everlasting bloom. It is situated on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

Parana, which rises in Minas Geraes and Goias in Brazil, and flowing W upwards of 500 miles, turns SW, and continuing in that direction about 500 miles enters the United Provinces of La Plata, and receiving the Paraguay, turns to SSW, and flows in that direction again about 500 miles, curves to SE, 100 miles unites with the Uruguay, and loses its name in that of Plata river.

Parana, province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parachim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Paramousie, one of the Kurile Islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See *Kuriles*.

Parchwitz, town of Germany in Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wollau, and 10 NE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Pardiba, town of South America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

Paraditz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town, and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Parella, town of Italy in Piedmont in the county of Canaveze, 20 miles N of Turin.

Parento, strong town of Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Parga, seaport of Albania, opposite the northern extremity of the island of Corfu. In 1819, it was most shamefully abandoned to Ali Pacha, whose sanguinary character caused the inhabitants to abandon their homes to save their lives.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Orinoco, near its mouth.

Paria, gulf of, in South America, between the province of Cumana, the island of Trinidad and the estuary of the Orinoco. It is about 75 miles long and 45 wide with a depth of from eight to thirty fathoms, with good anchorage over its entire extent.

Paria, Cape, eastern extremity of the province of Cumana. Lon. W C 15 0 E, lat. 9 12 N.

Parilla, or *St. Parilla*, town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxilla, and 230 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

Parima, or *Branco*, river of South America, a branch of the Rio Negro, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its sources interlocking with those of Essequibo, and Paraguay of Orinoco. It flows nearly S, and enters the Rio Negro.

Parina Cochas, province of Peru, lying N from Arequipa.

Parima, lake of South America, near the borders of Amazonia, and Guiana, of a square form, 80 miles long and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Orinoco; for that river enters on the N and issues on the W side of the lake, near its NW angle. From the SE of this lake issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S to the Black River, and thence S to the Rio Negro. To the W of this lake, before the main stream of the Orinoco turns to the N, there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black River. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon.

Paris, capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities in Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, called Isle du Palais, and Isle Notre Dame; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterward resigned to the parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 miles in circumference, including the suburbs. That part of it which is called the ville

is situate to the north, the university to the south, and the city in the centre.—The streets are narrow, and generally without good accommodations for foot passengers. The houses are built of freestone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. The number of inhabitants, by a late official statement, is 715,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only three of them occupy the whole breadth of the Seine. There are a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis Quinze, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square was the fatal scene of the execution of Louis XVI. of his consort Marie Antoinette, and his sister the princess Elisabeth. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, and which contains 15 chapels, Paris has many fine churches. The abbey of St. Genevieve, was founded by king Clovis, whose monument is still to be seen in the church; it has a library of 24,000 printed books, and 2000 manuscripts, also a valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. The new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well their country. The university, founded by Charles the fat, consists of four faculties; namely, divinity, civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences: its head is the rector, who is always chosen from the faculty of the sciences. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that called the Royal, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The royal observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The botanical garden is worthy of its appellation of royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburg. In the Louvre is deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; the principal of them lately brought from various parts of Italy.—The garden of the Tuilleries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Luxemburg is famous for its gallery, in which are twenty exquisite paintings by Reubens. The Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpa-

treria (salt-petre being formerly made here) is a most noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters. To this incomparable foundation belongs the castle of Bicestre, defended on all sides by a wall, of considerable circuit, which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Pietie, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and supernatural soldiery, built by Louis XVI. is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience are worthy the capital of a great nation. The Monoi, or miat, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all parts of the villa. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is plate-glass, and tapestries made after the pictures of the greatest masters. In the environs are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 210 miles SSE of London, 265 W of Vienna, and 630 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Paris, post town and seat of justice, Oxford county, Maine, 46 miles NW from Portland. Population 1810, 1330, and in 1820, 1844.

Paris, post village and township of Oneida county, New York. Population 1810, 5418, and in 1820, 6707. It lies on both sides of Oriskany creek, nine miles SW from Utica. This township contains the village of Clinton, and Hamilton college. It is one of the best bodies of productive soil in the state of New York.

Paris, post town, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Paris, or *Bourbonton*, post town and seat of justice, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on a small branch of Licking river. It is a place of very considerable

trade, and contains the county buildings, two churches, a printing office, and a considerable number of mercantile stores, 25 miles NE from Lexington. Population about 1000.

Paris, central township of Union county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Paris, small village of Jefferson township, Preble county, Ohio.

Paris, township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1820, 88.

Paris, eastern township of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 553.

Paris, post village of Jefferson county, Indiana, about 60 miles W from Cincinnati.

Parker, one of the eastern townships of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles NNE from Butler. Population 1820, 659.

Parkersburg, post town and seat of justice, Wood county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Kenhawa river, 12 miles below Marietta.

Parkerstown, township of Rutland county, Vermont, 25 miles WNW from Windsor. Population 120.

Parkinson's ferry. See *Williamsport*, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Parkgate, village in Cheshire, 12 miles NW of Chester, situated on the NE coast of the river Dee. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

Parkman, township of Somerset county, Maine, 38 miles NE from Norridgewock. Population 1820, 255.

Parkman, post village and SE township of Geauga county, Ohio, on the head branches of Grand river. The village is 17 miles SE from Chardon the seat of justice for the county. Population 1820, 512.

Parkstein, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 miles N of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Parma, duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia.

Parma, ancient, rich, and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N. By the treaty of Paris this city, and the duchy, consisting of Parma, Placentia, Gnastala, and Borgo San Domino, was given to Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon; and at her death to devolve to Austria, and Sardinia; but subsequent conventions 1818, vested its reversion in Spain.

Parma, post village, and township of Monroe county, New York, 22 miles

NE from Batavia, and 12 miles N from Rochester. Population 1820, 1,342.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Turkey, in Livadia. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth; the Turks call it Licaoura.

Paros, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. Those excellent statuarys, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Nazia.

Paros, town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades. Paros is a bishop's see, and situated on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parret, small river in Somersetshire, whose source is in the S part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Bristol channel, at Bridgewater bay.

Parramatta, town or settlement of English convicts, in New South Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil in most places, is remarkably good, and only wants cultivation to be fit for any use. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 23 50 S.

Parrishville, post village St. Lawrence county, New York, 35 miles SE by E from Ogdensburgh. Population 1820, 594.

Parsberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, 18 miles NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Parschwitz, town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is eight miles NE of Lignitz.

Parson's, township of Essex county, Massachusetts. Population 1820, uncertain.

Parson, or *Parsonfield*, post town and township in York county, Maine, 46 miles W by N of Portland, containing 1763 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 2355.

Parthenay, town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable

trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

Partenkirk, town of France, in Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Parthia, ancient name of that part of Asia SE from the Caspian Sea, lying between the Caspian, Ariana, Hyrcania, Caramania, and Media.

Parys, mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr. Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places, the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

Pascagoula, river of Mississippi about N lat. 32 40, and flowing nearly S falls into the Sound between Horn Island, and the main shore at N lat. 30 20, consequently this stream flows through 2 20 of lat. or upwards of 130 miles. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than five feet water, but any vessel which can enter, can go as high as the mouth of Leaf river. The name of Pascagoula is more correctly applied to the united streams of Leaf and *Chickasaw* hay, which see.

The barren pine forests out of which the Chickasaw hay and Leaf river flow, is continued down the Pascagoula to the mouth, and reaches on both sides of the bay to the very margin of the Sound.

Pascuaro, city of Mexico, in Valladolid, on Lake Pascuaro. It is elevated 7217 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean, 135 miles W from Mexico. Lon. W 0 24 21 W, lat. 19 30 N.

Pas, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 miles SW of Arras. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Pas de Calais, or *Straits of Calais*, a department of France, containing the late province of Artois and Boulonnois. Arris is the capital.

Paserwalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Po-

merania. It is situated near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of Stettin, and 66 SSE of Stralsund, Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 27 N.

Paso, del Norte, town of Mexico, in New Mexico, on the Roi Grande de Norte. Lon. WC 26 3 W, lat. 30 40 N.

Pasquiaro, town of Mexico in Durango, near the Rio Nasos.

Pasquotank, county of North Carolina, having Nansemond county in Virginia NW; Gates and Rutherford counties in North Carolina SW; Albemarle Sound SE; and Pasquotank river, Camden county and the Dismal swamp canal NE. Length 36; mean width eight; and area 288 square miles, Surface level and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Elizabeth city.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,377
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,452

Total whites	-	-	-	4,829
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	550
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Slaves	-	-	-	2,295
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Total population in 1810	-	-	7,674
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,444
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,416

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	4,860
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	305
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do. do. females	-	-	-	227
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,445
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do. females	-	-	-	1,171
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Total population in 1820	-	-	8,008
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	12
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,940
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	72
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do. in Commerce	-	-	31
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Population to the square mile 26.

Passaick, river of New Jersey, which rises in the state of New York, and after running in the SE direction, through Bergen and Essex counties, falls into the bay of Newark, a little eastward of the town of Newark.

Passamaquoddy Bay. It is in reality, the estuary of St. Croix river, and forms the NE boundary of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean. It is 12 miles long and six wide, and contains a number of small islands, the principal of which are, Deer, Moose, Dudley, &c.

Passarowitz, town of Turkey, in Ser-

via. Here the emperor Charles VI. and Achmet II. concluded a peace in 1694. It is situated near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade, and 44 W of Orsova. Lon. 21 16 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Passo, cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon. 78 58 W.

Passage, seaport in Spain, in Biscay, 60 miles E of Bilbao. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Passaro, cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zieton.

Passarvan, town in the island of Java, in the East Indies. Lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

Passau, city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is divided into four parts, namely the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Passenheim, town of Prussia, in Oberland, 70 miles S of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Passaro Cape, ancient Pachynum, remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. 15 22 N, lat. 36 35 N.

Passigniano, town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, on the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Passyunk, township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, containing 992 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1638. It joins the southern boundary of the city of Philadelphia; extending thence to the river Schuylkill on the W, and Delaware on the S.

Passy, village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated in a valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

Pastrana, town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 miles E of Madrid.

Patagonia, country in the most southern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 miles on the eastern coast, from Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magel-

lan. This country has no timber in the S parts, though the N contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E coast is generally low. The principal harbour is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, town of Hungary, on the La-toreza, 25 miles SSE of Cassovia.

Patana, city and district of Mysore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, town on the NE coast of the peninsula of Maylaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Patahisco, river of Maryland, rising in the NW part of Baltimore county, and flowing SE, the various creeks unite about 15 miles west from Baltimore; and thence separating Anne Arundel from Baltimore county, continues 15 miles to the bridge on the Baltimore and Washington road. Here it turns to NE and flowing in that direction about six miles joins the lower part of Baltimore harbour, below the lazaretto, where spreading into a wide bay, and turning SE 10 or 12 miles, opens into Chesapeak bay between North Point, and Bodkin Point. It is navigable to its junction with Baltimore harbour for the largest class of merchant vessels.

Patay, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleans. It is 25 miles NW of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat 48 5 N.

Patehuca, or *Paiuoca*, town of Mexico. Near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

Pateli See *Putala*.

Paterno, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

Pathead, village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, two miles W of Dysart; long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including different branches of weaving woollen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patino*, island of the Archipelago, lying 26 miles S of the isle of Samos. It is 20 miles in circumference, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors or ship builders; and have some trade in cotton and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they disfigure themselves by the excessive use of paint. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Patna, city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahar, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 miles NW from Calcutta. Lon. 85° E, lat. 25 25 N.

Potomac. See *Potowmac*.

Patrana. See *Pastrana*.

Patras, ancient and flourishing town in the Morea. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patria, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terri di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situated, 13 miles NW of Naples.

Patrica, town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna, di Roma, eight miles E of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte di Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinum.

Patrick, county of Virginia, bounded by North Carolina S; the Blue Ridge, or Grayson and Montgomery S; Franklin N; and Henry E. Length along North Carolina 48; mean width 15; and area 600 square miles. It is drained by Irwin, Mayo, and Dan rivers. The surface pleasantly diversified, and soil of middling quality.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,866
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,830

Total whites - - - - 3,696

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 275

Slaves - - - - 724

Total population in 1810 - - 4,695

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,800
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,976

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 3,776

Free persons of colour, males - 51

do. do. females - 49

Slaves, males - - - - 593

do. females - - - - 620

Total population in 1820 - - 5,089

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,382
do. in Manufactures - - 60
do. in Commerce - - 4
Population to the square mile, $3\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Patrick's mills, post office, Craven county, North Carolina.

Patrickville, post village, Craven county, North Carolina, near Newbern.

Patrimony of St. Peter, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Pattensen, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, formerly a fortified town. It is six miles S of Hanover.

Patterson, post village and township, Putnam county, New York. Population 1820, 1578.

Patterson, post town, Essex county, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, at its lowest and greatest falls, 15 miles N from Newark, and 18 miles NW from New York. It is one of the most advantageously situated places in the United States for manufacturing establishments several of which are in operation. It contains also a bank, and a printing office.

Patti, episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

Patucket falls, in Merrimack river, between Chelmsford and Dracut, a short distance above the mouth of Concord river. The descent of these falls is 28 feet, which is obviated by a side canal of one mile and a half. The village of Patucket contains several manufacturing establishments, and a post office. The Middlesex canal leaves Merrimack river about two miles above Patucket.

Puttni, or *Puttan*, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 miles SW of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxent, river of Maryland rising in the northern part of Montgomery, and the NW of Baltimore counties, and flowing SE by comparative courses 40 miles, separates Anne Arundel, from Montgomery, and Prince Georges counties. It has now reached within 10 miles of the Chesapeake at Anapolis, and turning to nearly S follows very nearly the general curve of the Chesapeake, about 60 miles falls into that bay by a wide estuary, about 20 miles N

from that of the Potomac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 46 miles, following the inflexions of the river above its mouth.

Pau, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, on the Tesino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, St. parish of Charleston district, South Carolina.

Paul, St. town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 16 miles WNW of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Paul, St. town of South America in Brasil, and province of St. Vincent, it is surrounded by mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Paul-de-Femouilleles, town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Paul-les-Vence, St. town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Paul-trois-Chateaux, St. town of France, in the department of Drume and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Paula, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Paulding, county of Ohio; bounded by Indiana W; Williams N; Henry and Putnam E; and Vanwert S. Length 24; mean width 18; and area 432 square miles. This county was formed in 1820 out of the New purchase. Maamee river crosses its northern side.

Pauline's kill, river of Sussex county, New Jersey, rises near Frankford, and flowing SW, falls into the Delaware between the villages of Columbia, and Knowlton, 18 miles by land above Easton.

Paulograd, small town of Russia, in the government of Cartharinenslaf, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N

Pavaosan, episcopal seaport of Africa in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausilippo, mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which

is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height.

Patzke, town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles NW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Paulings, township of Dutchess county, New York, containing 1756 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1804. It is on the Hudson.

Pawcatuck, small river of Connecticut, and Rhode Island, forming for about 10 miles, the limit between the two states. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean 13 miles E from the mouth of the Thames.

Pawtucket, river, rather creek, rising in the NW part of Bristol county, Massachusetts, and flowing nearly S, falls into Seekonk river four miles NE from Providence. This stream gains its only consequence by its falls at Pawtucket.

Pawtucket, post village, at the falls of Pawtucket river, four miles NE from Providence. It is partly in the township of North Providence, and partly in that part of Seekonk in Massachusetts. The fall of water here is about 50 feet; presenting one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the United States. The natural advantages have been extensively improved. There are in Pawtucket, and vicinity, besides a number of other manufactures; 10 cotton mills, two casting furnaces; six shops for constructing machinery, two anchor shops, a nail factory, two slitting mills, two screw factories, three or four grain mills, and blacksmith shops, taylor's, &c. Population of the township in 1820, 2420.

Pawtuxet, river of Rhode Island, rising in Providence and Kent counties, and flowing E, enters Narragansett bay, five miles below Providence. From its numerous falls, this stream affords great facility of water power. Upwards of 40 cotton factories are on it and its branches.

Pawtuxet, post village and port of entry on both sides of Pawtuxet river at its mouth, and partly in Providence and partly in Kent counties. It contains numerous factories, a bank, and an academy with usually 70 students. Population about 1000.

Paxton, township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, nine miles NW from Worcester. Population in 1810, 619; and in 1820, 613.

Paxton, Lower, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, five miles E from Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 1283.

Paxton, Middle, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 10 miles above Harrisburg. Population 1820, 973.

Paxton, Upper, NW township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 25 miles above Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 1097.

Paxton, SW township of Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 388. It contains the village of Bainbridge.

Paz, La, city of the united provinces of Buenos Ayres, in Peru, near the SE part of lake Titicaca. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 17 15 S. Population 20,000

Peace River. See *Makenzie's River*.

Peacham, post village and township, Caledonia county, Vermont, 19 miles SE from Montpelier. It is the seat of an academy. Population 1350.

Peach bottom, post village, in the SE part of York county, Pennsylvania, 30 miles SE from York.

Peach bottom, SE township of York county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 928.

Peach town, village of Tompkins county, New York.

Peaks of Otter, part of the Blue ridge in Bedford county, Virginia, rising to upwards of 4000 feet. They are the most elevated ground in the United States, SW from the Catskill mountains.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in South America.

Pearl river, of Louisiana and Mississippi, rises in the latter as high as N lat. 33 0, from whence it flows SW about 80 miles and south 80, where it turns to SSE, flowing in that direction 40 miles, crosses the 31° N lat. and enters Louisiana, having an entire course in Mississippi of 200 miles. In Louisiana, it continues SSE 70 miles, to its junction with the Rigolets, after an entire comparative course of 270 miles. Below N lat. 31 0. Pearl river is part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. The general character of the country, watered by the Pearl river, is unfavourable to agriculture or navigation. With partial exceptions, pine covers the surface, with as usual, a thin sterile soil. Schooners cannot enter the Pearl in consequence of a raft of timber.

Pease, NE township of Belmont county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2019.

Pecquencour, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Pedee, river which rises in North Carolina, and is here called the Yadkin river, and entering South Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town. The mouth is called Winyaw bay. The Pedee is navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons, upwards of 200 miles.

Pedena, town of Italy, in Istria, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Pederneira, seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 18 miles NE of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 39 51 N.

Pedie, town of Sumatra, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Pedro, Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

Pee Pee, township of Pike county, Ohio, 20 miles below Chillicothe. Population in 1820, 654.

Peebles, capital of Peebleshire, on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Peebleshire Tweeddale, county of Scotland; bounded on the E by Seikirkshire; on the N by Edinburghshire; W by Lanerkshire; and S by Dumfriesshire; and contains 308 square miles, is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadest. The climate is temperate and the air clear. This county yields limestone, &c. with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures are shoes and thread. Population in 1801, 8735; in 1811, 9935; and in 1821, 10,046.

Peekskill, post town in West Chester county, New York; lying on the E side of Hudson river, 50 miles N of the city of New York, and about 10 below the fort at West Point.

Peel, town of the Isle of Man. It is situated on a spacious bay, at the S extremity of which is Peel Isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Peeling, township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 224.

Peer, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Pesee. See *Peaths*.

Pegau, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the river Ulster, 58 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Pegnafiel, town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Deuero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Pegna-Macor, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Pegnaranda, town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

Pegu, kingdom of Asia, now a part of the Birman empire, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees' wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies,

small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependant province.

Pegu, town in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

Pegunnoch, small river of New Jersey. See *Pegunoc*.

Pejepscot, township and post village, of Cumberland county, Maine, 30 miles N from Portland. Population in 1810, 805; and in 1820, uncertain.

Peine, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Peipus, large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Poishore, or *Pishour*, city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Peitz, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburg. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles SSW of Franckfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs are nearly 11 miles in circumference. A Russian church is established here with a seminary in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, island of the Archipelago in the Mediterranean sea, eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrina, Mount, promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount

Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily.

Pelew Islands, were in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands from the tall palm trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast.

Pelham, township in the county of Lincoln, Upper Canada, lies to the south of Louth, and is watered by the Chippawa, or Welland.

Pelham, township of West Chester county, New York, on the East river, 20 miles from New York. Population 1820, 283.

Pelham, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1185 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1278, situated on the E side of Connecticut river, about 80 miles W of Boston.

Pelham, small township, with a post office, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 35 miles W by S of Newburyport, and 36 NW of Boston. Population 1820, 1040.

Pelissa, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 miles north of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Pelissane, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Pelki, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Pellerin, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, ten miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbauf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 47 23 N.

Peloso, town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Pemaquid bay and point, Lincoln county, Maine. The point is at lon. W C 7 30 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Pemby, town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

Pemba, or *Penda*, island in the East Indian Ocean, lying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40 0 E, lat. 5 20 S.

Pembroke, town in Herefordshire, on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Pembroke, capital of Pembrokeshire. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries

near it, 237 miles W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Pembroke county, SW extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county town, and is bounded on the east by Carmarthenshire, on the NE by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N to S 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. Population in 1801, 56,280; in 1811, 60,615, and in 1821, 74,009.

Pembroke, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire; containing 1153 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, —; situated on the E side of Merrimack river, about 40 miles W of Portsmouth.

Pembroke, township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing 2051 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, —; situated about four miles E of Hanover, and 10 NW of Plymouth.

Pembroke, post village and township of Genesee county New York, in Ellicott's 25 miles E from Buffalo. Population 1820, 2576.

Pemigewasset, river of New Hampshire, the main source or branch of Merrimack river. It joins the Winnipissegeec, at Sanbornton.

Pena Garcia, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It is six miles E of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Pendennis, castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It lies a little to the SE of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 10 N.

Pendleton, county of Virginia, bounded by Rockingham and Augusta SE; Bath SW; Randolph NW; and Hardy NE. Length 50; mean width 22; and area 1100 square miles. Its surface is very mountainous. From the NW angle Green Briar river flows SW into the Great Kenhawa; in its SW angle rise Jackson's and Cowpasture branches of James river. The far greater part however, of its superficies is drained by the head branches of the south branch of Potomac. Soil generally rocky and barren. Chief town, Fincastle.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,017
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,735
Total whites	-	-	-	3,752
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	25
Slaves	-	-	-	262

Total population in 1810,	-	4,039
Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	2,258
do. do. females	-	2,186
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0

Total whites	-	4,444
Free persons of colour, males	-	5
do. do. females	-	6
Slaves, males	-	177
do. females	-	204

Total population in 1820	-	4,836
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Of these :		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,080
do. in Manufactures	-	88
do. in Commerce	-	10
Population to the square mile, 4 1-3.		

Pendleton, NW district of South Carolina; bounded by Tugaloo river or Georgia SW; by Chatuga river or Georgia NW; by North Carolina N; Saluda river or Greenfield district NE; and Abbeville SE. Length 55; mean width 39; and area 1630 square miles. Surface very mountainous; but soil generally productive. It is principally drained by the Seneca branch of Saluda river. Chief towns, Pendleton, and Anderson's ville.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	10,002
do. do. females	-	9,362
Total whites	-	19,364
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	48
Slaves	-	3,435

Total population in 1810	-	22,897
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	11,031
do. do. females	-	11,109
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0

Total whites	-	22,140
Free persons of colour, males	-	94
do. do. females	-	73
Slaves, males	-	2,375
do. females	-	2,340

Total population in 1820	-	27,022
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	8,216
do. in Manufactures	-	466
do. in Commerce	-	85
Population to the square mile, 16½.		

Pendleton, town of Pendleton district

South Carolina, on a branch of the Savannah river, 100 miles NW from Columbia.

Pendleton, county of Kentucky; bounded by Harrison S; Grant W; Campbell N; Ohio river NE; and Bracken E. Length 20; and mean width 17; and area 340 square miles. Surface very much broken, and soil sterile. The two main forks of Licking river unite in this county at Falmouth the seat of justice.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	1,399
do. do. females	-	1,275

Total whites	-	2,674
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	1
Slaves	-	386

Total population in 1810	-	3,061
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	1,417
do. do. females	-	1,341
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0

Total whites	-	2,758
Free persons of colour, males	-	237
do. do. females	-	91
Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0

Total population in 1820.	-	3,086
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	517
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	3

Population to the square mile, 9.

Pennfield, post town and township of Monroe county, New York, on Genundebut bay six miles E from Rochester. Population 1820, 3244

Pennfield, township of New Brunswick on the bay of Fundy, Charlotte county.

Penemunder, fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 16 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Penguin Island, and *Bay*, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

Peniche, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura. with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

Penick, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It is seated on the Mulde, eight miles E of Altenberg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peniscola, town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on

the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Penishehr, town of Hindoostan Proper, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 14 E, lat. 35 16 N.

Penkridge, town in Staffordshire, principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Penkum, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles SW of Stetin.

Penmaenmhar, once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Aberconway.

Peunafior, town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Astra, 14 miles SW of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pennafior, town of Spain. in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil 10 miles N of Ecjia. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Penn, township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and extending up the Schuylkill to Roxborough. Population 1810, 3,793; and in 1820, 3,105.

Penn East, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Lehigh river, adjoining Schuylkill, and Lehigh counties. Population 1820, 1,882.

Penn West, NE township of Schuyl-county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Northampton, and Lehigh counties. Population 1820, 1,152.

Penn, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Elk and White Clag creeks, 40 miles SW by N from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 481.

Penn, southern township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population 1820, 241.

Pennar, river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Penn's creek, river of Pennsylvania, which rises in the SE part of Centre county flows E through Centre and Union, passes by New Berlin and falls into the Susquehannah at Seling grove, after a comparative course of 50 miles.

Penn's Valley, in the SE part of Centre county, between the Brush, and Path valley mountain.

Pennsborough East, township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Connedogwinet creek, extending from the Susquehannah river to within three miles from Carlisle. Population 1810, 2365; and in 1820, 3513.

Pennsborough West, township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, lying on the Connedogwinet creek, commencing three miles W from Carlisle, and extending 10 miles up the creek. Population 1820, 1553.

Pennsborough, village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah river below the mouth of Muncy creek.

Pennsburg, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of Brandywine creek, adjoining the state of Delaware, and Delaware county. Population 1820, 795.

Pennon, fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

Pennon de Velez, very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W. lat. 35 25 N.

Pennsylvania, one of the states of the United States; bounded by Maryland S; Virginia SW; Ohio W; Lake Erie NW; New York N, and NE; and New Jersey and Delaware SE. The outlines of this state are;

In common with Maryland, from the NE to the NW angle of the latter	- - - - -	300
From the NW angle of Maryland to the SW angle of Pennsylvania	- - - - -	53
From the NW angle of Pennsylvania, due N along Virginia to the Ohio river	- - - - -	64
Continuing the preceding line along Ohio to Lake Erie	- - - - -	91
Along Lake Erie to the extreme northern angle of Erie county on the western limit of New York	- - - - -	39
Thence due S along Chatauque county to the SW angle of New York	- - - - -	19
Thence East to the Delaware river, in common with New York	- - - - -	226
Thence down Delaware river to the Northern angle of New Jersey	- - - - -	70
Thence continuing down the Delaware river, to the intersection with that stream of the semicircle of 12 miles around New Castle	- - - - -	160
Thence along that semicircle to its point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Cecil county in Maryland	- - - - -	26

Thence due N to the NE angle of Maryland - - - - 2

Having an entire outline of 950
Between lat. 39 43 and 42 16 N. Lon.
W C 2 17 E, to 3 31 W.

Length from opposite Bordentown, to the W boundary 211 miles. Greatest width 176, and mean width 157 miles.

Area 43,950 square miles; equal to 28,128,000.

Taken as a whole, Pennsylvania is divisible into three great sections, of very unequal extent. The smallest but much best peopled section lies SE from the Kittatinny mountain or Blue Mountain; and contains about one third of Northampton, all Lehigh, Bucks, Berk, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster Lebanon, nearly one half of Dauphin; all York, Adams, Cumberland, and nearly all Franklin counties. The mountainous or Middle section, extends over the counties of Wayne, Pike, two thirds of Northampton, all Susquehannah, Bradford, Luzerne, Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, one half of Dauphin, all Schuylkill, Bedford, and Somerset, with the eastern part of Westmoreland and Fayette.

The western hilly section includes the counties of McKean, Warren, Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, Venango, Erie, Mercer, Beaver, Butler, Alleghany, Washington, Green, and the western parts of Fayette and Westmoreland.

Before proceeding to give the geographical detail of the state in general, the reader is presented with the following tables exhibiting the relative extent and population of each of the foregoing sections.

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Population.	to sq. m.
Part of Northampton county E of Kittatinny	400	22,030	27
Lehigh	335	18,895	56
Bucks	600	37,842	62
Philadelphia city and county	120	137,097	1142
Montgomery	450	35,793	80
Berks	874	46,275	53
Chester	738	44,451	60
Delaware	177	14,810	84
Lancaster	928	68,336	73
Lebanon	288	16,988	59
Lower part of Dauphin	230	13,211	57
York	900	38,759	43
Adams	528	19,370	35
Cumberland	545	23,606	43

Franklin	756	31,892	42
	7869	569,355	77

The mountainous or middle section contains.

Wayne	720	4,127	6
Pike	772	2,894	4
Near two thirds of Northampton	710	9,735	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Susquehannah	800	9,960	13
Bradford	1174	11,554	10
Luzerne	1784	20,027	11
Tioga	1100	4,021	4
Potter	1100	186	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lycoming	2290	13,517	6
Columbia	574	17,621	30
Northumberland	457	15,424	34
Part of Dauphin	300	8,442	28
Schuylkill	745	11,339	15
Union	551	18,619	34
Mifflin	826	16,618	20
Perry	540	11,342	21
Centre	1370	13,796	10
Clearfield	1425	2,342	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hunterdon	1185	20,142	17
Bedford	1520	20,248	13
Somerset	1066	13,973	15
Cambria	670	3,287	5
Part of Indiana	300	3,627	12
Part of Westmoreland	250	4,216	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Part of Fayette	336	3,448	10
	22565	260,506	

Western section contains.

McKean	1442	728	$\frac{1}{2}$
Warren	832	1,976	2
Erie	720	8,553	12
Crawford	974	9,397	10
Venango	1114	4,915	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jefferson	1200	561	$\frac{1}{2}$
Western part of Indiana	470	5,255	11
Western part of Westmoreland	814	26,344	32
Western part of Fayette	488	23,937	30
Armstrong	941	10,324	11
Alleghany	754	34,921	45
Butler	785	10,193	13
Mercer	830	11,681	14
Beaver	646	15,340	24
Green	600	15,555	26
Washington	888	40,038	45
	13,398	219,597	

Summary.

Eastern section	7869	569,355	77
Middle do.	22565	200,506	12
Western do.	13942	219,597	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	43932	1,049,458	

The relative density of population in Pennsylvania has followed the quality of soil perhaps less than in any state of the United States. The above table exhibits a singular inequality in the different counties, independent of either soil or commercial facility. It is seen that more than one half of the population exists on a small fraction above one sixth part of the entire area.

The following table exhibits the classified population of this state, agreeable to the census of 1810, and 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	401,566
do. do. females	-	-	-	385,238
Total whites	-	-	-	786,804
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	22,492
Slaves	-	-	-	795
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	810,091

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	516,618
do. do. females	-	-	-	500,476
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,951
Total whites	-	-	-	1,019,045
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	14,804
do. do. females,	-	-	-	15,398
Slaves, males	-	-	-	85
do. females	-	-	-	126
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,049,458

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10,728
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	140,801
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	60,215
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7,083
Population to the square mile, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly	-	-	-	

Number of taxables by the state census.

1st in 1793,	-	-	-	91,117
2d 1800,	-	-	-	
3d 1807,	-	-	-	138,285
4th 1814,	-	-	-	163,780
5th 1821,	-	-	-	208,512

Free coloured persons in 1821,	-	-	-	
Western District,	-	-	-	4,298

Slaves,	-	-	-	81
Eastern District,	-	-	-	25,904
Slaves,	-	-	-	130
Total persons of colour,	-	-	-	30,413

Counties.	Taxables 1814.	Taxables 1821.	Dead and dumb 1821	Slaves 1821
1 Philad. county	10,486	15,196		4
2 Lancaster	11,346	13,560	39	14
3 Philad. city	9,383	12,696	38	7
4 Chester	8,072	9,171	14	6
5 Berks	7,390	8,896	24	4
6 Bucks	7,066	8,300	17	6
7 York	6,772	7,983	26	12
8 Montgomery	6,221	7,437	17	2
9 Washington	6,780	7,345	29	4
10 Allegheny	5,518	6,969	10	10
11 Westmoreland	5,370	6,176	24	7
12 Franklin	4,331	5,841	8	10
13 Northampton	4,523	5,646	3	0
14 Fayette	4,579	5,372	9	31
15 Cumberland*	5,971	5,048	22	25
16 Huntingdon	3,502	4,281	13	2
17 Dauphin	3,348	4,235	6	11
18 Bedford	3,351	4,045	14	2
19 Adams	2,979	3,852	11	24
20 Lehigh	2,902	3,763	18	0
21 Mifflin	3,063	3,656	7	2
22 Union	2,772	3,620	0	0
23 Luzerne	2,379	3,540	11	0
24 Columbia	3,349	3,459	10	1
25 Lebanon	2,696	3,228	4	3
26 Beaver	2,398	3,120	0	1
27 Northumberland	1,687	3,037	10	1
28 Somerset	2,191	2,925	13	4
29 Delaware	2,661	2,856	3	2
30 Lycoming	1,858	2,836	6	3
31 Centre†	1,765	2,820	11	1
32 Green	2,412	2,612	9	0
33 Mercer	1,734	2,440	3	0
34 Perry	—	2,430	6	4
35 Bradford	1,493	2,277	6	4
36 Armstrong	1,454	2,089	5	0
37 Schuylkill	1,614	2,045	7	0
38 Butler	1,491	2,022	8	4
39 Crawford	1,184	2,000	0	0
40 Erie	858	1,973	14	2
41 Susquehannah	1,242	1,929	1	0
42 Indiana	1,363	1,923	0	0
43 Venango‡	656	1,050	1	0
44 Wayne§	551	979	0	0
45 Tioga	199	810	3	2
46 Cambria	521	757	1	0
47 Pike	473	690	1	3
48 Warren	679	0	0	0
49 Clearfield	264	584	0	0
50 Warren†	—	524	3	0
51 M'Kean§	—	211	0	0
52 Jefferson	35	137	0	0
53 Potter	—	50	0	0
	163,780	208,512	484	224

* Perry taken from Cumberland in 1820.
 † Centre and M'Kean in 1814, was 1765.
 Centre in 1821 was 2820, and M'Kean 211.
 ‡ Venango and Warren in 1814, was 656.
 Venango in 1821, was 1050, and Warren 524.
 § Pike taken from Wayne in 1814.

Number of inhabitants in the 14 wards of the city of Philadelphia, by the United States census of 1820, - - -	63,802
Taxables in the same by state census of 1821, - - -	12,696
Inhabitants in the city of Lancaster, 1820 - - -	6,633
Taxables, 1821, - - -	1,620
Inhabitants of the city of Pittsburg, 1820, - - -	7,248
Taxables, 1821, - - -	1,393

Pennsylvania contains three cities, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg, and about 40 borough towns; the principal of which are, Reading, Harrisburg, Easton, and west of the mountains Greenburg, Brownsville, Washington, and Meadville.

The advance of population in this state, has been generally steady; about the middle of last century, it contained about 220,000; at the commencement of the revolutionary war, the population had risen to upwards of 350,000; in 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; and in 1810, and 1820, as shown in the table above.

The following table extracted from the files of the journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1821—22, exhibits the then state of the arms and militia of the state.

PUBLIC ARMS.

Field pieces in the Arsenals	19	
do. in the Brigades	21	
	—	40
Muskets in the Arsenals	14,920	
do. in the Brigades	8,652	
	—	23,572
Rifles in the Arsenals	1,397	
do. in the Brigades	616	
	—	2,013
Repeating swivels - - -	25	
do. muskets - - -	500	
Muskets reported as private property	432	
Rifles, do. do.	2,448	
16 Divisions, 32 Brigades, 120 Regiments.		
Governor and commander in chief	1	
Major Generals - - -	16	
Brigadier Generals and staff	108	
Adjutant General - - -	1	
Infantry, (including officers)	128,095	
Volunteer Cavalry - - -	1,292	
— Artillery - - -	1,123	
— Infantry - - -	7,556	
— Riflemen - - -	5,931	
Grand total	143,923	

There is no other section of the United States, where the elements of population are so various as Pennsylvania. Taken relatively, as to national descent, this population is composed of English, Irish, Germans, Scotch, Dutch, &c. and

the descendants of these nations. The English language is general, but entire neighbourhoods of Germans have retained the German language. This is particularly the case in many of the southeastern counties. The religious denominations are also numerous, consisting of almost every sect of Christians known in the United States. The most numerous denominations are, however, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, &c. The unitas fratrum, or Moravians have some small but very respectable congregations in different parts of the state.

The literary institutions of Pennsylvania, are, the university of Pennsylvania. See *Philadelphia City*; Dickinson college at Carlisle. Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Washington college at Washington, Alleghany college at Meadville, and Mount Airy college in Germantown.

Respectable academies exist in most of the county towns, and ample donations have been made by the legislature to foster the interests of education. The various libraries and other literary establishments in Philadelphia are noticed under that article which see.

The Moravian brethren, have excellent schools in Bethlehem, Nazareth, Lititz, and other places in the state. For Pennsylvania asylum for deaf and dumb persons. See article *Philadelphia*.

Perhaps the most extensive and best finished state road in the United States is that from Philadelphia, through Lancaster, York, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greensburg, to Pittsburg. The southeastern section and the southern and western sides of the state are generally well supplied with good roads, but great part of the northern side of the state remains in that, as in every other respect unimproved. A diagonal state road has been designed, and in part executed from Philadelphia to Erie. So much in this treatise is given under the head of the respective counties as to preclude the necessity of detail in this article. I have to regret not being able to procure a statement of the present manufacturing establishments of this state. In 1810, the value of manufactured articles amounted to nearly 34,000,000 of dollars, and from comparing the number of persons engaged in manufactures in the United States, Pennsylvania is after Massachusetts and Rhode Island comparatively, the most manufacturing state in the United States.

In mineral wealth Pennsylvania stands far before any other section of the Union. The apparently inexhaustible stores

of mineral coal existing in the eastern, middle, and western afford with, an immense facility of water power in every quarter, means of carrying machinery to any extent, which an augmenting population may demand. For a particular notice of the different repositories of coal, see *Northampton, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Alleghany*, and some other counties.

The following tables exhibit a view of the roads, canals, bridges, and navigation companies of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the year 1822, are extracted from Vol. VIII. Laws of Pennsylvania.

On the 15th January, 1817 the auditor general was requested, by a vote of the house of representatives to furnish a statement of the incorporated companies to the stock of which the state had subscribed. From his report of the 17th (journals of the senate 1816—17, p. 286) the following is taken.

TURNPIKES.

<i>Erie to Waterford</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4 p. 124) The state subscription by act, (ib. 348,) is 100 shares, at 50 dollars.	\$5,000
<i>Easton and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation (vol. 4, p. 7.) the state subscription by act, (ib. 495,) of 250 shares, at 50 dollars,	12,500
<i>Susquehannah and Leligh</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 165) The state subscription by the same, 100 shares, at 100 dollars,	10,000
<i>Centre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 227) The state subscription by the act (ib. 495 and vol. 5, p. 367.) 900 shares, at 50 dollars,	45,000
<i>Susquehannah and Toga</i> , act authorizing its incorporation (vol. 4. p. 340) The state subscription by act, (ib. 495,) of 200 shares at 100 dollars.	20,000
<i>Harrisburg, Bedford, and Pittsburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 279.) The state subscription thereto by act (vol. 5. p. 270.)	350,000
<i>Harrisburg, Lewisistown, Huntingdon, and Pittsburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 370.) State subscription by act, (ib. 495.) 100 000 but by act, (vol. 5. p. 351.) increased to,	200,000
<i>Lancaster, Elizabeth, and Middletown</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 134.) State subscription by act, (ib. 495,) 100 shares at 100 dollars,	10,000
<i>Susquehannah and York</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 161.) State subscription by the same 50 shares, at 100 dollars,	5,000
<i>Gap and Newport</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 395.) State subscription by the same 100 shares, at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 31) State subscription of 250 shares, by act, (vol. 5. p. 60, 270,) at 100 dollars,	25,000
<i>Susquehannah and Waterford</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 294)	200,000
<i>Northumberland, and Anderson's creek</i> , (by same act) state subscription to both these roads,	
<i>Milford and Owego</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 359.) State subscription by the act, (vol. 5. p. 270) 400 shares, at 25 dollars,	10,000
<i>Perkiomen and Reading</i> , act authorizing its incorporation (vol. 5. p. 146, 197.) State subscription 300 shares, 50 dollars, ib. 374.	15,000
<i>Middletown and Harrisburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 116.) State subscription of 200 shares by act, (vol. 6. p. 327,) at 50 dollars,	10,000
<i>York and Gettysburg</i> , act incorporating, (vol. 6. p. 276.) State subscription by the act (ib. 339,) of 150 shares, at 100 dollars,	15,000
<i>Little Conestogo</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 29.) State subscription by act, (vol. 6. p. 335,) of 100 shares at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Clifford and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 256) State subscription by the act, (vol. 6. p. 341, of 100 shares at 50 dollars,	2,500
<i>Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 246.) State subscription by the same 100 shares at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Springhouse Tavern to Bethlehem</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 251.) State subscription of 200 shares, at 100 dollars,	20,000
	<hr/> \$970,000 <hr/>

An alphabetical list of the INCORPORATED TURNPIKE COMPANIES, to which the commonwealth has subscribed, showing the contemplated length of each, the number of miles completed (1822) and the amount of state and individual subscriptions, extracted from a report made to the House of Representatives on the 23d of March, 1822.

NAMES	Length of the Road.	Miles com- pleted.	Individual Subscriptions.	State Sub- scriptions.
	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Anderson's ferry, Waterford and New Haven	13	13	39,600	10,000
Armstrong and Indiana - - - - -	24	0	12,500	9,000
Bedford and Stoystown - - - - -	28½	28½	40,400	104,000
Bellefont and Philipsburg - - - - -	28½	20	12,500	20,000
Bellmont and Ochquaga - - - - -	18	0	7,000	5,000
Bellmont and Easton - - - - -	63½	63½	34,200	17,500
Berks and Dauphin - - - - -	41	34	63,905	29,000
Bethany and Dingman's choice - - - - -	50	32½	20,400	8,000
Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	64	36	13,500	25,000
Butler and Mercer - - - - -	31¾	6	8,750	19,666
*Cayuga and Susquehannah (rest in New York)	3	3		6,000
Centre - - - - -	75	75	65,000	80,000
Centre and Kishacoquillas - - - - -	23	0	15,000	20,000
Chambersburg and Bedford - - - - -	55	55	113,850	167,500
Clifford and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	43	12	6,950	6,500
Downingtown, Euphrata and Harrisburg - - - - -	67¾	67¾	116,500	60,000
Easton and Wilkesbarre - - - - -	60	47½	60,000	12,500
Erie and Waterford - - - - -	14	14	20,502	5,000
Gap and Newport - - - - -	30	30	91,000	20,000
Greensburg and Pittsburg - - - - -	30½	30½	62,000	89,000
Hanover and Carlisle - - - - -	30	20	70,000	10,000
Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg - - - - -	48½	48½	75,000	85,000
Harrisburg and Millerstown - - - - -	26	0	25,000	40,000
Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana - - - - -	80	80	55,950	171,850
Indiana and Ebensburg - - - - -	26	0	14,325	12,000
Lancaster, Elizabeth and Middletown - - - - -	26	26	67,400	10,000
Lewistown and Huntingdon - - - - -	32	0	30,550	50,000
Little Conestogo - - - - -	21	21	26,375	10,000
Mercer and Meadville - - - - -	29	29	18,025	19,666
Middleton and Harrisburg - - - - -	9¼	9¼	51,000	14,000
Milford and Oswego - - - - -	89	67	62,250	31,000
Millerstown and Lewistown - - - - -	16	5	70,000	39,500
Morgantown, Churchtown and Blue Ball - - - - -	10	10	10,000	9,000
New Alexandria and Conemaugh - - - - -	9¼	9¼	10,925	16,100
New Holland - - - - -	15	10	23,000	10,000
Perkiomen and Reading - - - - -	28¾	28¾	133,000	53,000
Philadelphia, Brandywine and New London - - - - -	40	9	33,000	15,000
Philadelphia and Great Bend - - - - -	63	0	15,000	12,000
Philipsburg and Susquehannah - - - - -	18½	18½	6,500	16,000
Pittsburg and Butler - - - - -	30	20	11,500	19,000
Pittsburg and New Alexandria - - - - -	27½	27½	22,900	48,360
Pittsburg and Stubenville - - - - -	28	5	30,000	12,000
Ridge - - - - -	23½	23½	90,000	25,000
Robstown and Mount Pleasant - - - - -	21	5	40,800	10,000
Somerset and Bedford - - - - -	33	15	40,000	12,500
Somerset and Mount Pleasant - - - - -	28¾	17	53,050	12,500
Springhouse, Northampton and Bethlehem - - - - -	42	5	19,440	10,000
Stoystown and Greensburg - - - - -	37	37	71,000	112,000
Susquehannah and Lehigh - - - - -	30	30	22,000	10,000
Susquehannah and Tioga, - - - - -	80	64	41,400	39,400
Susquehannah and Waterford - - - - -	126	117½	50,000	140,000
Susquehannah and York - - - - -	11½	11½	33,700	5,000
Washington and Pittsburg - - - - -	25	10	50,000	12,000
Washington and Williamport - - - - -	19	5	10,000	10,000
Waynesburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg - - - - -	42	24	103,000	15,000
York and Gettysburg - - - - -	28½	28½	90,000	40,000

* Incorporated by the state of New York.

The number of miles of TURNPIKE ROADS contemplated by the charters of the incorporated companies is 2521. Of which there have been completed 1807, of these 1250 are of stone, having on their surface no angle greater than $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 degrees.

The amount of capital subscribed by individuals.	<i>Dolls.</i> 4,158,347
By the commonwealth,	1,861,542
Add half of the debts which it is probable the roads cost more than the amount subscribed	381,585
Total amount of subscriptions and appropriations to turnpikes,	<u>6,401,474</u>

When the works now in progress shall be completed there will be two complete stone roads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 300 miles each in length, one of which is already finished.

One continued road from Philadelphia to the town of Erie, through Sunbury, Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Franklin and Meadville.

Two roads having but a few miles of turnpike deficient, from Philadelphia: one to the New York state line, in Bradford county, passing through Berwick, and one to the northern part of the state, in Susquehanna county passing through Bethlehem.

One continued road from Pittsburg to Erie passing through Butler, Mercer, Meadville and Waterford.

Prior to the session of 1821—22, 146 companies have been authorized, of which 84 have been incorporated.

BRIDGES.

Extract from the Auditor Generals report before referred to.

Harrisburg, act authorizing incorporation (vol. 5, p. 57,) states subscription, (<i>ib.</i> 272,)	90,000
Columbia, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. 5, p 43,) states subscription, (<i>ib.</i> 272,)	90,000
Northumberland, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. 5, p 41,) state subscription by same,	50,000
M'Call's, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. 5, p 222,) state subscription, (<i>ib.</i> 272,)	20,000
Monongahela, at Pittsburg, act authorizing incorporation (vol. 5, p 114,) states subscription, 1600 shares, (vol. 6, p 327,)	40,000
Allegheny at Pittsburg, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. 5, p. 159,) states subscription, (vol. 6, p. 317,)	40,000
Susquehanna at Lewisburg, act authorizing incorporation (vol. 6, p 204,) states subscription, 400 shares, <i>ib.</i> 353,)	20,000
Juniata at Huntingdon, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. 6, p. 346,) states subscription, by same, 20 shares,	1000
	<u>1,321,000</u>

An alphabetical list of bridges, for which companies have been incorporated, and to which the commonwealth has subscribed, the length and the amount of Individual and State subscription

RIVERS.		Length of bridge between abutments.	Individual subscription to capital stock.	State subscription to capital stock.
		Feet.		
Allegheny at Pittsburg	- - -	1122	45,435	40,000
Conemaugh, on Northern route	- - -	295	10,000	5,000
French creek at Franklin	- - -	300	7,000	5,000
Monongahela at Pittsburg	- - -	1500	57,450	40,000
Schuylkill at Pottstown	- - -	340	10,850	3,000
Susquehanna, M'Call's Ferry	- - -	600	29,500	20,000
do. Columbia	- - -	5690	419,400	90,000
do. Harrisburg	- - -	2876	65,000	90,000
do. Northumberland	- - -	1825	40,000	50,000
do. Lewisburg or Derr's town	- - -	1120	40,000	20,000
do. Nescopeck	- - -	1256	23,000	8,000
do. Wilkesbarre	- - -	700	27,435	13,000
Subscribed by Individuals	- - -	-	1,629,200	382,000
By the State	- - -	-	382,000	
			<u>2,011,200</u>	
Add half the amount of the debts as in case of turnpikes			40,595	
Total expenditure on bridges	- - -	-	2,051,795	
do. do. turnpikes	- - -	-	6,401,474	
do. do. navigation	- - -	-	1,916,510	
Total	- - -	-	<u>10,369,779</u>	

The number of bridges, exclusive of those which individuals were authorized to erect, was, prior to the session 1821-22, 49, of which 30 have been incorporated.

NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

Authorized by the Legislature.

- Vol. 3, ch. 1577, Schuylkill
and Susquehannah canal, } Repealed, and
Vol. 3, ch. 1636, Delaware } companies united. See Union
and Schuylkill canal } *infra.*
Vol. 3, p. 112, Conewago.
ib. 114, Brandywine Navigation.
Vol. 6, p. 180, Lehigh navigation
Vol. 3, p. 462, Chesapeake and Delaware
Canal.
Vol. 4, p. 6, Conococheague Navigation.
ib. p. 299, Conestogo Navigation.
Vol. 5, p. 266, Union Canal.
Vol. 6, p. 148, Harrisburg.
ib. p. 194, Neshaminy Navigation.
ib. p. 257, Schuylkill
ib. p. 474, Monongahela.
Vol. 7, p. 86, Lehigh by White, &c.
ib. p. 220, Schuylkill West Branch.
Vol. 7, p. 222, Octorara.
Vol. 7, p. 304, Conestogo.
Vol. 6, p. 83, Conewago Canal.

A list of the Canal and Lock Navigation Companies which have been organized, and to the Stock of which the State has subscribed, the extent of the improvements contemplated, and the amount of individual and State subscriptions.

Name,	Extent of improvement	Individual Subscription	State subsc.
Union Canal,	71	450,000	50,000
Schuylkill nav.	117	948,000	50,000
Monongahela,	90	18,360	30,000
		1,416,510	130,000

To which add the cost of the Conewago Canal private property estimated at 220,000, and the probable amount expended by White and company on the Lehigh of 150,000 dollars, together 170,000 dollars exclusive of the expenditure on the Schuylkill, and Susquehannah, and Delaware and Schuylkill. The amount of expenditures on this branch of internal improvement will be 1,916,510 dollars. If all these subscriptions, appropriations, and individual expenditures for roads, bridges, canals, &c. are added, the amount will be 10,369,779 dollars.

The number of Canal, and Lock Navigation companies which have been authorized is 18, of which nine have made progress in the works.

Strenuous exertions are now making to improve the navigation of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehannah rivers. See those articles. The Union canal in-

tended to unite the navigation of Susquehannah with the Delaware is in progress. In brief the general aspect of the state is improving steadily, if not rapidly. The number of machines, including saw and grist mills, now in operation in the state must exceed 6000.

A fair view of the commercial operations of Pennsylvania, cannot be given as from its local position it possesses no point of general concentration. Baltimore and New Orleans are as much ports in this state as is Philadelphia. With all these points of diversion the amount of national revenue raised in Pennsylvania, stands in ordinary years next to New York. Estimates of either imports or exports to and from this state are also liable to the foregoing difficulties; and are consequently in all instances too confined in value. In 1820 the value of exports was valued at 5,743,549.

The partial views taken of the commercial relations of this state even by its legislature, may be seen from the subjoined table being confined to Philadelphia.

By resolution 16th March, 1820 and 1st February 1821, reciting in the preamble the importance of developing the resources of the state, and that as by the constitution of the United States it is declared that no state shall without the consent of congress, lay any imports or duties on imports or exports, except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws, and that there was reason to believe that the charges of inspection are more than necessary for the purpose aforesaid, the inspectors in Philadelphia were required annually under oath to report to the auditor general the quantity and value of the articles inspected, &c. The following is an extract from the last annual report.

Wheat flour, barrels,	-	301,000
do. do. half barrels,	-	31,665
Rye flour, barrels,	-	17,892
Corn meal, hog-heads,	-	6,879
do. do. barrels,	-	22,149
Middlings. do.	-	2,489
Receipts,	\$3005	72
Expenditures.	1245	35
	\$1760	37

<i>Inspector of black oak bark, from 22d March.</i>			
Hogsheads	-	-	3,346
Tierces	-	-	220
Barrels	-	-	873

Tons. 1984 T 2cwt 3qr. 21 lbs.	
Receipts,	\$3992 35
Expenditures.	1275 62
	\$2716 63

*Inspector of salted provisions from 21st**March.*

Beef, barrels,	-	4,562
do. half, do.	-	660
Pork, barrels,	-	8,281
do. half, do.	-	286
Shad, barrels,	-	22
Herrings, barrels,	-	602
Receipts,	\$1158	39
Expenditures,	453	75

\$704 64*Inspectors of domestic distilled spirits one from the 5th and other from the 20th March.*

Whiskey, hogsheads,	-	8,928
do. tierces,	-	157
do. barrels,	-	17,791

Receipts \$1,578 00 & \$1031 50 \$2,609 50
 Expendit's 943 41 & 227 25 1,170 66

\$634 59	\$804 25	\$1,438 84
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Gallons estimated at 120 per hhd. 60 per tierce, and 33 per barrel, 1,614, 510.

Inspector of lumber, from 21st March.

Pine, yellow, feet,	-	44,997
do. white do.	-	127,080
Cherry and maple, do.	-	32,028
Oak, feet,	-	30,833
Red cedar, do.	-	1,593
Ash, do.	-	3,025
Hemlock, do.	-	9,277

For exportation, feet, - 248,883

Mahogany, feet,	-	46,305
Red cedar, do.	-	17,851
Sawed lumber, do.	-	2,562,487

Imported feet, - 2,626,543

Total receipts,	\$492	84
Expenditures.	3175	

\$401 09

Journals senate 1821-22 p. 374.

Wheat is by far the most valuable of the vegetable staples of Pennsylvania ; but large quantities of wrought articles and also rye, oats, salted provisions, fruits, whiskey, live stock, iron in all forms. of bar iron and hollow ware ; flax-seed, &c. are exported. For the mountains and rivers of Pennsylvania, see the respective counties, and the article *United States*.

Pennytown, post village, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 10 miles NNW from Trenton.

Peno, town of Pike county, Missouri.

Penobscot river, falls into the Atlantic Ocean fifty miles north-east from the mouth of the Kennebec. The basin of the Penob-

scot is 150 miles in length, with a mean width of 55 miles. The sources of this river remain imperfectly known, but reach above north lat. 46 0, and interlock with the sources of Chaudiere branch of St. Lawrence, those of St. John's river of New Brunswick and Maine, and those of Kennebec. This basin extends over an area of 8000 square mil.s. The tide ascends to the town of Bangor, 50 miles above the entrance of the bay. Though draining less surface than the Kennebec and Androscoggin, the Penobscot is more navigable than either, and is considered as the principal stream of Maine. Falls do not immediately occur in the Penobscot at the head of the tide. Boat navigation remains uninterrupted 20 miles farther inland. Timber and fish are the chief staples exported from this fine river, the former in immense quantities.

From Penobscot bay to that of Passamaquoddy, in a distance of about 100 miles, a number of small rivers enter the Atlantic Ocean, the principal of which are, Union river, Narraguagus river, Pleasant river, Chandler's river, Machias, and East rivers.

Union river falls into the Blackhill bay, the Naraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Narraguagus bay; Pleasant river into the bay of the same name; Chandler's river into English bay; and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources sixty miles inland, and though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbours, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Penobscot county, Maine; bounded by Washington E; Hancock S; Kennebec SW; Somerset W; and Lower Canada N. This county embraces the central parts of the state on Penobscot and St. John's rivers. Its extent cannot be very accurately determined. Most of its area remains an unsettled wilderness. Staples lumber. Chief town, Bangor.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	7,160
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,694
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	30,854
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	8

Total population in 1820 - 13,870

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	117
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,858
do. in Manufactures	-	251
do. in Commerce	-	140

Penobscot, bay of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penobscot, seaport and post town, Hancock county, Maine, on the right side of Penobscot bay, 10 miles above Castine and 30 below Bangor. It is a place of considerable commerce—and in 1818, the shipping owned there exceeded 24,000 tons.

Penrize, seaport in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Penrith, town in Cumberland, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Penryn, borough in Cornwall, on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

Pensa. See *Penza*

Pensacola, capital of West Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. See article *Mississippi river*, section *Pensacola*, page 614.

The town of Pensacola is built along the north side of the bay on a sandy plain. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. Lon. W C 95 50 W, lat. 30 25 N

Pensance, or *Penzance*, seaport in Cornwall, on a creek of Mountsbay, carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

Pensford, town in Somersetshire, noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 23 N.

Penza, government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan.

Penzelein, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Pentland Frith, dangerous strait, which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and the sea runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can force a ship against the current.

Pentland Hills, ridge of mountains, a few miles to the SW of Edinburgh, which afford good pasture for sheep, and extend about ten miles from SW to NE.

Pepin, lake of the NW territory of the United States. It is in reality only an expansion of the Mississippi river. Lat. 43 50 N.

Pepperell, township of Middlesex coun-

ty, Massachusetts, 40 miles NW from Boston. Population in 1810, 1333; and in 1820, 1439

Pequanock, small river, New Jersey, in Bergen and Morris counties. It joins Long Pond and Ramapough rivers at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

Pequigny, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Pera, suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside.

Peray, St. village of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. Noted for its wines, and is 41 miles NW of Privas.

Percaslau, town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Perche, late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

Perches and Cave, *Rapids de*, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above le Portages des Parresseux.

Percy, town of Northumberland county, Lower Canada.

Percy township, in the county of Northumberland, in the rear and north of Cra-mah, Upper Canada.

Perdido, small bay and river, forming part of the boundary between Alabama and Florida. The Perdido rises in the pine woods north-west of Pensacola, flows south 10 or 15 miles, opens into a narrow and winding bay, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico by a narrow outlet, nearly parallel to the shores of the Gulf. From the foregoing circumstance, and the flatness of the coast, the entrance into the Perdido bay is imperceptible at a very short distance, hence its name.

Perekop See *Precop*.

Pereczas, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Perga, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Pergama, town of Turkey, Romania, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, town of Natolia. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, town of Irac Agemi in Persia, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Periac, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles SW of Narbonne.

Periapatam, town of Hindoostan, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 31 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Perigord, late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple o. Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Perkins, township of Huron county, Ohio, in which is situated the town called Sandusky city.

Perkinsonville, village of Amelia county, Virginia, 40 miles W from Petersburg.

Perkiomen, river of Pennsylvania, rises in the eastern angle of Berks, the southern of Lehigh, and western of Bucks. It flows nearly south through Montgomery county into Schuylkill, which it enters six miles by land above Norri-town.

Perkiomen and Skipphack, central township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1146

Perm, government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces of Perm and Catharinburgh. The government of Perm includes great part of the E of European Russia, extending from Viatka to Tobolsk.

Perm, capital of the Russian government of Perm, on the Kama. Lon. 56 26 E, lat. 58 0 N. Upwards of 900 miles E by S from St. Petersburg.

Perindu, town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

Perleberg, town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigniez, 62 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Pernalla, town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 miles W of Durrampour. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 20 35 N

Pernambuco, province of Brazil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. It produces a great quantity of sugar, cotton and Brazil wood.

Pernambuco, city of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name. It is composed of three towns, Recife, St. Antonis, and Boa Vista, united by bridges. Population about 35,000. Lon. W C 37 10 E, lat. 7 20 S.

Perne, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W of Apt.

Perneau, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 25 37 E, lat. 58 27 N.

Pernes, town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 58 26 N.

Perno, town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Pernov, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Peronne, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambray, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Perote, town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz, about 75 miles NW from Vera Cruz, and 110 nearly E from Mexico. Lon. W C 97 10 W, lat. 19 30 N. Near this city, rises the vast mountain called by the Spaniards Coffre de Perote, the Nanghcampatepetl, of the Aztecs; 13,414 feet above the level of the gulf of Mexico. It is distant from the Peak d'Orizaba 32 miles.

Perousa, town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Perpignan, formerly an episcopal town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 160 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

Perquimans, county of North Carolina; bounded by Albemarle Sound S; Chowan county W; Gates NW; and Pasquotank NE, and E. Length 20; mean width 10; and area 200 square miles. Surface generally level, and part marshy. Soil tolerably productive. Chief town Hartford.

Population in 1810.
Free white females - - - 1,938

Free white females	-	-	1,978
Total whites	-	-	3,916
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	119
Slaves	-	-	2,017
Total population in 1810	-	-	6,052

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,048
do. do. females	-	-	2,131
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	4,179
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	100
do. do. females	-	-	113
Slaves, males	-	-	1,276
do. females	-	-	1,191

Total population in 1820	-	-	6,859
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,188
do. in Manufactures	-	-	90
do. in Commerce	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 34.

Perry, town of Washington county, Maine, 25 miles NE from Machias. Population 1820, 407.

Perry, post village and township of Genesee county, New York. Population 1820, 2317.

Perry, county of Pennsylvania ; bounded by Cumberland S ; Franklin SW ; Mifflin NW ; and the Susquehannah river, or Dauphin NE. Length 38 ; mean width 14 ; and area 540 square miles. This county was taken from Cumberland in 1820, and comprises Sherman's and Tuscarora valleys, and the lower part of the peninsula between the Susquehannah and Juniata rivers, extending from the Blue or Kittatinny, to the Tuscarora mountain. It is watered by the Susquehannah, and Juniata rivers, and by Sherman's, and other creeks. The soil is generally productive, in grain, fruit, and pasturage. Chief town Landisburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,418
do do. females	-	-	4,192
Total whites	-	-	8,610
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	36
Slaves,	-	-	17

Total population in 1810	-	-	8,663
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Population in 1820.

Free white females	-	-	5,689
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Free white females	-	-	5,527
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	58

Total whites	-	-	11,274
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	37
do. do. females	-	-	30
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	41

Total population in 1820	-	-	11,342
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	34
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,489
do. in Manufactures	-	-	645
do. in Commerce	-	-	19

Population to the square mile, 21.

Perry, county of Kentucky ; bounded by Harlan S ; Clay W ; Estille NW ; Pike N ; and Floyd E. Length 50 ; mean width 20 ; and area 1000 square miles. Surface hilly and broken generally, and in part mountainous. Kentucky river rises in the southern part of this county. By the census of 1820, the population of Perry was given in Clay and Floyd counties.

Perry, interior county of Ohio, bounded on the N by Licking county, E by Muskingum and Mergan, S by Athens and Hocking, on the W by Fairfield county. It is 2½ miles long by 18 broad, containing 400 square miles. A considerable part of Perry county is hilly and somewhat hard of tillage. It is, however, found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stone coal is found in several places. It contains the post town of Somerset the seat of justice, and Thornville ; beside New Reading, Lexington and Burlington, of less importance. It has no considerable stream of water, within its limits ; some of the tributary branches, however, of the Muskingum and Hocking, rivers rises in this county.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,410
do. do. females	-	-	4,001
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	8,411
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6
do. do. females,	-	-	12
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	8,429
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	60
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,704
do. in Manufactures	-	-	226
do. in Commerce	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 21.

Perry, township of Geauga county, Ohio, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Population 1820, 614

Perry, township of Stark county, Ohio, containing 605 inhabitants, and in which is situated the town of Kendall. Population 1820, 607.

Perry, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population 1820, 558.

Perry, township of Shelby county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Perry, township in the southern borders of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in which is situated the village of Westchester. Population 1820, 256

Perry, township of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population 1820, 543.

Perry, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population 1820, 455.

Perry, northern township of Brown county, Ohio. Population 1820, 666.

Perry, township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population 1820, 426.

Perry, NE township of Licking county, Ohio. Population 1820, 297.

Perry, S township, Fairfield county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 612.

Perry, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 400.

Perry, county of Indiana; bounded by Ohio River SE and S; Spencer W; Dubois NW; and Crawford N and NE. Length 28; mean width 15; and area about 400 square miles. Surface broken; and soil fertile.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	1,221
do. do. females	-	1,093
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0
Total whites	-	2,314
Free persons of colour, males	-	4
do. do. females	-	11
Slaves, males	-	0
do, females	-	1
Total population in 1820	-	2,330

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	614
do. in Manufactures	-	20
do. in Commerce	-	0
Population to the square mile,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

Perry, county of Tennessee; bounded by Wayne S; Hardin S W; Henderson W; Carroll NW; Humphries N; and Hickman E. Length 33; mean width 25; and area 325 square miles. Tennessee river flows N through the western part of this county.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	1,141
do. do. females	-	1,020

All other persons except Indians not taxed		
-	-	0
Total whites	-	2,161
Free persons of colour, males	-	0
do. do. females	-	0
Slaves, males	-	111
do. females	-	112
Total population in 1820	-	2,384

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	652
Do. in Manufactures	-	0
Do. in Commerce	-	6
Population to the square mile,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

Perry, central county of Alabama; bounded by Dallas S; Green W; Tuscaloosa NW; Bibb NE; and Autauga SE. Cahaba river flows across this county from N to S dividing it into almost equal sections.

Perry, county of Mississippi; bounded by Jackson and Hancock S; Marion W; Covington N; and Green E. Length 30; breadth 30; and area 900 square miles. Surface moderately hilly; soil except to a very small extent near the streams is sterile, and covered with pine timber. Leaf river, the great NW confluent of the Pascagoula, flows through this county. Staple cotton.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	804
do. do. females	-	735
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0
Total whites	-	1,539
Free persons of colour, males	-	4
do. do. females	-	3
Slaves, males	-	240
do. females	-	251
Total population in 1820	-	2,037

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	179
do. in Manufactures	-	5
do. in Commerce	-	7
Population to the square mile,	2.	

Perryopolis, post village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on Youghiogany river, eight miles NE from Brownsville.

Perrysburg, town of Wood county, Ohio, at the lower rapids of Maumee river, and on the right bank of that stream, 135 miles NNW from Columbus, 80 miles SW by W from Detroit, and about 50 miles SW by W from the Bass islands in lake Erie, the scene of the splendid naval victory gained by the hero for whom it is named.

Perrysville, post village, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Perryville, post village, Allegany county, Pennsylvania, seven miles nearly N from Pittsburg, on the road from that city to Harmony.

Perryville, post village of Mercer county, Kentucky, 40 miles SW from Lexington.

Perryville, post town, Bond county, Illinois, on Kaskaskias river, 15 miles below Vandalia.

Persain, town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the same name, 132 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 94 55 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Persopolis, one of the ancient capitals, city of Persia, properly so called. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiras, and 200 SE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Persopolis, (the Persian city) is a name purely Greek, and unknown to either the ancient or modern Persians. The latter call the ruins of that city, "Tacht a Jemsheed," or the Palace of Jemsheed, and "Tchehil Minar," The Forty Towers.

Pershore, town in Worcestershire, with a manufacture of stockings; on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 106 WNW of London.

Persia, large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea, and E by Hindoostan Proper. It is about 1225 miles in length from E to W and 900 in breadth from N to S. Their principal manufactures are silks, silks mixed with cotton, or with camel's or goat's hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. The Persians are generally Mohammedans of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, sea or inland lake between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is from 120 to 250 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 miles. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Person, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia N; Granville E; Orange S; and Caswell W. It is a square of 20 miles each side, area 400 square miles. The extreme NW sources of Neuse and Pamlico rivers rise in the SE angle of this county, whilst its NW part is drained by the SE confluent of Dan river.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,085
do. do. females	-	-	1,902
Total whites	-	-	3,987
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	82
Slaves	-	-	2,573
Total population in 1810	-	-	6,642

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,660
do. do. females	-	-	2,615
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	5,275
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	36
do. do. females	-	-	44
Slaves, males	-	-	1,890
do. females	-	-	1,784
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,029

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,512
do. in Manufactures	-	-	171
do. in Commerce	-	-	13
Population to the square mile 22½.			

Perth, borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, on the SW side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newberg. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 17,000. It is 35 miles N by W of Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 24 N. Population 1801, 126,336, in 1811, 135,093, and in 1821, 139,050.

Perth Amboy, seaport in New Jersey, Essex county, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Staten Island Sound. Population 1620, 798; its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Perthes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles SSW of Melun.

Perthes, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, six miles NW of St. Dizier.

Pertigi, town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles

N of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Peru, late a province of Spain in S America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N and 25 10 S, being nearly 2000 miles long from N to S, and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Popayan; on the E by the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili and La Plata; and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. The land next the sea is mostly barren, some valleys excepted, into which the streams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extensive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and consequently cold. The weather on this coast, from 4 deg. to 25 deg. S being generally serene. No rain falls in this tract unless within four or five degrees of the Equator. On the Cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. Peru was until the recent revolutions in Spanish America divided into three great audiences, which were Quito, Lima, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos. The first were fixed at St. Fede Bogota, the capital of the kingdom of Granada, and extended over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, were the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital.

Peru is now in a revolutionary state. That part formerly included in the audience of Charcos has been united to, and forms a part of the vast regions included in the United Provinces of La Plata. The northern sections are still nominally held by Spain.

The staple commodities of this great country include nearly all that is valuable in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Peru, town of Bennington county, Vermont, 30 miles NE from Bennington.

Peru, post village and township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Population in 1820, 748.

Peru township, Clinton county, New York, on lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington. Population in 1820, 2710.

Perugia, city of Italy, capital of Perugia, with a university, on a hill 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter. It is eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugia.

Perugino, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the W by Tus-

cany; on the S by Orvietano; on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The harbour is excellent; the environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Peschiera, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Pescia, town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles SW of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 43 47 N.

Pesenas, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Pest, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite Buda, 35 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Petaw, town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Pe-tcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal province of China; bounded on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary; on the E by the Yellow Sea; on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42d degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or *Petropawloskoi*, seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Peterborough, city of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It carries on a trade in

corn, coal, and timber. It is 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Peterborough, post village, Madison county, New York, on Oneida creek, 30 miles SW from Utica. In this place, is a printing office, a state arsenal, and factories of cotton and woollen goods, and glass ware.

Peter, St. parish of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

Peterhead, town in Aberdeenshire, near the mouth of the Ugie, on the most easterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considerable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. It is a little to the W of Buchanness, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Peterhoff, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Petersburg, and is distinguished for its palace and gardens.

Peters, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; containing 1762 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2776. Situated between the E branch of Conegocheague creek and the North mountain, 10 miles S W of Chambersburg.

Petersboro' post town in Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire; 13 miles W of Amherst, 74 W by N of Newburyport, and the same distance from Boston. It is a place of very extensive manufactures; amongst which are, five cotton, and one woollen factory. Population in 1820, 1500.

Petersburgh, metropolis of the Russian empire, in the government of the same name, is situated on the river Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of the last century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city, in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved; but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks; and, in several parts of this metropolis, wooden houses, scarcely

superiour to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say, that they are built of stone. The mansions of the nobles are vast piles of building, furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London, and situated chiefly on the S side of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is in many places as broad as the Thames at London; it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. On the N the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because it is mostly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, by order of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, still bears a resemblance to the towns of that country, being built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately enclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. In it there are no fewer than 35 great churches, (almost every sect of Christians being tolerated,) and the number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 300,000. It is said that 3000 one horse sledges are employed for passengers in the streets, in winter. From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have sometimes risen so high, as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, erected by Catherine II. in 1782. It is of colossal size, and stands on a huge pedestal of rock, brought there at great expense. Within the walls of the fortress, is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the succes-

sive sovereigns, except Peter II. who was buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 355 miles NW of Moscow, 750 NE of Vienna, 525 NE of Copenhagen, and 300 NE of Stockholm. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 69 60 N.

Petersburg, port of entry and post town in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Appomattox river, in lat. 37 12 N, and lon. 78 8 W. It is 25 miles S of Richmond, and 79 W of the borough of Norfolk. This is a place of considerable trade in cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco; the exports of one year having amounted to 1,390,000 dollars. Being in the centre of one of the earliest settled parts of the State, it is surrounded by a wealthy and populous country.

The situation of Petersburg, is peculiarly well adapted to both commerce and manufactures. The falls in Appomattox, present excellent sites for machinery; whilst a canal cut around them obviates their natural impediment to navigation. The town now contains, two banks and an insurance office. It occupies part of three counties. The body of the place is in Dinwiddie, but it also comprises the village of Blandford in Prince George county, and Powhatan in Chesterfield county.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,375
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,029
Total whites	-	-	-	2,404
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,089
Slaves	-	-	-	2,173
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,666

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	1,725
do. do. females	-	-	1,372
Total whites	-	-	3,097
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	513
do. do. females	-	-	652
Slaves, males	-	-	1,195
do. females	-	-	1,233
Total population in 1820	-	-	6,690

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	70
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	8
do. in Manufactures	-	-	267
do. in Commerce	-	-	196

Petersburg, township of Rensselaer county, new York, 25 miles NE from Albany. Population in 1820, 2248.

Petersburg, post village, eight miles SE from Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania.

Petersburg, post village of Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Susquehannah river, 15 miles above Harrisburg.

Petersburg, post town of Elbert county, Georgia, on the right bank of Savannah river, at the point at the junction of Broad and Savannah rivers, 35 miles above Augusta.

Petersburg, village of Woodward county, Kentucky, on Kentucky river, 15 miles above Frankfort.

Petersburg, small village, on the eastern border of Columbiana county, Ohio.

Petersdorf, town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Koningsberg.

Petersfield, borough in Hampshire, on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Petershagen, town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Petersham, post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles NW of Worcester, and 66 W of Boston: a branch of Chickapee river passes by this town. The inhabitants were 1490 in 1810; and in 1820, 1623.

Peterstown, post village Monroe county, Virginia.

Petersville, post village, Frederick county Maryland, 20 miles NE from Frederick.

Peterwaradin, town of Slavonia, on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, town of Somersetshire, on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Petigliano, town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 45 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Petit Guave, seaport of St. Domingo, on a bay at the W end of the island. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 23 27 N.

Petoune, city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin, on the Songari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Peking. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

Petrikow, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, town of Austrian Croatia, on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Pettaro, town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, 28 miles S by E of Gratz. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Pettapolly, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 49 N.

Pettycur, harbour in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the Frith of Forth.

Petworth, town of Sussex, near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 49 SW of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 50 58 N.

Pevensey, village in Sussex, on a small river which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles WSW of Hastings.

Peytonsburg, small village of Pitsylvania county, Virginia, 45 miles S from Lunenburg.

Pfaffenhoffen, town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Pfalzel, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles NE of Treves.

Pfirt or *Forette*, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, ten miles W of Basil. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Pfortshiem, town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles SE of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Pfriemb, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfient and Nab, 10 miles NE of Ainberg. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pfullendorf, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 37 miles SW of Uim. Lon. 9 27 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Phanagoria, small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Caffa.

Pharos, small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharsalia, now *Pharza*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Caesar and Pompey, in 48 B C. Seated on the Enipens, 10 miles S of Larissa.

Phasis, river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

Phelps, township of Ontario county, New York, containing 3408 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 5688. Situated about 200 miles W of Albany.

Philadelphia, city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on the foot of the mountain. Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Delaware river SE; Delaware county SW; Montgomery county NW; and Bucks county NE. Length 18; mean width 7; and area about 120 square miles,

exclusive of the space occupied by Philadelphia and its suburbs.

The distinction made in the returns of the census of 1820, between the city and county of Philadelphia gives a very inadequate representation of the respective population of each. The tables annexed to those articles were constructed from the census, but it is necessary to enable the reader to correct the defect of the return. In the first instance, there is a material distinction, between the Incorporated Northern Liberties, and Northern Liberties township. To all commercial, and moral purposes, Philadelphia embraces the city, properly so called, Southwark, Spring Garden, the incorporated Northern Liberties and Kensington. With the aggregate population of these sections, the city contained in 1820, 108,809 inhabitants, and the county proper, separate from the city, 28,288.

With all this deduction Philadelphia county is one of the most densely populated counties in the United States. Besides the city of Philadelphia and its suburbs, the county contains the borough of Frankford, and village of Darby, Hamilton, Mantua, Germantown, Holmesburg, Bustletown, and some others of lesser note.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	26,392
do. do. females	-	-	-	26,928
Total whites	-	-	-	53,320
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4,162
Slaves	-	-	-	6
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	57,488

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	33,081
do. do. females	-	-	-	35,648
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	257
Total whites	-	-	-	68,986
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2,061
do do. females	-	-	-	2,244
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	-	1
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	73,295

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1,433
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,279
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	4,732
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	749

Population to the square mile, 235½.

The real population of Philadelphia county, separate from the city of Philadelphia and adjacent corporations, is 28,288. The above comparative result is founded on that reduction.

Philadelphia, the second largest city in the United States, in Philadelphia

county, Pennsylvania, between the Delaware, and Schuylkill rivers, five miles above their junction. The original city was a parallelogram extending west from the Delaware to a little west of Schuylkill about 12,000 feet or a small fraction above two miles, and north and south 5,700 feet, or a little more than a mile. In the advance of commerce and other business the buildings were naturally extended along the main stream, the Delaware, and now reach, from the lower part of southwark to Gunner's run, the upper part of Kensington near four miles, and along Market street, from one river to the other. The north and south streets amount to 23, those from east to west 14, in the city proper. Except Dock street, those of the city cross at right angles. That regularity is not, however, extended to the Liberties. In the latter the streets intersect in most instances with more or less obliquity. Beside the main or principal streets, the city and liberties are diversified by a great number of minor streets, lanes, and alleys. The streets vary much in width. Broad street is 113, High or Market 100, Mulberry, or Arch street 60 feet; and the others of various widths.

The site of Philadelphia was originally but little diversified by elevations. The lower part was level, and the upper waving. The whole composed of an alluvial deposit of sand and gravel, overlaid by a thin stratum of vegetable earth. Common sewers have been formed under most of the main streets which carry the filth into the Delaware, and preserve the health, and contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants. No city of the United States is so well supplied with excellent water. The works erected on the Schuylkill to elevate the water into a reservoir, and that reservoir itself are works which would do honour to any city. An enormous dam has been erected in the river, by which wheels are set in motion which raise the water into a reservoir. This depository of fluid is placed on an eminence, above every other part of the site of the city. Pipes are thence continued, which convey the water to every part of the city proper; the Liberties have not yet procured that invaluable advantage. For the elevation, length, depth, and solid contents of the reservoir, see article *Waterworks*.

Philadelphia now contains upwards of 60 places of public worship, of which are :

Episcopalians	-	-	9
Roman Catholics	-	-	4
Friends	-	-	5
Free Quakers	-	-	1
Swedes Lutheran	-	-	1

German Lutheran	-	-	1
German Reformed	-	-	2
German Baptist do.	-	-	1
Evangelical Lutheran church	-	-	1
Presbyterians	-	-	8
Associate Reformed	-	-	1
Scotch Presbyterians	-	-	1
Baptists	-	-	6
Methodists Episcopal	-	-	5
do. Union	-	-	1
Moravian	-	-	1
Universalist	-	-	2
Unitarians	-	-	1
New Jerusalem	-	-	1
Christian ?	-	-	1
African Episcopal	-	-	1
do. Presbyterian	-	-	1
do. Baptist	-	-	1
do. Methodist	-	-	1
do. Union do.	-	-	1
Hebrew Synagogue	-	-	1
Swedenborgians	-	-	1

Few of the churches of Philadelphia have any distinguishing character of architecture or extent, to entitle them to particular notice. To this observation, the exceptions are, Christ church in Second street, the new and elegant Presbyterian church at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets, and the church now erecting in Tenth between Chesnut and Market.

The other public buildings are, the State House on the south side of Chesnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets; the new Theatre, on the north side of Chesnut, second house above Sixth. This elegant building does credit to the city, and to Strickland the architect. The National Bank, on the south side of Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is a magnificent structure, and one of the few in the United States constructed entirely of marble, architect also Strickland. The Philadelphia bank on Fourth and Chesnut, presents to the eye of a traveller nothing in particular, but the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Second between Chesnut and Walnut, is a chaste marble structure, architect Latrobe. It may excite just astonishment that a city so commercial as Philadelphia, has no Exchange.

The buildings however, which contribute most to distinguish Philadelphia, are those appropriated to literary and humane purposes. Of these the City Library claims the first notice. It stands on Fifth and Library streets, between Chesnut and Walnut. It is a plain, though spacious brick building, decorated with the statue of its founder Franklin, in a niche in front. The statue is formed of a block of white marble executed in Italy. The Library was incorporated in 1742; and now contains above 20,000 vo-

lumes. It is composed of two connected libraries; that of the city, properly so called, and the Loganian, the latter, a donation from Dr Logan. The library is open the afternoon of each day of the week, Sunday excepted; and books read by visitors in the library-room free of expense. Nearly opposite the Library stands the hall of the American Philosophical Society, containing the Hall of the Society, and the Athenæum. The Athenæum was incorporated in 1815, and now contains a valuable library, and the periodical works of greatest celebrity published in the United States, and Great Britain. The Philosophical society possesses also in the same building, a very valuable library, and cabinet of minerals. This society was incorporated in 1769.

Peale's Museum, the most extensive collection of objects of Natural History in America, occupies several rooms in the State House.

The Academy of Fine Arts, is situated on the N side of Chesnut, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. A view of the collection of Paintings, Prints, Statues, and Busts in this establishment would alone reward a distant and extended visit to Philadelphia.

The Academy of Natural Sciences, incorporated in 1817, stands on the S side of Arch, between Front and Second streets. It has a very valuable, and tolerably extensive collection of objects of Natural History, and a library exceeding 2000 volumes.

The University of Pennsylvania, occupies a spacious edifice on the west side of Ninth, between Chesnut and Market streets. The University as a literary institution was formed, from the old University, the College and charitable Schools of Philadelphia, and was incorporated in 1791. It embraces natural science and law, but is known chiefly as a medical school, in which latter capacity, it deservedly holds a high rank; not only among the seminaries of the United States, but of the world. The number of students vary from four to five hundred annually. In the medical department there are seven professors.

There are at this period, (December, 1822,) in all, public and private, 43 lecturers, actually delivering lectures on various subjects in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Hospital deserves special notice. The buildings are between Spruce, and Pine streets, and between Eighth and Ninth streets. This establishment was formed in 1751, and it must be pardonable to say stands at the head of such institutions in the United States. It

embraces the two great objects of national charity; first, the protection and care of those whose maladies disable them from personal exertion, and whose poverty denies them the means of procuring other aid;—and a Lunatic Asylum. In the Hospital are an extensive Anatomical Museum, and the second largest library in the city, consisting of upwards of 5000 volumes.

The celebrated Painting of "Christ healing the sick," the present of its author, *Mr. West*, is deposited for public exhibition in a building erected for that purpose, in front of the Hospital, on Spruce street.

The Almshouse, to which is attached an extensive Infirmary, under the superintendence of many of the most respectable physicians in the city, is also situated between Spruce and Pine streets, but between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Besides these extensive public, there are many private charitable institutions in the city.

The Widows', and Orphans' Asylum is one of those private establishments, the fruits of the active benevolence of a number of Philadelphia ladies. If the eye of an angel can view with complacency any human work, it must be one, where bereaved old age is protected, and where helpless orphan innocence is sheltered, protected, clothed and educated. This truly sublime institution is in Cherry and Schuylkill Fifth street.

In an unusually inclement night, January 23-24th, between one and two A. M. 1822, a most distressful calamity befel the Orphans' Asylum, by which the building appropriated to the Orphans, and 23 of those interesting children were consumed by fire. The charitable feelings of the citizens in general, and the munificence of the legislature of Pennsylvania, have repaired the loss, as far as human means could effect such a work. The house is now rebuilding with renewed convenience, extent and safety; and the funds of the institution greatly augmented.

By an Act of the Legislature of the state, a particular system of public instruction has been framed and put in operation in the city and county of Philadelphia, and as far as practicable conducted on the Lancasterian plan.

During the three years since the Lancasterian system of education was organized in the city and county of Philadelphia, 7809 children have partaken of its benefits. The number attending the schools in February 1822, were

City	-	-	-	1059
Northern Liberties	-	-	-	376
Kensington	-	-	-	391
			809	

Spring Garden	133
Southwark	652
Moyamensing	358
	<hr/>
	2969

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

	Ships	Brigs	Schooners	Sloops	Total	From Foreign Ports.	Passengers
1819.							
June	14	22	39	20	95	56	1101
July	19	27	39	13	98	59	1811
August	14	21	38	8	81	52	1841
Sept.	17	30	26	4	77	59	2007
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	100	142	45	351	226	6760
1820.							
June	10	17	39	9	75	39	675
July	11	26	31	6	75	41	572
August	16	19	33	10	78	44	583
Sept.	18	19	27	5	69	55	575
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55	81	130	31	297	179	2405
1821.							
June	13	17	42	10	82	35	606
July	18	27	36	7	83	45	681
August	8	24	60	14	103	56	606
Sept.	17	28	32	4	81	54	603
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	96	170	32	354	190	2496
1822.							
June	12	30	50	12	104	52	850
July	10	27	53	5	75	43	624
August	21	25	35	17	118	63	1175
Sept.	9	31	44	12	96	54	581
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	52	113	182	46	393	213	3230

The expense of the sections not under the care of the controllers amounted to \$2657 42 cents.

The whole amount expended for the support of schools in the year 1821, was \$11,714 83 cents, which keeps the cost of education within the maximum limit of four dollars per annum for each child.

The number of children in the sections where Lancaster's system is not established does not appear by the controller's last report.

Those parts of the county not particularly mentioned, are the sections intended by the first and last paragraph of this extract.

As a commercial port, Philadelphia, from the peculiar features of the Delaware river, is more liable to be impeded by ice, than is either New York or Baltimore; but independent of that circumstance the former possesses perhaps as many natural advantages as either of the others. In 1816, the tonnage of the shipping owned in Philadelphia, amounted to 101,830 tons. At present 1822, the tonnage amounts to upwards of 120,000 tons. The Delaware is not navigable to this city for ships of the line of the first class.

The subjoined prefatory remarks and table are extracted from the Democratic Press of November 29th, 1822.

The following is a statement of the number of vessels and passengers, which arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the months of June, July, August and September, for the years 1819, '20, '21, and '22. Its correctness, as far as vessels from foreign ports are concerned, may be implicitly relied on; and also the coasting trade, as far as it goes. If about thirty vessels a month, principally schooners and sloops from North Carolina, with naval stores and lumber, and from other ports in the United States are added, the account will be nearly perfect for the time specified. It should be borne in mind, that the summer is not the most active commercial season of the year. The spring and fall present a great many more arrivals, especially from foreign ports.

It will be seen by the table that there has been a gradual increase of the commerce of Philadelphia for the last three years, with the exception of 1820, which was owing in all probability, to the exaggerated stories which went abroad, respecting the partial prevalence of epidemic fever in the city.

As a manufacturing city, Philadelphia is first in the Union. It would be useless to specify the number or value of each article it may suffice to say, that in the City, Liberties, and environs almost every object of necessity, and some of ornament and luxury are produced. According to Coxe's View, the value of manufactured articles produced here in 1810, exceeded 16,000,000 of dollars. Printing is very extensively carried into operation; both in the production of books, and public prints.

The inland trade of Pennsylvania is very extensive. This city competes with New York, New Orleans and Baltimore in the supply of the inhabitants in the basin of Mississippi. Under the articles Lehigh, Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehannah, may be seen the various natural facilities of external and internal water communication open to Philadelphia; and under the same, and other articles, are noticed the artificial operations, either performed in progress, or designed, to aid the natural facilities.

or remove impediments to intercommunion.

The United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia composes a part of Southwark. The depth of water is sufficient for launching vessels of the first class, but not of floating them with their guns, crews, and other necessary lading. Before being prepared for sea, ships of the line have to be removed lower down the Delaware.

The environs of Philadelphia have been justly admired for soft, and yet varied scenery. The banks of the Schuylkill, are much more picturesque, than those of the Delaware; and the former, also, much more extensively and tastefully improved. Pratt's gardens above, and Bartram's below the city are indeed elegant and rich additions to a picture rendered more seductive by contrast with the two fine villages of Hamilton and Mantua, and two beautiful and noble bridges which connect those villages to the city. The whole interminged with numerous detached seats, and crowned by the artificial cascade, locks, water works, and reservoir at Fair Mount.

Taken together, if we engroup its advantages and disadvantages; if we consider the order of its citizens, the cleanliness, and regularity of its streets, and its well cultivated and abundant neighbourhood it may be doubted whether more is concentrated in any other place to minister to human comfort and prosperity.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	23,240
do. do. females	-	-	-	24,128
Total whites	-	-	-	47,368
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	6,352
Slaves	-	-	-	2
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	53,722

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	25,785
do. do. females	-	-	-	29,232
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	1,203
Total whites	-	-	-	56,220
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	3,156
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,423
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	3
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	63,802
Of these:	-	-	-	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	777
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	156
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	6,100
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2,984

The preceding table includes only the population of Philadelphia, from the south side of Vine, to the north side of Cedar, or South street inclusive. See *Philadelphia county*. The incorporated suburbs of Philadelphia contained in 1820, 45,007 inhabitants, thus classed.

Foreigners not naturalized	-	672
Engaged in Agriculture	-	63
do. in Manufactures	-	3,475
do. in Commerce	-	481

Combining these separate elements, the productive population of the city and suburbs will stand as follows.

Engaged in Agriculture	-	219
do. Manufactures	-	9,575
do. Commerce	-	3,465

The government of Philadelphia is vested in a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Select and Common Councils.

Progressive population

In 1790,	43,527
1800,	
1810,	92,247
1820,	108,809

The old and new state prisons, as they belong to the state, and not to the city will be noticed under the article *Pennsylvania*, which see.

Philadelphia, post town Monroe county, Alabama.

Philipsburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Strasburg Lon 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Philips-Norton, town in Somersetshire, seven miles S of Bath. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Philipstadt, town of Sweden in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It is 20 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. Lon 14 10 E, lat 59 30 N.

Philipstown, borough of Ireland, capital of King's county, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat 53 18 N.

Philipville, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Philippi, ancient town of Macedonia. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Philippina. See *Samar*.

Philippine, town of Flanders, on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 miles SE of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are considerable. The principal are Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Matsbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's St. John's Xolo, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat 6 30 to 18 15.

Philippines New, otherwise called *Palaoes* and *Carolinas*, islands in the North Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladronez; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, town of Romana, on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Philips, post town and township, Somerset county, Maine, 40 miles N from Norridgewock. Population 1820, 634.

Philips, township of Putnam county, New York, on Hudson river, W from Carmel. Population 1820, 3733.

Philips, county of Arkansa; lying along the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. Chief town St. Helena, on the Mississippi. Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	403
do. do. females	-	-	-	449
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	4

Total whites	-	-	-	1,056
Slaves, males	-	-	-	71
do. females	-	-	-	74

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,201
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Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	361
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	9
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	4

Population to the square mile, uncertain

Philipsburg, post village Orange county, New York.

Philipsburg, post village of Sussex county, New Jersey, on the left bank of the Delaware opposite Easton, in Pennsylvania.

Philipsburg, village in Jefferson county, Ohio, on Ohio river, seven miles below Stubenville.

Philip's, *Fort St.* strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. Lon. 3 48 E, lat 39 50 N.

Philipsville, village of the parish of New Feliciana Louisiana.

Pianeza, town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

Pianosa, island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

Piava, river which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

Pieardy, late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

Pichincha, volcanic mountain of South America, near Quito; only 11 minutes south of the Equator, rising 15,939 feet above the ocean.

Pieghitone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I. of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, and in 1796. It is seated on the Serio, 10 miles NW of Cremona, and 36 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Pickaway, county of Ohio; bounded by Ross S; Fayette W; Madison NW; Delaware N; Fairfield E; and Hocking SE. Length 22; width 21; and area about 470 square miles. A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of Sciota river, is of a very superior quality, and produces immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. It was estimated that 10,000 barrels of flour were exported from this county in the spring of 1817, for the New Orleans market. "It has the four varieties of woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The plain land equals, and perhaps, excels any other land in the western country, for the production of wheat; generally producing from forty to forty-five bushels per acre of the first quality.—The prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of land probably compose one fifth part of the land of the county: the other four fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered." Sciota river runs from north to south through nearly the middle of the county. The other principal streams are Lower Walnut, Darby and Deer creeks.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,726
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,329

Total whites	-	-	-	7,055
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	69
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,124
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	6,748
do. do. females	-	-	6,263
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	13,011
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	65
do. do. females	-	-	73
<hr/>			
Total population in 1820	-	-	13,149

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	33
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,105
do. in Manufactures	-	-	209
do. in Commerce	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 28.

Pickaway, township of the county, just described. Population 1820, 1908.

Pickaway plains, remarkable level and fertile body of land in Pickaway county, Ohio three miles below Circleville. These plains lie a little E from Sciota river, in somewhat a circular or rather an elliptical form, with the longest diameter from NE to SW, being about seven miles in that direction by three and a half from NW to SE. These are natural plains, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, excepting along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon.

Pickensville, Pendleton district, South Carolina, on Saluda river 135 miles above Columbia.

Pickering, town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 26 miles NE of Nork. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Pickering, town of York county; Upper Canada, on lake Ontario E from York.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, so called from a lofty mountain on it, rising to upwards of 7000 feet. It produces a great quantity of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Picton, small island on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45 46 N.

Piedmont, principality of Italy, 175 miles long, and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Pierra la Moutier, St. town of France, in the department of Nirvenois, and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Piercy, township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 218.

Piermont, post village and township Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 1017.

Pierpont, township in the eastern border of Ashtabula county, adjoining the Pennsylvania state line. It is 10 miles long, and five broad. Population 1820, 213.

Pierre, St. small desert island near Newfoundland. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

Pierre, St. the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 1 N.

Pierre, St. small island of Switzerland, in the lake of Neufchatel.

Pietro, St. island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia.

Pigeon Island, small island, eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 5 E, lat. 14 1 N.

Pignerol, town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Pesura. It is seated on the Cluson, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Pigney, town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Pike, township, Allegany county, New York. Population 1820, 1622.

Pike, county of Pennsylvania; bounded NE by Sullivan county, New York; SE by Essex county in New Jersey; SW by Northampton; and NW by Luzerne and Wayne. Length 31; width 25; and area 772. Surface hilly, or rather mountainous, and soil rocky and barren generally. Chief town, Milford.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,509
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,330
All other persons, except Indians not taxed				4
<hr/>				
Total whites	-	-	-	2,843
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	29
do. do. females	-	-	-	21
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	0
<hr/>				
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,894

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	18
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,534
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	382
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	37

Population to the square mile, 3.

Pike, county of Ohio; bounded S by Sciota; SW by Adams; W by Highland; N by Ross; and E by Hocking and Jackson. Length 32; breadth 15; and area 400 square miles. Some fertile tracts exist and much second rate soil, though the largest share of its surface is rough, and hilly. Sciota river passes through near the middle of the county. Chief town, Piketon.

Population in 1820

Free white males	-	-	-	2,068
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,603
Total whites	-	-	-	4,131
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	63
do. do. females	-	-	-	59
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,253

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	746
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	92
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Pike, county of Indiana; bounded by Warrick S; Gibson W; White river or Knox and Daviess N, and Dubois E. Length 24; breadth 17; area 410 square miles. Patoka, branch of Wabash passes through the middle of this county.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	784
do. do. females	-	-	-	681
Total whites	-	-	-	1,465
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	2
do. do. females,	-	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	-	1
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,472

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	10
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	3½.

Pike, county of Missouri, extending from Missouri river, opposite Osage river, towards the N boundary of the state; with Howard W, and Lincoln and Montgomery. Chief town, Jefferson.

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	1,749
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,322
Total whites	-	-	-	3,071
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	360
do. females	-	-	-	316
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,747

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	20
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,073

Engaged in Manufactures	-	-	-	21
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Pike, county of Mississippi; bounded by Louisiana S; Amite W; Lawrence N, and Marion E. Length 27; width 30; and area about 800 square miles. Surface generally uneven rather than hilly; and soil except along the streams sterile, and timbered with pine. Staple cotton. Chief town, Holmsville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,845
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,598
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,443
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	461
do. females	-	-	-	533

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,438
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,442
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	43
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 5½.

Pike, township Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 376.

Pike, township of Perry county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 647.

Pike, NW township of Madison county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 344.

Pike, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 514.

Pike, township in the southern part of Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 883.

Pike, NW township of Clark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 536.

Pikeland, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 1001 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the SW side of Schuylkill, between Charleston and Vincent townships, 20 miles NW from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1221.

Pike Run, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river, commencing nearly opposite Browns-ville, and extending to the NW; containing 1693 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1967.

Pikesville, post village, Baltimore county, Maryland.

Piketon, post town and seat of justice, Pike county, Ohio, 19 miles S from Chillicothe.

Pikeville, post village, Rhea county, Tennessee.

Pilcomayo, river of South America, in the United Provinces of La Plata, rising in the Andes near Potosi, and flowing SE,

joins the Paraguay below Assumption, after a comparative course of about 800 miles.

Pilesgrove, township of Salem county, New Jersey. Population in 1810, 1756; and in 1820, 2012.

Pillau, strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic, 20 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilsen, strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Pilsna, *Pilsno*, or *Piltzow*, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfate, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Pilten, town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Pinckney, township of Lewis county, New York. Population in 1820, 507.

Pinckneyville, post town and seat of justice, Union district, South Carolina, on Broad river, 75 miles above Columbia.

Pinckneyville, post village, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, about 50 miles south from Natchez.

Pine, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on Pine creek, six miles N from Pittsburgh. Population in 1820, 795.

Pine Creek, river of Pennsylvania, rising in Potter and Tioga counties, interlocking sources with Allegany, Genessee, and Tioga rivers, flows south, enters Lycoming county and falls into the west branch of Susquehanna river, 13 miles by land above Williamsport, after a comparative course of 60 miles.

Pine, township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Susquehanna, above the mouth of Pine creek. Population in 1820, 428.

Pine Grove Mills, post office, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

Pine Grove, southern township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the head of Swatara river. Population in 1820, 1868.

Pines, *Isle of*, considerable island in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia, discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Ping-leang-fou, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province Chen-si in China. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Pinnel, strong town of Portugal, in Trallos-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Colia and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Pinnenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in

the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

Pinos, uninhabited island in the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

Pinsko, town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, seaport of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piombino, principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

Piperno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Pipley, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balasore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Piqua post town of Miami county, Ohio, 70 W by N from Urbana. It is the seat of the NW Land Office of Ohio.

Pique Montallier, highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano, seaport of Istria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Largone 10 miles S of Capo de Istria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Piritz, town of Further Pomerania, seated near the lake Maldui, 12 miles S by W of New Stargard.

Pirmasens, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is 13 miles E of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a battle having been fought in its neighbourhood, between the allies and French, in 1813. It is a place of considerable trade, situated on the Elbe, 12 miles SE of Dresden.

Pisa, city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 miles NNE of Leghorn, and 42 W by S of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, territory of Tuscany, lying W of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad; abounds in

corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated. Pisa is the capital.

Pisca, town of Peru, with a good road for ships, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

Piscadores. See *Pong-hou*.

Piscataqua, river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Piscataway, township of Middlesex county, New Jersey, containing 2,475 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2648. Situated about 12 miles NE of Princeton.

Piscataway, post town in Prince George county, Maryland, nine miles N of Port Tobacco, and 36 SW of Annapolis, and 18 S of the city of Washington.

Pisello, the most northern cape of Natalia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pishour. See *Peishore*.

Pistoia, handsome and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appenines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence, and 30 NE of Pisa. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Pitcailly Wells, some remarkable saline springs near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

Pitheia, seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

Pitt, county of North Carolina, on both sides of Tar river; bounded by Beauford SE; Craven S; Greene SW; Edgecomb NW; and Martin NE. Length 28; mean width 23; and area about 640 square miles. Surface level. Chief town, Greenville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,744
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,836
Total whites	-	-	-	5,580
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	-	3,589
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,169

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,864
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,867
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	5,731
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,213
do. females	-	-	-	2,028

Total population in 1820 - - 10,991

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,205
do. in Manufactures	-	-	61
do. in Commerce	-	-	26

Population to the square mile 15½.

Pittenween, seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

Pittsburg, town of North Carolina, seat of justice, Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 miles W of Raleigh. It contains an academy, and about 300 inhabitants.

Pittsburg, city of Pennsylvania, and seat of justice for Alleghany county, on the point above the confluence of Monongahela, and Alleghany rivers: 230 miles from Baltimore, 282 from Philadelphia, and 1935 miles by water above New Orleans.

Pittsburg occupies an alluvial plain, and part of the adjacent hill, and lies in form of a triangle. It is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. The two fine streams which unite before its salient point, open to its citizens an immense surface comprising part of West New York, and Virginia, and all West Pennsylvania; whilst the Ohio connects it with the wide basin below. The adjacent hills abound with mineral coal, lying upwards of 300 feet above the streets of the city. It has already become the theatre of great manufacturing establishments. In Pittsburg, and the adjacent villages of Alleghany and Birmingham, there are in operation eight or 10 steam mills, five glass houses, four air furnaces, three or four breweries, a number of distilleries, with an indefinite number of blacksmiths' shops, slitting mills, woollen and cotton cloth factories, rolling and slitting mills, fulling mills, potteries, blast furnaces, flour mills, boat yards, &c. Glass of every description is made in this place, from window glass, and porter bottles, to the finest cut crystal glass.

In a commercial point of view, this city is composed of Pittsburg properly so called; the Northern Liberties, extending from the city up the Alleghany, the village of Alleghany, on the opposite side of Alleghany river, a street extending up Monongahela from the city, and another directly opposite on the west side of that stream, and lastly Birmingham also, on the west side of the Monongahela, about half a mile above the city. The various manufactories and

workshops are scattered promiscuously through these several places.

The progressive population of this city and suburbs has been rapid and tolerably regular. At present 1822, there exists within one mile of the centre of the city near 10,000 persons classed as follows:

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	600
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,200
do. in Commerce	-	-	150

Two fine bridges connect Pittsburg with the adjacent country, one over each river. Except in very clear and moderately windy weather, the view of Pittsburg is far from pleasing, as the atmosphere is generally surcharged with a heavy load of smoke; but when the air is rendered clear by wind, few places can present a series of views more interesting. The two rivers, their bridges, numerous manufactories, the varied hills, and other objects, are engrouped with great variety of effect.

Pittsfield, post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 29 miles W by N of Northampton, on the Connecticut river, and 33 S of Bennington in Vermont, it contained 2665 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2768.

Pittsfield, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 15 miles NW from Concord. Population 1820, 1178.

Pittsfield, post village and township, Rutland county, Vermont. Population 350.

Pittsfield, post town, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 40 miles W from Northampton. This place contains a bank, a printing office, three houses of public worship, an academy, and a number of manufactories.

Pittsfield, post village and township, Otsego county, New York, 15 miles SW from Cooperstown. Population 1820, 830.

Pittsford, post village and township, Rutland county, Vermont, on Otter river, 35 miles W from Windsor.

Pittsford, post village and township of Monroe county, 20 miles NW from Canandaigua. Population 1820, 1582.

Pittsgrove, post village and township, Salem county, New Jersey, 30 miles S from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 2040.

Pittston, post town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on the E side of Kennebec river, 18 miles N of Wiscasset, and opposite to Gardner, with 1408 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1337.

Pittston, post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, nine miles NW of Flemington, and 36 from Trenton in the same direction.

Pittston, post town in Luzerne county,

Pennsylvania, lying at the junction of Lackawannock with the E branch of Susquehannah river, nine miles NE of Wilkesbarre, and eight NE of Northumberland. Population 1820, 825.

Pittstown, post town and township, Rensselaer county, New York, 18 miles NE from Albany. Population 1820, 2772.

Pittsylvania, county of Virginia, bounded by North Carolina S; Henry and Franklin counties in Virginia W; Roanoke river, or Bedford and Campbell N; and Halifax E. Length 36; mean width 28; and area 1000 square miles. Beside Roanoke, this area is watered by Bannister and Dan rivers. Surface moderately hilly; soil generally productive near the water courses. Chief town Danville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,498
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,212

Total whites - - - - 10,710

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 150

Slaves - - - - 6,312

Total population in 1810 - - 17,172

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,278
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,348

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 12,626

Free persons of colour, males - 114

do. do. females - 89

Slaves, males - - - - 4,127

do. females - - - - 4,357

Total population in 1820 - - 21,313

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 6

Engaged in Agriculture - 6,898

do. in Manufactures - 382

do. in Commerce - 35

Population to the square mile, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Piura, city and province of Peru.

The city stands 25 miles SSE from Payata. Lon. W C 3 36 W, lat. 5 11 S. Population 7000.

Placentia, spacious bay on the E coast of Newfoundland. Lon. W C from 22, to 23° E, Central lat. 47 25 N.

Plain, township of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 899

Plain, township of Wayne county, Ohio, W from Wooster. Population 1820, 506

Plain, township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population 1820, 373.

Plainfield, post town and township

Chesline county, New Hampshire, 42 miles NW from Concord. An academy, for the education of indigent young men, designed for the clerical profession, was established here in 1813. Population 1820, 1460.

Plainfield, post village and township, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 21 miles W from Northampton.

Plainfield, post town in Windham county, Connecticut, 15 NE from Norwich, and 29 of New London, containing 1619 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 2097. It is the seat of an academy.

Plainfield, township of Otsego county, New York, containing 2113 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1611. Situated 89 miles W of Albany.

Plainfield, township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, containing 1439 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1127. Situated between More and Lower Bethel townships, on the W side of Delaware.

Plainfield, post village Essex county, New Jersey, 13 miles SW from Newark. Population 1820, uncertain.

Plaquemine, outlet of the Mississippi, 117 miles above New Orleans; 36 above the efflux of Lafourche, and 96 below that of Atchafalaya. This is the principal channel of water communication between Attacapas and Opelousas, and the banks of the Mississippi. It is however, only at seasons of high flood, that water is discharged into the Plaquemine. It joins Atchafalaya after a winding course of 15 miles.

Plassey, Plains of, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for the great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plaquemine Brule, small river of Louisiana, in Opelousas. It is the eastern branch of Mermentau river, and the drain of the central prairies of Opelousas.

Plaquemine Bend, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 70 miles below New Orleans. Fort St. Philip stands on this bend, on the left bank of the river.

Plaquemine, SE parish of Louisiana; bounded by the gulf of Mexico NE; and S; and by the parish of Orleans W and NW. Length from the English Turn to the mouth of the Mississippi 75 miles; mean width 13; and area about 2,355 square miles. Except along the

margin of the Mississippi river above the Plaquemine bend; along Bayou Terre au Boeuf, and a few other confined slips, the surface of this parish is an immense grassy morass naked of timber, and utterly unfit for cultivation. The soil, where arable exuberantly fertile. Staples, sugar, cotton, and rice. The orange tree flourishes better here than in any other part of Louisiana. Below the Plaquemine bend, the arable margin of the Mississippi terminates. The Mississippi meanders through it from NW to SE.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	327
do. do. females	-	-	230
Total whites	-	-	557
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	239
Slaves	-	-	753

Total population in 1810, - 1,549

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	384
do. do. females	-	-	253
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	637
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	81
do. do. females	-	-	70
Slaves, males	-	-	874
do. females	-	-	692

Total population in 1820 - 2,354

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	15
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,066
do. in Manufactures	-	292
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 1.

Plata, island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long, and four broad.

Plata, rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, or *Rio-de-la-Plata*, large river of South America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Pavana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel:

and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

Plata, Rio de la, province of South America, in Paraguay, on the SW of a river of the same name.

Platte, La, river of the United States, rises in the Rocky mountains, about 29 degrees W from Washington, between lat. 39 and 42° N. Its general course nearly due E, and comparative length 600 miles. It falls into the Missouri, at lon. W C 18 50; lat. 41 N and about 600 miles by water above the junction of Missouri and Mississippi.

Platekill, township of Ulster county, New York, on Hudson river 22 miles below Kingston.

Plattsburg, post town and capital of Clinton county, New York, on the W side of Lake Champlain, 63 miles S from Montreal, and 112 N from Whitehall. It is a flourishing village, containing the ordinary county buildings, several manufactories, and mercantile stores. This town has been consecrated in the history of the United States by the splendid and decisive naval victory gained before it, Sept. 11th 1814, by the American fleet commanded by Commodore Macdonough, over a British squadron commanded by Commodore Downie.

Plawen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Pleasant, post town in the SW corner of Franklin county, containing 600 inhabitants.

Pleasant, township in the SE corner of Madison county, Ohio. Population 1820, 555.

Pleasant, township in the northeastern part of Clark county, Ohio, containing 757 inhabitants in 1820, 759.

Pleasant, township of Brown county, in which is situated the town of Ripley, Population 1820, uncertain.

Pleasant Grove, post village of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 50 miles SW by W from Petersburg.

Pleasant Grove, post village Orange county, North Carolina, about 40 miles NW from Raleigh.

Pleasant Level, post village Monroe county, Alabama.

Pleasant Valley, post village Dutchess county, New York, seven miles SE from

Poughkeepsie. It is the seat of an extensive cotton, and some other manufactures.

Pleasant Valley, village of Putnam county, New York, on Hudson river, nearly opposite West Point.

Pleasant Valley, post town Fairfax county, Virginia.

Plieburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

Plum Island, on the coast of Massachusetts between Ipswich and Newburyport, nine miles long and one wide.

Plumb, E township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the left side of Allegany river, eight miles above Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 1639.

Plumstead, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 30 miles nearly due N from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 1790.

Plymouth, seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it, are docks, arsenals, and other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymouth, county of Massachusetts; bounded by Cape Cod and Boston Bays N E; Barnstable county and Buzzard's bay S E; Bristol county in Massachusetts SW; and Norfolk NW. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Taunton river rises in this county, and flows SW towards Narragansett bay. It is the original seat of the colonization of New England. Chief town, Plymouth.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	16,785
do. do. females	-	-	17,964
Total whites	-	-	34,749
	8f9		

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	420
Slaves	- - - -	0
Total population in 1810	- - - -	35,169
Population in 1820.		
Free white males	- - - -	18,131
do. do. females	- - - -	19,587
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	50
Total whites	- - - -	37,748
Free persons of colour, males	- - - -	198
do. do. females	- - - -	190
Slaves, males	- - - -	0
do. females	- - - -	0
Total population in 1820	- - - -	38,136
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	- - - -	54
Engaged in Agriculture	- - - -	4,558
do. in Manufactures	- - - -	2,627
do. in Commerce	- - - -	1,208
Population to the square mile, 63½.		

Plymouth, capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts ; 42 miles S by E of Boston, and 23 NW of Barnstable, in lat. 41 58 N, and lon. 70 30 W. This is a post town, and port of entry, and was the first town planted by English emigrants in New England ; and as such it is respected by the present inhabitants, the rock on which their fathers landed, having been removed to the centre of the town. Population in 1820, 4348.

Plymouth, post town and township, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 33 miles SE of Haverhill, and 79 NW of Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 983.

Plymouth, township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, containing 1882 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1758.

Plymouth, post town and township, Chango county, New York, eight miles NW from Norwich. Population in 1820, 1496.

Plymouth, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre. Population in 1820, 912.

Plymouth, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Schuylkill, immediately below Norristown. Population in 1820, 928.

Plymouth, post town in Washington county, North Carolina ; situated on the S side of Roanoke river, near Albemarle sound, 18 miles S of Edenton.

Plymouth, township in the northern limits of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 580.

Plymton, borough in Devonshire, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymton, township of Plymouth county,

Massachusetts, containing 900 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 930.

Plynkmon Hills, vast and lofty mountains of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan ; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese ; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Eicherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Po, river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which empties itself into the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Joatcheou-fou.

Pocklington, town in the E riding of Yorkshire, on a stream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Pocomoke, river of Maryland. It rises in Worcester county, and runs through the county in a SW direction into Pocomoke bay.

Podolia, province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia, in 1793. The Dneister separates it from Moldavia on the SW, and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminiack is the capital of the former, and Brecklaw of the latter.

Poictiers, town of France, capital of Vienne, 120 miles N by E from Bordeaux.

Poictou, late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and Two Serves.

Point, township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, including the village of Northumberland, on the point between the two great branches of Susquehanna river above their junction. Population in 1820, 1373.

Point Chicot, town of Arkansas territory, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.

Point Coupee, parish of Louisiana ; bounded by the Mississippi river NE ; the parish of West Baton Rouge S ; and Atchafalaya river S. Length 54 ; mean width 18 ; and area about 600 square miles. It presents one undeviating plain, washed on one side by the Mississippi river and on another by the Atchafalaya ; the intermediate space

cut by numerous interlocking bayous, are generally liable to annual submersion. The banks of the Atchafalaya, are equally subject to inundation with the other parts of the country. The only arable surface being the banks of the Mississippi and Fausse Riviere. See *Fausse Riviere*.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	682
do. do. females	-	-	566
Total whites	-	-	1,248
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	104
Slaves	-	-	3,187
Total population in 1810	-	-	4,539

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	595
do. do. females	-	-	497
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,092
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	85
do. do. females	-	-	105
Slaves, males	-	-	1,976
do. females	-	-	1,654
Total population in 1820	-	-	4,912

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,499
do. in Manufactures	-	-	10
do. in Commerce	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 8.

Point Harmar, that part of Marietta, on the S bank of the Muskingum river, Ohio. It is pleasantly situated, and contains above thirty dwelling houses, a post office and steam mill, the building for which is erected of stone, and four stories high.

Point Pleasant, post town and seat of justice, Mason county, Ohio, on the point, above the confluence of Ohio, and Great Kenhawa rivers.

Point Pleasant, town, Clermont county, Ohio, on the N bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 25 houses, immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 miles southwesterly from Williamsburg.

Poissy, ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Poitiers, town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000.

This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, late province of France; bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevrres.

Poland, large country of Europe, bounded on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S by Hungary and Moldavia, and E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. Poland has not had any political existence as a nation since 1793. Formerly, the government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution; and one so unexceptionable every way, that it was celebrated by Mr. Burke, as a revolution, whereby the condition of *all* were made better, and the rights of *none* infringed. By it the broils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the Ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the

principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful at first, against the king of Prussia; but was at length overpowered by numbers; the country was in different parts desolated, the house burnt, and the inhabitants massacred in crowds. The brave Kosciusko was taken prisoner, and sent with a number of other patriots into confinement at Petersburg, for having dared to defend their native country against foreign aggression. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, in 1796, and was afterward removed to Petersburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death, in 1798. With him ended the kingdom of Poland, subdued and dismembered by powers which were either formerly its vassals, or indebted to it for their very existence. But the same horrors and aggressions which had marked the conduct of the dismembering powers, with regard to this unhappy kingdom, have since been but too justly retorted on themselves. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Poland; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, the French penetrated into Poland, and proclaimed their desire to restore its ancient independence, when treaties of peace having been adjusted with Russia and Prussia, the project was for the most part abandoned. By the peace of Tilsit, the king of Prussia renounced the possession of the greater part of his Polish provinces, when they were erected into the dukedom of Warsaw, in favour of the king of Saxony. See *Warsaw*. But on the retreat of the French army out of Poland, in 1813, the Russians took possession of the duchy of Warsaw, in whose hands it at present remains. It is now expected, however, that the kingdom of Poland will shortly be re-established under a Russian prince. The towns of Poland are for the most part built of wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites,

agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystal, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dniester, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bug.

Poland, kingdom of Europe. The central provinces of Poland have been recently formed into a kingdom of which the emperor of Russia is king. Some considerable share of the ancient liberties of Poland are preserved. Though subject to the same monarch with Russia, Poland enjoys a much more liberal form of government than the former empire. The king is represented by a vice roy, and chamber of ministers. The latter accountable to the senate. This body consists of 30 members. The chamber of deputies, are formed from the nobility, gentry and members of the cabinet. Very liberal principles of religious toleration also prevails. This state is subdivided into the palatinates of Cracow, Sendomir, Kalish, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia, and Augustow. Area 47,060 square miles. Population 2,800,000. See *Gallicia, Prussia, &c.*

Poland, or *Minot*, post town in Cumberland county, Maine, on the W side of Androscoggin river, 40 miles N of Portland; the township had 2125 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1353.

Poland, SE town and township of Trumbull county, Ohio, on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance, from the latter place 18 miles, 65 from the former, and 175 NE from Columbus. Population 1820, 990.

Polar Regions. From the discoveries made by Captain Perry in 1819, it is now determined that the Polar sea to the N from America, is filled with islands and inlets. That really great Navigator wintered 1819—20, at longitude 114° W from London; 37° W from Washington, and at lat. 74° 0' N. He is now out on a similar voyage.

Poleon. See *Pooleroon*

Polesia, name given to the palatinate of Brzeskia, in Lithuania.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, province of Italy; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Faraese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late pro-

vince of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 16 miles NW of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Polina, town of Albania, 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Poligni, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, seated on a rivulet, 52 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Polito, or *Polizzi*, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Pollockshaws, considerable manufacturing town of Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

Polotsk, government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, *St.* town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmsburgh, eight miles from Vienna.

Polynesia, distinctive name given to the numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean, E from Austral Asia.

Pomegue, island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenberg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great quantity is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund.

It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania, both with the island of Ruga belong to the king of Prussia. Stetin is the capital.

Pomerela, district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomesania, large country of Western Prussia which extends from E to W from the Passerge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

Pomfret, post town and township of Connecticut, in Windham county, 16 miles N of Canterbury, and 36 NE of Hartford. Population 1820, 2042.

Pomfret, township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing 1473 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the N side of Watargueche river 14 miles NW of Windsor.

Pompel, township of Chataque county, New York, on lake Erie, containing the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia. Population in 1820, 2306.

Pomfrey, one of the military townships of Onondago county, New York, containing 5699 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 6701. Situated about six miles S of Salt Lake.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Mainland*.

Pompton, post town, Bergen county, New Jersey.

Pondesturia, town of Italy, in Monteferrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Pondicherry, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56 N.

Pondico, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

Pontferrada, town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Ponc-hou, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien and form an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks.

Pons, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, 10 miles S of Saintes. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Pons, *St.* in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Pontafella. See *Pontefu*.

Pont-a-Mousson, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province

of Lorrain, with a university. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nanci. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Pont-Arlier, town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pont Audemer, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eille, 13 miles E of Harfleur, and 85 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pontchartrain, lake of Louisiana, between the high lands of St. Tammany and the alluvion of the Mississippi. Both Pontchartrain and Maurepas, appear to be the remains of a large bay which has been partially filled, or rather interrupted by alluvion. From the pass of Manchac to that of the Rigolets; lake Pontchartrain is about 30 miles in length, its greatest width 22 miles, and medium depth 18 feet. The shores of this lake towards the Mississippi, are low and marshy, on the side of St. Tammany more firm but flat. Very little timber grows on the Mississippi side of the lake; on the opposite shores, are forests from the mouth of the Tangipao to that of Pearl river.

Pont-de-l'Arche, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, on the Seine, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Pont-de-Ce, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 25 N.

Pont de-Lima, town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles N W of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 44 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Pont de-Vaux, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Ressousse, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Pont de-Vesle, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, on the Vesle, 12 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Pont-du-Gard. See *Gard*.

Pontefa, or *Pontafella*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friuli. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Pontefract, borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of licorice, 22 miles S

W of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Ponte-Stura, town of Italy; in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Casal.

Ponte-Vedra, town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Pont-Gibaut, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, 10 miles WNW of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Pontiac, town and capital of Oakland county, Michigan territory, on Huron river of Lake St. Clair. It stands in a very fertile district, and bids fair to become a place of considerable consequence.

Pontivy, town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

Pont-Peeque, town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pontoise, town of France, in the department of Sene and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. It is 43 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 NW of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pont-Orson, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 20 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Pont-Remoli, town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 E.

Pont St. Esprit, town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. On the Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

Pont St. Maixence, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Pont-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Pont-Sur-Yonne, town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, eight miles NW of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Pontepool, town in Monmouthshire, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Pont-y-Pridd. See *Taaf*.

Ponza, or *Pontia*, small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, borough and seaport in Dorsetshire. It is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Poolstore, post village Montgomery county, Maryland.

Poolsville, post village Spartanberg district South Carolina.

Pooleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda Islands, 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Spice or Banda Islands.

Poonah, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapor. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Pooronder, fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapor, on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah.

Poote La, small town of France, in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alencon.

Pofayan, province of New Granada, bounded on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

Pofayan, capital of a province of that name, in New Granada, upwards of 5900 feet above the level of the Ocean; 240 miles NE of Quito. Lon. WC 1 05 E, lat. 2 35 N.

Pope, county of Illinois; bounded SE, and S, by Ohio river; W by Johnson; and N and NE by Gallatin. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 611 square miles. This county lies opposite to the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Chief town Golconda.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,324
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,252

Total whites	-	-	-	2,756
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	14
do. do. females	-	-	-	20

Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	2,610
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	7
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	419
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 4.

Poplar Grove, post office Newberry district South Carolina.

Poplar ridge, post office Cayuga county, New York.

Poplar-Springs, post village NW angle of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 35 miles N from Washington.

Poptin, post town and township Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 19 miles W from Portsmouth. Population 1820, 453.

Popocatepetl, volcanic mountain of Mexico, in Puebla, rising to the great elevation of 17 716 feet above the level of the ocean. Lon. W C 21 30 W, lat. 19° N. 45 miles SE from Mexico.

Portage, county of Ohio; bounded by Columbiana SE; Stark S; Medina W; Cuyahoga NW; Geauga N; and Trumbull E. Length 30; breadth 24; and area 720 square miles. This county was named from the interesting fact that it contain the short portage of one mile between the navigable waters of Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas rivers. It is by this route that a canal is projected to connect the Ohio waters with lake Erie. The land is generally high elevated and considerably broken. Chief town Ravenna.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,612
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,376

Total whites	-	-	-	2,988
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	7
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Slaves	-	-	-	9
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,995
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,396
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,677

Total whites	-	-	-	10,073
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. do. females,	-	-	-	9

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,095
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	31
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,067

do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	257
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	7

Population to the square mile, 14.

Port au Prince, seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794,

but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

Port Elizabeth, post town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, lying on the E side of Maurice river, 25 miles N of Cape May Court-house.

Porter, township on the Ohio river, in Scioto county, Ohio. Population 1820, 879

Porter, township of Oxford county, Maine, 34 miles SW from Paris. Population 1820, 487.

Porter township of Niagara county, New York, on Lake Ontario. Population 1820, 850.

Port Gibson, seat of Justice for Claiborne county, Mississippi, on the waters of the Bayou Pierre 45 miles NE of Natchez, and 12 miles E of the Mississippi river, contains a branch of the State Bank—handsome court-house, and 100 dwelling houses some of which are in fine taste and about 800 inhabitants—the circumjacent lands are of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation as cotton plantations

Port Jackson, so named by Capt Cook: a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S, and found himself perfectly land locked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix a colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E, lat 33 50 S.

Portici, village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, situated on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius.

Portland, peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat 50 29 N.

Portland, port of entry post town, and seat of justice Cumberland county, Maine. It is situated in the lat. of 43 40 N, and lon. of 69 52 W, on a point of land in Casco bay, about 50 miles SW of Wiscasset, and 64 NE of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. The harbour is safe and commodious, and being near the ocean is seldom encumbered with ice. The trade of the city is very considerable in the fisheries, in lumber, and ship building. It contains two banks, an ensurance office, and eight or ten places of public worship. A light-house on Portland Head, facilitates the entrance into the

harbour. Portland is very considerably the largest town in Maine. Population 1810, 7169; and in 1820, 8531.

Portland, township and post village, Chataugue county, New York, on Lake Erie. Population 1820, 1162.

Portland, village of Jefferson county, Kentucky, below Louisville.

Port l'Orient. See *Orient*.

Port Louis, strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Louis, French fortress, on the SW coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

Port Louis, town and harbour of the Isle of France. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

Port Mahon, excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N. See *Philip's Fort St*.

Port Paix, town on the N coast of St Domingo, in the West Indies with a good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58.

Port Penn, village of New Castle county, state of Delaware; situated at the mouth of a small creek, opposite to Reedy-Island, eight miles S of New Castle.

Port Patrick, seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

Port Roseway. See *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, seaport of Jamaica six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat 18 0 N.

Port Royal, town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat 14 3 N.

Port Royal island on the coast of South Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms a commodious harbour. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore, called Beaufort, is 100 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, See *Annapolis*.

Port Royal, post town of Virginia, situated on the SW side of Rappahannock river in Caroline county, 22 miles SE of Fredericksburg on the same water, and 84 S of Washington. It has about 1500 inhabitants; and is the seat of an academy with about 60 students.

Port Royal, post village Montgomery county, Tennessee.

Port Royal, village of Dearborn county, Indiana

Porto Bello, seaport of South America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 500 W of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cavallo, seaport of Colombia, on the coast of Carracas Lon. W C 9 10 E, lat. 10 25 N.

Porto del Principe, seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Farino, seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 F.

Porto Ferrajo, town of Italy in the isle of Elba, with a good ci adel. It is seated on a long, high, steep, point of land, W of the Bay of the same, which has two forts. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N. This place has gained jus. celebrity from being the residence of Napoleon, from May 4th, 1814, until February 26th, 1815.

Porto Galletto, seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, on a small river, eight miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Porto Gruaro, town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Lema. 15 miles W of Marano.

Porto Hercole, seaport of Italy, in the state of Presidii, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Porto Longone, town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, on the E end of the island, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Porto Nova, seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Pedro, seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Praya, town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Porto Rico. See *Juan-de-Puerto Rico*.

Porto Santa Maria, seaport of Spain, seated in the bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in salt. It is seven miles N of Cadiz.

Porto Santo, island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, capital of a government of the same name, in Brasil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Porto Vecchio, seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Mon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Porto Venereo, seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, town of Skye one of the Western islands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, small horses, and kelp

Portsea, island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, seaport and borough in Hampshire, on the isle of Portsea. It is the most considerable haven for men of war in England. The capacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between the island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain. It is 20 miles SSE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Portsmouth, post town, seat of justice, and port of entry in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. It is seated on the S bank of the Piscataqua river and harbour, in lat. 43 9 N, and lon. 70 76 W, at the distance of 22 miles N of Newbury-port, and 56 NE of Boston. In 1810 the inhabitants were enumerated at 6,934. The harbour is one of the best in the United States, and the trade extensive. From the excessive tides, the harbour is very seldom frozen. It is completely land-locked, and admits vessels of the largest class. The main entrance about a mile wide, between the Kittery shore and Great Island, and well defended by Forts Constitution, and Mc Clary. Depth from eight to ten fathoms. This town contains the ordinary county buildings, four state banks, a branch of the bank of the United States, eight places of public worship, alms-house, female asylum, athenæum, an academy, two market houses, and three or four insurance offices. Population in 1820, 7327. It is situated between Newport and Bristol.

Portsmouth, township and post village, of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 1795 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1645.

Portsmouth, post town in Norfolk county, Virginia; situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Norfolk, 41 miles SE of Williamsburg and 28 NE of Suffolk on Nansemond river. It supports a considerable trade, and contains above 2000 inhabitants

Portsmouth, post town and seat of justice for Sciota county, Ohio; on the eastern bank of Sciota river, just above its junction with the Ohio. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, a printing office, one book store, and six mercantile stores, and two commission war-houses, which do pretty extensive business. Number of inhabitants 527 Distance, 45 miles south from Chillicothe, and 90 in the same direction from Columbus. N lat. 38 48, W lon. 5° 54.

Port Tobacco, post town, the capital of Charles county, Maryland; lying on the N side of Potomac river, 34 miles S of the city of Washington, and 45 SW of Annapolis. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

Portugal, the most western country on the continent of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Tajo, the Due ro, or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda, or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Minh e Due-ro, Tras los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. It is bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and E and N by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea, and being less elevated. The mountain chains of the peninsula generally extend E and W, and most of those of Spain reach into Portugal. The vegetable productions are very much varied, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, olives, apples, peaches, oranges, lemons, wines, &c Silk is made in abundance, and of excellent quality. Wine is the chief article of export, but salt and wool are also produced and exported in ordinary years, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

The recent revolutions in Europe and the Brazils, have very materially affected the foreign and domestic relations of Portugal. Formerly the king was absolute, now the ancient free constitution of the kingdom has been restored with meliorations to suit the improved condition of the age. This new form of government is now in operation, whilst Brazil is in a disturbed state. The internal concerns of neither, can be considered as fixed on a permanent basis.

Posen, fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a university. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 miles W by S of Gnesna. Lon 17 0 W, lat. 52 24 N

Posen, government of Prussian Poland, of which Posen is the capital.

Posey, SW county of Indiana, occupying the peninsula between the Ohio and Wabash rivers; and bounded by Gibson N; and Vanderburgh E Length 30; mean width 14; and area about 430 square miles. Chief town Mount Vernon.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,095
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,049
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,044
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	-	8
do. females	-	-	-	3

Total population in 1820 - 4,061

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,766
do. in Manufactures	-	27
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile, 9.

Porsneck, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, eight miles NE of Saalfeld.

Potomac. See in the Addenda, *Potomac*.

Potosi, town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction to the south of Charcos. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 miles WNW of Africa. Lon. W C 9 30 E, lat 19 50 S.

Potosi, or *Mine-au Burton*, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Missouri 70 miles WSW from St. Louis, and 55 W from St. Genevieve.

Potosi, *San Louis*, intendency of Mexico. This intendency is but vaguely defined. It is generally considered to embrace the northeastern part of Mexico, towards the United States, along the gulf

of Mexico; and including New Santander, New Leon, and a part of Texas. See *Mexican empire*.

Potsdam, city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe; on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat 51 52 N.

Potsdam, province of German Prussia, comprehending the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Priegnitz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It lies between Pomerania, West Prussia, and Saxony.

Potsdam, post village and township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Rackett river, about 90 miles W from Plattsburg. Population 1820, 1911.

Potter, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Alleghany county, New York N; Steuben in New York NE; Tioga county, in Pennsylvania E; Lycoming SE; and S; and M-Kean W. Length 37; breadth 30; and area 1100 square miles. This county extends over an extensive table land from which the rivers flow like radii from a common centre; Alleghany flows NW into New York, the extreme SW sources of Tioga river, flows NE also into New York; whilst in the intermediate space Genesee rises, and flowing N pursues its course towards lake Ontario. Pine creek, Kettle creek, the Sinamahoning, and Driftwood, branches of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, all rise in the southern section of this county, and flow south. All these streams rise near Coudersport, and very near the centre of the county. The sub-joined table will exhibit the uncultivated state of this extensive county.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	7
Total whites	-	-	28
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810, - 29

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	96
do. do. females	-	-	89
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	185
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1
do. do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 4,836

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	47
do. in Manufactures	-	3
do. in Commerce	-	0
Population to the square mile,	<i>seventeen one hundredth.</i>	

Potter, SE township of Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1810.

Pottstown, post town, Hunterdon, county, New Jersey, 20 miles E from Easton in Pennsylvania.

Pottsgrove, upper township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Population 1820, 1882.

Pottstown, post village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in Pottsgrove township, on the Schuylkill, 16 miles below Reading.

Potton, town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Poughkeepsie, post town, the capital of Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 47 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 85 N of the city of New York, containing 4670 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 5726. The village of Poughkeepsie is on an elevated plain, and has a neat and even romantic appearance. It is a place of considerable manufactures, has in addition to the ordinary county buildings, an academy and five or six places of public worship.

Powell's River, the NW branch of Tennessee, rises in Scott and Lee counties, Virginia, flows SW, and enters Claiborne county in Tennessee, and joins Clinch river, at Grantsborough in the southern part of Campbell county.

Powell's mountain, an Appalachian ridge extending between Clinch and Powell's rivers, in Scott and Lee county, Virginia, and in Claiborne county, Tennessee.

Powell's valley, partly in Virginia, and partly in Tennessee, spreads between Powell's and Cumberland mountains.

Powelson, post town, Hancock county, Georgia, on the right side of the Ogeechee near its source, 35 miles NNE from Milledgeville. It is the seat of an academy.

Pohatan or, Pohatan, county of Virginia on James river; bounded by Chesterfield SE; Appomattox river or Amelia S; Cumberland W; and James river, or Goochland N. Length 20; mean width 16; and area 320 square miles. Its chief town Scottsville, is about 25 miles nearly W from Richmond.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,232
do. do. females	-	-	1,252

Total whites	-	-	-	2,484
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	498
Slaves	-	-	-	5,091
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,073

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,306
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,186
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	2,492
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	151
do. do. females	-	-	-	173
Slaves males	-	-	-	2,921
do. females	-	-	-	2,555

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	8,292
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Of These ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,442
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	745
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 25.

Prairie, township of Wayne county, Ohio, 6 miles S from Wooster. Population 1820, 706.

Prairie, township in the western limits of Franklin county, Ohio, containing 322 inhabitants, in 1820.

Prairie due Chien, settlement on the left bank of the Mississippi above the mouth of Onisconsin river. It is an ancient settlement made by French traders. Present population about 350. The United States Fort Crawford stands in this settlement.

Prairie du Rocher, township of Illinois, 12 miles N from Kaskaskias.

Prallsville, post village, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Prattsbury, township of Steuben county, New York. Population 1820, 1377.

Prattsville, post village, Allegany county, Maryland.

Preble, county of Ohio; bounded by Indiana W; Darke N; Montgomery E; and Butler S. Length 24; breadth 18; and area 432 square miles. Surface, generally level, and soil productive in grain fruits, and pasture. Chief town, Eaton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,714
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,565
Total whites	-	-	-	3,279
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	25
Slaves,	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,304
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,277
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,928
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	10,502
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	20
do. do. females	-	-	-	12

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,237
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,313
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	289
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	14

Population to the square mile, 23½.

Preble, post village, and township of Cortland county, New York. Population 1820, 1257.

Praya. See *Porta Praya*.

Precop, or *Perecop*, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, four miles in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden gate of the Tartars. Lon. 35 34 E., lat. 46 8 N.

Precopia, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa.

Pregel, river of East Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsburg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislaw, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 60 miles W by S of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenzlau, town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker Mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucher, 60 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 19 N.

Preran, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beczwa, 13 miles SE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Presburg, fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In December 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is

31 miles E by S of Vienna, and 95 WNW of Buda. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Presburg, or *Posonyi-Varmegye*, palatinate of Hungary, of which Presburg is the capital.

Prescot, town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is eight miles E of Liverpool.

Prescott, village of Upper Canada, on St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Ogdensburg.

Preston, township of New London county, Connecticut, on the E side of the river Thames, 15 miles above New London. Population in 1820, 1899.

Preston, county of Virginia; bounded by Payette county Pennsylvania N; Alleghany county Maryland E; Randolph county in Virginia S; and Monongalia W. Length 26; mean width 23; and area 640 square miles. Surface either hilly or mountainous. Cheat river or the SE branch of Monongahela flows through it from S to N.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,694
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,648
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,342
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	50
do. females	-	-	-	30

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,428
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	925
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	33
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 5.

Prevesa, town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, on the gulf of Arta, 70 miles N W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Prince Edward, county of Upper Canada, occupying a peninsula between lake Ontario and the bay of Quinti.

Prince Edward, county of Virginia; bounded by Lunenburg SE; Charlotte S and SW; Buckingham NW; Cumberland or Appomattox river N; Amelia NE; and Nottaway E. Length 25; mean width 10; and area 250 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Appamattox. Chief town, Farmville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,678
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,586

Total whites	-	-	-	5,264
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	149
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Slaves	-	-	-	6,996
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Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	12,409
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,295
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2,332
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	4,627
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	162
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do. do. females	-	-	-	172
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,010
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do. females	-	-	-	3,606
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	12,577
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,707
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,198
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	37
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Population to the square mile, 50.

The following additional information respecting this county was forwarded to the publishers, and inserted, though rather lengthily from the importance of its contents.

The county derives great advantage from the navigation of the Appomattox—a large part is fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated—industry and economy characterize the inhabitants—the most numerous religious denominations are the Methodist and Baptist; there are three Presbyterian churches. An English school is kept in every neighbourhood; six or eight valuable classic schools are maintained; and great attention is given by the more wealthy citizens to female education. Various benevolent Associations are formed for the distribution of bibles and tracts, for the support of Sabbath schools, and for educating indigent and promising youth.

Hampden Sidney College in this county, has an elevated, dry and remarkable healthy situation, 80 miles south-west from Richmond, and central to the southern section of Virginia. The college was founded in 1775. The following men have successively filled the presidential chair, viz:

The Rev. Saml. Stanhope Smith, D.D. L.L.D.

The Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D.

The Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D.

The Rev. Moses Hoge, D.D.

The charter is as liberal and ample as that of any college in the United States.

The corporation consists of 27 men, most of whom are graduates of other colleges—the laws of the corporation, which relate to the instruction, and to the internal government of the college, are committed to the faculty, consisting of the president, professors, and tutors.

The following professorships have been established, the president is the professor of Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Law. The professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, of Mathematics, and of the Learned Languages.

The apparatus is adequate to a very liberal course of experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. A collection of valuable specimens is the commencement of a mineralogical cabinet. The College library, with those belonging to the Philanthropic, the Union, and Philosophical societies, exceed 2,000 select volumes. The permanent funds of the college, consist in land, and bank stock. By a provision of the Legislature, it will receive a more ample endowment.

The number of undergraduates at the close of 1821, exceeded 100, and is rapidly increasing. In addition to the present buildings, a brick edifice is now erecting, 180 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and four stories in height, containing 48 rooms for the accommodation of students, besides 40 feet of the center, which contains the chapel 40 feet by 50, and the other public rooms.

There is also a valuable Academy, under the direction of the faculty, in which those studies only are taught that are required for an admission into the lowest college class.

The college year has two sessions; the winter session six months, commences with November and ends with April. The summer session, commences with June and ends with the college commencement, on the last Thursday in September.

The expense

For board	\$10 a month	\$100 for the year
For tuition	4 do.	40 do.
For room	} 1 do.	10 do.
rent and servants		

Amount \$15 a month \$150 a year

There is no town or village in the vicinity of the college, and the students are distinguished for virtue and order.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Academy Attached to the College.

Murray's English Grammar; Adam's Latin Grammar.

Sacred History; Mair's Introduction; Cæsar's Commentaries.

Elements of Geography and Ancient

History; Valpey's Greek Grammar, and the Greek Testament; Virgil and Latin Prosody.

Classical Dictionary; Tooke's Pantheon, and Adam's Roman Antiquities, to be consulted and studied so that the Student may explain all classic allusions.

Dalzel's collectanea Græca Minora; Salust and Webber's Arithmetic as far as Proportion.

COLLEGE.

Each class has two studies, and a daily recitation in each study, except the Senior.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Winter Session.

Cicero's Orations; Græca Majora—the historians, Xenophon, Plato, Herodotus, and Thucydides.

Webber's Arithmetic, and Day's Algebra.

Summer Session.

Playfair's Euclid 4 books; and Græca Majora—the orators, Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes.

English Grammar, Murray's 8vo. vol. and Blair's Rhetoric.

Composition every four weeks through the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Winter Session.

Hedge's Logic; Morse's Geography, 8vo. vol.; Tytler's Elements of History, and Chronology

Livy with Roman Antiquities continued; and Græca Majora—the critics, Aristotle, Dionysius, and Longinus.

Summer Session.

Euclid, including the supplements; Day's plain Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Mensuration of Superfices and Solids.

Græca Majora—the poets, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. with Greek versification.

Composition every three weeks through the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Winter Session.

Gorham's Chemistry, 8vo. 2 vols. with Experiments, &c. and its application to Agriculture; Mineralogy.

Day's Surveying and Navigation; and Conic Sections.

Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, and Fluxions.

Summer Session.

Enfield's Natural Philosophy with Experiments, &c.

Horace—Editio Expurgata with Latin Prosody.

Compositions every two weeks through the year.

SENIOR CLASS.—Winter Session.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.

Summer Session.

Enfield's Astronomy; and Laws of Nature and of Nations, by Vattel.

Dissertations every two weeks, and forensicks every four weeks, through the year.

The Seniors are required to review the most important studies of the Course.

The members of each class declaim in public once in four weeks—the Senior members pronounce original orations.

Prince Frederick, village of Calvert county, Maryland, 40 miles nearly S from Annapolis.

Prince Georges, county of Maryland; bounded by Montgomery county in Maryland NW; District of Columbia and Potomac river W; Charles county S; and Patuxent river E and NE. Length 30; mean width 17; and area 510 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Upper Marlboro'.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,221
do. do. females	-	-	3,250

Total whites	-	-	6,471
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	4,929
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Slaves	-	-	9,189
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Total population in 1810	-	20,589
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,035
do. do. females	-	-	3,900

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	7,935
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Free persons of colour, males	-	548
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do. do. females	-	548
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Slaves, males	-	-	5,786
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do. females	-	-	5,399
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Total population in 1820	-	20,216
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	84
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	6,483
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do. in Manufactures	-	616
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do. in Commerce	-	71
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Population to the square mile, 40.

Prince Georges, county of Virginia; bounded by James river and Appamattox river N; Dinwiddie county W; Sussex and Surry SE; and James river E. Length 26; mean width 12; and area 312 square miles. The southern side of this county is drained by the various sources of the Nottaway and Blackwater rivers. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,560
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Free white females	-	-	1,541
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Total whites	-	-	3,101
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	463
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Slaves	-	-	4,486
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Total population in 1810	-	8,050
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,511
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do. do. females	-	-	1,608
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	3,119
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Free persons of colour, males	-	278
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do. do. females	-	310
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Slaves, males	-	-	2,261
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do. females	-	-	2,062
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Total population in 1820	-	8,030
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,342
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do. in Manufactures	-	244
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do. in Commerce	-	8
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Population to the square mile, 29.

Prince of Wales' Island, or *Pulo Pinang*. Lon. 100 19 E, lat. 5 25 N. It lies off the Malay peninsula. An English fort and factory has existed here since 1786, and has become a very important mart commanding the trade of the straits of Malacca.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales, Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

Prince William, township of York county, New Brunswick.

Prince William, county of Virginia; bounded by Potomac river E; Stafford county SE; Fauquier SW and W; Loudoun N; and the Occoquan river or Fairfax NE. Length 30; mean width 10; and area 300 square miles. Chief towns, Haymarket and Dumfries. Surface near the Potomac very hilly, and soil sandy.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,787
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do. do. females	-	-	2,946
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Total whites	-	-	5,733
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	358
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Slaves	-	-	5,220
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Total population in 1810	-	11,311
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Population in 1820.				Total whites	4,812
Free white males	-	-	2,356	Free persons of colour, males	120
do. do. females	-	-	2,405	do. do. females	130
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0	Slaves, males	1,916
				do. females	1,789
Total whites	-	-	4,761	Total population in 1820	8,767
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	114		
do. do. females	-	-	164	Of these ;	
Slaves, males	-	-	2,168	Foreigners not naturalized	10
do. females	-	-	2,212	Engaged in Agriculture	3,020
				do. in Manufactures	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,419	do. in Commerce	23
				Population to the square mile, 29.	
Of these ;				<i>Princeton</i> , post town and township,	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6	Worcester county, Massachusetts, 16	
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,565	miles N from Worcester. Wachusett	
do. in Manufactures	-	-	44	mountain rising to near 3000 feet above	
do. in Commerce	-	-	37	the ocean level, stands in the N part of	
Population to the square mile, 31.				this township. Population 1810, 1062 ;	
<i>Prince William Henry's Island</i> , isl-				and in 1820, 1261.	
and in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW				<i>Princeton</i> , post town partly in Somer-	
of Tench's Island. It is pretty high,				set, and partly in Middlesex county,	
and 70 miles in circuit. A high moun-				New Jersey, 18 miles SW of New Bruns-	
tain rising in the centre of it, was called				wick, 10 NE of Trenton, and 40 of Phi-	
Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32				ladelphia, in lat. 40 22 N, and lon. 74 34	
S.				W. The college erected here, called	
<i>Prince William Henry's Island</i> , isl-				Nassau-hall College, founded in 1738, is	
and of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered				a handsome stone building, 180 feet wide	
by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6				by 54 deep, placed on a small eminence	
W, lat. 17 0 S.				that commands a pleasing view of the	
<i>Prince William's Sound</i> , gulf on the				adjacent country. The presidents have	
NW coast of America, so named by cap-				been distinguished for learning and pi-	
tain Cook, in 1778.				ety, and the institution has produced men	
<i>Princess Ann</i> , post town and seat of				of extensive usefulness in church and	
justice, Somerset county, Maryland, at				state.	
the head of the Manokin river, Eastern				The college library contains about 8000	
shore, about 90 miles SE from Wash-				volumes, with a fine philosophical appa-	
ington city. It is a place of considera-				ratus, and a real treasure of sciences ;	
ble trade, and contains the county build-				an orrery constructed by the celebrated	
ings, three places of public worship, and				David Rittenhouse ; and a valuable ca-	
a bank.				binet of mineralogy and natural history in	
<i>Princess Ann</i> , SE county of Virginia,				general.	
bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E ; Cur-				The faculty consists of a president,	
rituck county in North Carolina S ; Nor-				vice president, who is professor of lan-	
folk county W ; and Chespeak or rather				guages, and belles lettres, a professor of	
Lynhaven bay N. Length 30 ; mean				mathematics and mechanical philosophy,	
width 10 ; and area 300 square miles.				and a professor of chemistry, experimen-	
Chief town Kempsville.				tal philosophy, and natural history ; with	
Population in 1810.				three tutors. Students about 120.	
Free white males	-	-	2,681	According to Mr. Morse, the number	
do. do. females	-	-	2,624	of persons educated in this college from	
				its foundation were 1425, of whom 1023	
Total whites	-	-	5,305	were living in 1815. Annual amount of	
All other persons except Indians	-	-		collegiate and other expenses for a stu-	
not taxed	-	-	267	dent at this college \$225.	
Slaves	-	-	3,926	A theological seminary was formed	
				here in 1812, by the General Assembly	
Total population in 1810	-	-	9,498	of the Presbyterian Church. The edi-	
				fice for this institution is a spacious stone	
Population in 1820.				building, standing to the east of the road	
Free white males	-	-	2,323	from Princeton to Trenton, a little S of	
do. do. females	-	-	2,489	the village. The foundation has two	
All other persons except Indians	-	-		professors, one for Didactic and Pole-	
not taxed	-	-	0	mic Theology, and the other of eccle-	

siastical history. Students about 70. Present population of Princeton about 500.

Princeton, post town, Caldwell county, Kentucky, 60 miles NW by W from Russellville.

Princeton, post town, Butler county, Ohio, six miles E from Hamilton, and 19 miles N from Cincinnati.

Princeton, post town and seat of justice, Gibson county, Indiana, containing about 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants, 30 miles S from Vincennes, and about an equal distance from Evansville on Ohio.

Principato, province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore, and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore, is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad.

Prisdenia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the Drinn, 32 miles NE of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Pristina, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the Rusca, 58 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

Privas, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. On a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 44 45 N.

Prociia, island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, anciently *Spacteria*, island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Pron, town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Prospect, post town in Hancock county, Maine, situated on the W side of Penobscot river, eight miles NE of Belfast,

and seven S of Frankfort, all lying on the same river. Population 1810, 1300, and in 1820, 1771.

Prospect, post town, Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Prospect hill, post office, Fairfax county, Virginia, 14 miles N by W from Washington.

Provence, late province of France, 138 miles long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone, which separates it from Langue-doc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the sea coast, hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the sea-coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

Providence, island in the Atlantic, 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, capital of the state of Rhode Island, a post town and port of entry; situate in Providence county, and on Providence river, near the head of Naragansett bay, and in lat. 41 49 N, and lon. 71 23 W. It lies 30 miles N by W of Newport, and 45 SW of Boston. The inhabitants of this metropolis were 7614 at the last enumeration. The harbour is safe and commodious, though inferior to that of Newport. This is one of the most flourishing towns compared to its extent, in the United States, and the most manufacturing in proportion to population. The manufactures of cotton cloths, employ in Providence and vicinity above 100 factories; the mass of the business and capital of which, centre in that city. There are within the town, five cotton, and two woollen factories, five distilleries, three dye-houses, three rope walks, two spermaceti works, 10 or 12 jewellers' shops, and numerous other shops, blacksmiths, saddlers, &c.

The manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Providence have advanced together. The amount of shipping ap-

proaches 20,000 tons; a considerable part of which is engaged in the cotton trade.

It contains, a branch of the bank of the United States; six state banks; six insurance offices; four printing offices; a college, public library; three academies; and eight places of public worship.

Brown University, in Providence was originally established in Warren in 1764, and in 1770 removed to Providence. It possesses, a president, and eight professors, in mathematics, natural philosophy; of law; of moral philosophy, and metaphysics; of oratory, belles lettres; of anatomy, and surgery; of materia medica and botany; of the theory and practice of physic; and of chemistry. The library exceeds 5,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is extensive. The whole institution is highly respectable and flourishing. Number of students usually about 120.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,427
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,773

Total whites	-	-	-	9,200
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	865
Slaves	-	-	-	6
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,071

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,136
do. do. females	-	-	5,620
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	32

Total whites	-	-	-	10,788
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	387
do do. females	-	-	-	588
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	3
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,767

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	39
Engaged in Agriculture	-	64
do. in Manufactures	-	1,373
do. in Commerce	-	422

Population to the square mile, uncertain

Providence, North, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, immediately N from the city of Providence. Population 1820, 2420.

Providence, Northern county of Rhode Island; bounded by Connecticut W; Massachusetts N, and E; and Kent county in Rhode Island S Length 20; width 18; and area 360 square miles. Surface generally hilly; and soil of mixed

and middling quality. It is drained by the various branches of Providence river. Chief town Providence.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	14,581
do. do. females	-	-	-	15,612
Total whites	-	-	-	29,593
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,263
Slaves	-	-	-	13
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	30,866

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	16,682
do. do. females	-	-	17,635
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	38
Total whites	-	-	34,355
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	585
do. do. females	-	-	782
Slaves, males	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	3
Total population in 1820	-	-	35,726

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	178
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,346
do. in Manufactures	-	2,780
do. in Commerce	-	504

Population to the square mile, 99.

Providence, township of Saratoga county, New York, containing 1694 inhabitants in 1810, and 1820, 1515. Situated on the W side of the river Hudson 25 miles N of Albany.

Providence, township of Essex county, New Jersey, on the Passaic, 11 miles W from Newark. Population 1820, 768.

Providence, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Lackawannock river, 10 miles NE from Wilkesbarre. Population 861.

Providence, township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of the great road from Chambersburg to Bedford, and SE from Juniata river. Population 1820, 1,822.

Providence, Nether, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, between Crum and Ridley creeks, 12 miles WSW from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 566.

Providence, Upper, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; above the preceeding. Population 1820 736.

Providence, Lower township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; on the Schuylkill below the mouth of Perkio-men creek. Population 1820, 1146.

Providence, Upper, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on Schuyl-

kill above the mouth of Perkiomen creek. Population 1820, 1670

Providence, lake of Louisiana, in Concordia; once a bend of the Mississippi, from this lake issues the source of the Tenaw river; it is situated W of the Mississippi, 40 miles above the Yazoo.

Providence, post village, Mecklenburg county North Carolina

Provinceton, post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; on a sterile spot at the point of Cape Cod, and engaged principally in catching, curing, and vending fish, which has rendered the inhabitants hardy and expert mariners. It lies in lat. 42 N, and lon. 70 9 W, about 140 miles SE of Boston by land, and about 50 feet water

Provins, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Pruck, town of Austria, seated on the Leita, 22 miles SW of Presburg, and 22 SE of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N

Prucc, town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24

Prussia, kingdom of Europe, partly in the former Poland, and partly in Germany; bounded E by Russian Poland; S by Austrian Poland, Bohemia, Saxony and other German states; on the W, intermingled with other German states; NW also by part of Germany, and N bounded by the Baltic. The whole Prussian monarchy extends over 105,000 square miles, with a population of about 10,500,000.

Though subject to very rigorous winters, the Prussian provinces produce an immense variety of articles; the Baltic ports have been for many ages remarkable for the abundance of grain. Silesia, and many other places for linens and woollens. In reality few objects of want or luxury suitable to the climate, but what are produced in one or more parts of this kingdom.

The prevailing religious denominations are, Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, Anabaptists, Moravians, Unitarians, &c. Every religious denomination is tolerated. The government is absolute.

Pruth, river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, government of Russia, formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the river Velika, 80 miles

S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Puckholi, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Puddur, river of Hindoostan Proper; which rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, town of Russia, in the government of Olenetz. It lies on the E coast of the lake Olenetz, 108 miles E of Olenetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N

Puebla, town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Puebla de los Angeles, intendancy of Mexico; bounded by the Pacific Ocean S; intendancy of Mexico W; Vera Cruz NE; and Oaxaca SE. It extends from latitude 16 57 to 20 40 N. Length 350 miles. Area 21,000 square miles. Population 813,000, in 1803. The greatest part of Puebla is traversed by the high Cordelleras of Aua-huac. Above the 18th degree of latitude to the N, the whole country is a plain eminently fertile in wheat, maize, agave and fruit trees. This fine plain is from 5900 to 6560 feet above the level of the ocean. It possesses also the highest mountain yet scientifically measured in North America the Popocatepetl. See *Popocatepetl*. The population is concentrated in the northern part near Puebla, Cholula, and Tlascalla. The table land of Puebla presents the most extensive remains of antiquities yet found on the western continent. See *Pyramids of America*. The intendancy produces salt and marble, and almost every variety of vegetable; but does not abound in metallic wealth. The industry of the inhabitants is directed to domestic manufactures and agriculture. The most remarkable cities and towns are Pueblos-de-los-Angeles, Tlascalla Cholula, Alixco, Tehuacan-de-las-Granadas, Tepeaca, or Tepeyaco, Huajocinco, or Huetzotzinco.

Puebla de los Angeles, capital of the intendancy of the same name. This city was founded by the Spaniards in 1531. It is the fourth city of Spanish America, being only exceeded in size by Mexico, Guanajuato, and Havana. Population in 1803, 67,800; 160 miles WNW from Vera Cruz.

Puent-del-arcobispo, town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the river Taja, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles SW of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Puente-de-la-Reyne, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. See *Porto Bello*, *Porto Rico*, &c.

Pughtown, post town, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, 35 miles NW from Philadelphia.

Puglia, modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaon, island in the Indian Ocean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Pulaski, county of Georgia, bounded by Teifair SE; Houston SW; Monroe NW; Twiggs N; and Laurens NE. Length 35; mean width 14; and area 490 square miles. Little Oakmulgee river rises in the NE angle, and traverses the entire length of this county; and the main Oakmulgee also passes through its SW side. Chief town Hartford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	815
do. do. females	-	-	-	738
Total whites	-	-	-	1,553
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	12
Slaves	-	-	-	528
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,093

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,697
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,540
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,237
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	12
do. do. females,	-	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,053
do. females	-	-	-	968
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,283

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,773
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	44
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pulaski, county of Kentucky, bounded by Cumberland river or Wayne S; Adair W; Casey, and Lincoln NW; Rockcastle NE; and Rockcastle river, or White E. Length 35; mean width 23; and area about 800 square miles. Chief town Somerset.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,416
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,013
Total whites	-	-	-	6,429
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Slaves - - - - 468

Total population in 1810 - - - 6,897

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,603
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,348
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites - - - - 6,951

Free persons of colour, males - 6

do. do. females - 3

Slaves, males - - - - 301

do. females - - - - 336

Total population in 1820 - 7,597

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 2

Engaged in Agriculture - 1,951

do. in Manufactures - 51

do. in Commerce - 18

Population to the square mile 9.

Pulaski, county of Arkansas territory, on the Cadron, about 300 miles above Arkropolis.

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - - 1,014

do. do. females - - - - 724

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 2

Total whites - - - - 1,740

Free persons of colour, males - 10

do. do. females - - - - 2

Slaves, males - - - - 82

do. females - - - - 89

Total population in 1820 - - 1,923

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 6

Engaged in Agriculture - 597

do. in Manufactures - 51

do. in Commerce - 20

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Pulaski, post town, and seat of justice, Giles county, Tennessee, on Richland branch of Elk river, 45 miles NW from Huntsville, and 80 miles S from Nashville.

Pulhely, maritime town of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers; six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pulo Canton, island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Pulo Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Pulo-Dinding, island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo-Timon, island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula, of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 0 N.

Pulo-Uby, island in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Pulo-Way, island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Pultausk, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Nareu, 20 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Pultney, post town, and township, Steuben county, New York, 12 miles N from Bath. Population 1820, 1162.

Pultney, village and township, Belmont county, Ohio, nine miles below Wheeling. Population 1820, 1057.

Pultowa, fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great, and Charles XII. of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into Turkey. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles long, and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 miles N of Païta. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

Puna, town of South America, on lake Chucuito. Lon. W C 6 34 E, lat. 16 20 S.

Punch Hall, post village, Caroline county, Maryland.

Punjab. See *Paujab*.

Punta-del-Guda, capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and healthy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries.

Perchena, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagea. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

Purfleet, village in Essex, situated on the Thames, noted for its extensive lime works, and a large magazine of gun powder.

Purmerens, town of New Holland, so called from a brook of the same name on which it is seated. It is 10 miles N of Amsterdam, and 13 SE of Alcmær.

Purysburgh, town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiss. It is

seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 49 W, lat. 22 22 N.

Puschiaro, town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, three miles N from a lake of the same name. It is 17 miles WSW of Borno, and 20 E of Chiavenna, Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Putala, mountain of Great Thibet, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Put-in-Bay, bay of the southern Bass island, in lake Erie. It has two entrances, between two of the islands, is well sheltered, and of sufficient depth for a frigate of the first class. It was about five miles west of this bay that on the 10th of September 1813, commodore Perry captured a British squadron under commodore Barciay. The group of Bass islands belong to Huron county, Ohio. Distant about 20 miles N from Sandusky bay.

Putnam, township of Lincoln county, Maine, 30 miles N from Wiscasset. Population 1820, 652.

Putnam, county of New York; bounded by Hudson river W; Dutchess county N; Connecticut E; and West Chester county S. Length 22; mean width 12; and area 264 square miles. Surface generally hilly but soil productive in grain fruits and pasturage. In the census of 1810, Putnam was included in Dutchess county. Chief town, Camel.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,555
do. do. females	-	-	5,498
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	11,053
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	83
do. do. females	-	-	83
Slaves, males	-	-	26
do. females	-	-	23

Total population in 1820 - 11,268

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	39
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,996
do. in Manufactures	-	655
do. in Commerce	-	35

Population to the square mile, 42 2-3.

Putnam, township of Washington county, New York, on lake Champlain, 30 miles N from Sandyhill. Population 1820, 892.

Putnam, county of Ohio; bounded by Henry N; Hancock E; Allen S; and W by Vanwert and Paulding. It is 24 miles square, and contains 576 square miles. It is watered by the Auglaize, Hog, and Blanchard's rivers. Surface generally level, in part wet and even marshy; with very fa-

vourable exceptions of rolling, well watered, and very productive soil.

Putnam, county of Georgia, bounded by Oconee river or Hancock SE; Baldwin and Jones S; Jasper W; Morgan N; and Oconee river, or Greene NE. Length 20; mean width 18; and area 360 square miles. Chief town Eatonton.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,552
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,219
Total whites	-	-	-	6,771
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	38
Slaves,	-	-	-	3,220
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,029

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	%	-	-	4,236
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,972
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	8,208
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,592
do. females	-	-	-	3,649
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	15,475

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,043
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
Population to the square mile, 43.				

Putnam, post town of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the west bank of Muskingum river opposite Zanesville. A substantial wooden bridge on stone piers unite the two towns.

Putney, village in Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles WSW of London.

Putney, post town and township Windham county, Vermont on Connecticut 33 miles S from Windsor. Population 1820, 1650.

Putumayo, or *Ica*, river of South America, rising in Quito, flows E about 300 miles, takes the name of Ica, turns to SE, and continues into the Amazon. Lon. W C 8° E, lat. 3° S.

Puy, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

Puycerda, town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, between the Carol and Segra, at the foot of the Py-

renees, 53 miles W of Perpignan and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Puy-de-Dome, department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Anjou, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles SW of Saumur, and 260 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

Puy-laurans, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, eight miles SW of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Puzzoli, celebrated but now considerable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples, 10 miles W of Naples.

Pulhely, seaport in Carnarvonshire, at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Varicus have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded.

Pyramids, Teocalli, and other ruins of North America. The stupendous magnitude of those monuments of antiquity on some parts of this continent is very little known. They are spread over an immense space of country in the empire of Mexico. They consist of:

Cholula, situated in the intendency of Puebla, N lat 19 02 W, lon. W C 21 13. This pyramid consists of four stages, perpendicular elevation 177 feet, and the horizontal breadth of the base 1,423 feet. Its sides are exactly parallel to the me-

ridians and parallels of latitude and constructed of alternate strata of brick and clay. It is matter of real astonishment to find the similarity of form and constituent material between this Mexican monument, and that of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, and the pyramids of Muisehich.—Dashour, near Sahara in Egypt.

The immense platform of this truncated pyramid has an area of 45,208 square feet whose sides exceed 212.5 feet. From this platform is seen in clear weather, the volcanoes of Puebla, Peak of Orizaba, and the mountains of Matlacueye.

The pyramid of Cholula and that of Tounatuh Itzaqual, are very nearly of equal height, and about 10 feet higher than the Mycerinus, or third in elevation of the group of Ghize. Its length of base exceeds that of all similar monuments found by travellers on either continent; and is almost double that of Cheops. It has been supposed that this vast edifice was formed by an incrustation of clay and brick around a natural hill; but a road cut through part of the first, or lower stage favours the supposition, that it is entirely artificial. Though dilapidated by time, and, no doubt much depressed, yet its height, and the length of its base are still 8 to 1; whilst that of Ghize is 8 to 5 nearly. It has long been observed, that a regular gradation of symmetrical pyramids surround the larger of those of Egypt. Mr. Grobert has published a drawing of the regular disposition of the small pyramid, which environ the Cheops and Mycerinus at Ghize. The teocalli at Cholula, and Teotihuican, are in an analogous manner surrounded by lesser monuments. To the west of the former, stand two prismatical masses, now called Alcosac, and Cerro de la Cruz.

To the NE of the city of Mexico, and of the lake of Tezcuco, in the Mexican Valley, are the remains of the Teocalli, or temple of the sun and moon, or pyramids of Teotihuican, consisting of two truncated pyramids, called in the Aztec language Tonatuh Ytzaqual, house of the sun; and Metzli Ytzaqual, house of the moon. According to the admeasurements made by a Mexican, Dr. Orteyza, the house of the sun, which is most southern, has in its present state, a base of 682 feet, and 171 feet perpendicular elevation. The house of the moon has a lesser base and is only 135 feet in perpendicular height. Those monuments from their form would seem to have been the models from which the other teocallies of Mexico were constructed. The Aztec nations found by the Spaniards in New Spain, attributed the py-

ramids of Teotihuican to the Toultecs, consequently they must have been erected above 1000 years. Siguenza believes them to be the production of the Olmecs; if so, they are three or four centuries still more ancient, than if constructed by the Toultecs.

The faces of these edifices are within 52' of an exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. Their interior is clay mixed with small stones, encrusted by a shell of porous amygdaloid. Traces of a bed of lime covering the stones is still visible. Time, the inroads of vegetation, and human curiosity, are here as in all similar cases, changing the pyramidal to the conical figure, by erasing the features of the outer crust. The original was composed of four stages, again subdivided into steps of a little more than three feet. A winding staircase of large hewn stones formerly led to the top. The Tonatuh Ytzaqual has according to Orteyza, a cubic mass of 33,743,201 cubic feet. To pierce such enormous bodies is a very difficult undertaking; it is therefore not easy to determine the problem, whether they are natural elevations modified by the hand of man, or entirely artificial. M. Humboldt inclines to the latter supposition respecting those of Mexico, and supports his opinion by their isolated position on plains. That those of Teotihuican are the product of art, is also rendered almost certain by the circumstance of a group of smaller pyramids surrounding the larger. These lesser monuments of about 30 feet elevation, extend from the four faces of the larger pyramids in vast streets in exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. They amount to many hundreds, and are more abundant south of the temple of the moon, than towards the temple of the sun. According to the tradition of the natives, these smaller pyramids were dedicated to the stars. There is little doubt but that they served as sepulchres to the chief of tribes. The whole plain bore formerly in the Azteca, and Toulteca languages, the name of Micaotl or, *road of the dead*. "What analogies," says Humboldt, "with the monuments of the ancient continent. This Toultec, (or Olmec,) nation, arriving on the Mexican soil, in the seventh century, (or more early,) constructed on a uniform plan, several of these colossal monuments, those truncated pyramids, divided by layers, like the temple of Belus at Babylon; whence did they derive the model of these edifices? Were they of Mogul race? Did they descend from a common stock with the Chinese, the Hiong-nu, and the Japanese." Or more

probably, were they not a race whose civilization was indigenous? The pyramidal form of temples, and their north, and south, and east, and west position, are the result of obvious natural causes, apparent to all mankind.

Another ancient monument is the military intrenchment of Xochicalco, situated to the SSW of Cuernavaca near Tetlama. It is an insulated hill of 380 feet elevation, surrounded with trenches and cut into five stages, or terraces covered with masonry. The whole forming a truncated pyramid, whose faces correspond to the cardinal points. The basaltic, and porphyry stones, are covered with hieroglyphics; the most striking of which, are crocodiles spouting water, and men sitting in the cross-legged position of Asiatics. The platform of this monument contains more than 96,825 square feet. Though M. de Humboldt calls this a fortress, it would seem from its form, to have had an analogous use with the pyramids of Cholula, and Teotihuacan. Edifices, however, answering the double purpose of forts and temples, have been found in various parts of the earth, in very distant ages.

The most remarkable monument of antiquity in America, for the elegance and symmetry of its ornaments is the ruins of the palace or temple of Mitla in Oaxaca. The walls of Mitla are decorated with Grecques, and labyrinths in mosaic, of small porphyry stones. Mitla was called by the Aztecs, *Miquitlan*, or, *place of sadness*. It appears from its form, and from tradition, to have been a palace erected over the tombs of the kings. It was a house of mourning, to which the monarch retired to deposit and weep over the remains of a beloved relative, and where he himself was one day to repose, with the ashes of his fathers. It is in the insipient stages of civilization, that these colossal monuments are erected for the dead. In Egypt in India, in America, the founders are lost amid the fragments of their own mausoleums.

The palace tombs of Mitla, form three edifices symmetrically arranged, and in a very romantic situation. The principal and best preserved edifice is about 130 feet in length; a stair-way leads to a subterraneous vault, 88 by 26 feet. This gloomy recess is also ornamented with *Grecques*.

But what particularly distinguishes the ruins of Mitla from every other remain of Aztec architecture, is six porphyry columns, which are placed in, and support the ceiling of an immense hall. The columns the only ones yet found in America, evince the infancy of

art, having neither base or capital. Each is composed of a single block of amphibolous porphyry. They are 16.4 feet in height, and their proportions, 12 modules or 6 diameters, consequently would be higher than the Tuscan, if the inferior diameter of the columns of Mitla, were not in the proportion of three to two, to their upper diameter.

A striking analogy has been observed in the distribution of the interior apartments of Mitla, and in the monuments of upper Egypt, drawn by Denon. In the ruins of Mitla has been found paintings representing warlike trophies and sacrifices.

In the northern part of the intendancy of Vera Cruz, west from the mouth of the river Tecolutla, at two leagues distant from the great Indian village of Papantla, we meet with a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity. This singular remain is of late discovery, not being known to the Spaniards above 60 years. The pyramid of Papantla is not composed of clay and bricks, mixed with basaltic stones, and faced with a wall of amygdaloid, like those of Cholula, and Teotihuacan; the materials employed in the construction of those of Papantla, are enormous stones very regularly cut. Mortar is still distinguishable in the seams. The stones are carved full of hieroglyphics.

The base of this pyramid is an exact square, each side having 82 feet; its perpendicular height is about 60 feet. The pyramid of Papantla is not so remarkable for its mass, as for its symmetry, the fine polish of the stones, and their very regular cut. It is like all the other Mexican Tocali, erected in stages, six remain distinguishable, and a seventh appears to be concealed by the vegetation, which covers its outside to its summit. A great stair of 57 steps conduct to the truncated top, or platform. On each side of the great stair, is a small stair. On each side are hieroglyphics, in which the figures of serpents and crocodiles in relief, are visible. Each story contains a great number of square niches symmetrically distributed. In the first story is 24 on each side, in the second 20, and in the third 16.

At an immense distance from the monuments of Mexico, near the Rio Gila, are found very extensive ruins of an ancient Aztec city, in the midst of which is the edifice, called by pre-eminence, *la Casa Grande*, laid out in exact conformity to the four cardinal points. The ruins spread over more than a square league of ground. The Casa Grande is 445 by 276 feet, constructed with clay-

The walls are three feet 11 inches, in thickness. It is still perceptible, that this edifice had three stories and a terrace. The stair was on the outside. A similar construction is still preserved in all the villages of the independent Indians of the Miqui, NW from New Mexico. The ruins are on a plain, where the remains of a canal is yet visible, which served to conduct the water of the Rio Gila to the city. The whole plain is covered with broken pitchers and pots, painted blue, red, and white. Amongst these fragments are found pieces of obsidian, (ilztli,) from which the Mexicans formed their knives and razors. The Indians of the Rio Gila yet retain a great share of their ancient civilization, and in their architecture, and household furniture, much of the perfection of their ancient arts.

To these ruins, in Mexico and the internal province, may be added, the remains found in the basin of the Mississippi. The latter are indeed much more diminutive than the former, and built on an entirely different plan. A connexion between the remains in Mexico, and those in Mississippi basin, has been supposed, but seems unsupported by any conclusive testimony arising from analogy. Obsidian is entirely wanting in the fragments of domestic utensils, and military weapons, found in the Mississippi ruins. The pottery is also different in the two regions. But the most decisive circumstance evincing an entire dis-connexion, is, that in the intermediate countries no remains similar to either, are found. The solidity, extent, and hieroglyphic sculpture found on so large a scale, in the Mexican monuments, evince a state of science, art, and civilization, at least as far advanced as that of Egypt, at the period when the pyramids were constructed; whilst the rudeness, simplicity, and absence of all mental representation in their structures, prove that the ancient inhabitants of Ohio and Mississippi, were not more, if as far advanced in the arts of civilized life, as the present tribes of South Sea islanders.

The most remarkable circumstance, however, respecting the North American ruins, is, their almost entire non-existence, on the Atlantic slope, east of the Alleghany mountains, the aboriginal nations seem to have been at all times purely savage; whilst traces of agricultural life, are frequent and striking, W of the Alleghany ridge, in all the intermediate stages, from the barrow of Ohio, to the superb edifices of Puebla, Oaxaca, Mexico, and the Rio Gila.

It may be observed respecting all the pyramidal structures yet known, from

the temple of Belus, to the most rude barrow; that they are on alluvial soil, in most instances on plains, and that the founders, and the real purposes, for which erected are alike, lost in the darkness of past time.

Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; the general range equals the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Roussillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrene; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Perouse. Over them are five passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys.

Pyrenees, Eastern, department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile: producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques, and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, department of France, containing the late provinces of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pymont, town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover. Lon 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Pyrna, town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been used sometimes as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat 51 6 N.

Pysek, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Q

Quacha, lake of Louisiana, between the Mississippi and Barrataria bay. The country adjacent to the Quacha lake is an open grassy marsh,

Quadin, town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadra, and *Vancouver's Island*, on the Pacific coast of North America, extending from the Straits of St. Juan, de Fuca, to Queen Charlotte's Sound; 250 miles long by 50 mean width.

Quakenbrugge, or **Quakenburg**, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles W of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Quadrant. See *Cadron*, Pulaski county, Arkansas.

Quakertown, village with a post office in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 37 miles N of Philadelphia.

Quang-fing fou, city of China, in the N part of Pe-tcheli, between the province of Chang-tong and Ho-nan.

Quang-si, province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnao and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fo-kien, on the N by Ki-ang-si, on the W by Quang si and the kingdom of Ton-king; the rest is washed by the sea. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chaoking.

Quantico-mills, post village Somerset county, Maryland, 30 miles SE from Cambridge.

Quarten, town of Switzerland near the lake Wellenstadt, five miles E of Glarus.

Quatre Bras, hamlet or village of the Netherlands in Namur, seven miles W from Ligny. The French authors name the battle of Waterloo, from this place, or from Mount St Jean.

Quebec, city of and capital of British America, on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, about 400 miles above the sea, and 180 below Montreal. Lon. W C 5 10 E, lat. 46 50 N. Population about 20,000.

This city stands upon a point of land the salient projection of a range of heights between St. Lawrence and Charles rivers. The ground rises from an alluvial slip

along the harbour, to the summit of Cape Diamond 350 feet. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, the whole fortified with every advantage of natural position and resource of art. The principal buildings; the Catholic Cathedral; Jesuits college now barracks; Protestant Metropolitan church; Hotel Diew, or female hospital; Ursuline Convent; General hospital; and the artillery barracks.

The basin or harbour is very spacious, and with a depth of 28 fathom. The commercial relations are extensive and increasing. In its actual state, Quebec is a place of primary importance as a mart of trade; the capital of extensive territories and post of great strength and capacity as a military station.

Queda, kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It has a harbour, 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlinburg, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Queen Ann, county of Maryland, on the eastern shore; bounded by Kent county in Delaware E; Caroline county in Maryland SE; Talbot S; Chesapeake bay SW; and Chester river or Kent county, Maryland NW. Including Kent island, this county is 40 miles long, with a mean width of 10; and area 400 square miles. Chief town, Centreville.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,010
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,519
Total whites	-	-	-	7,529
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	2,738
Slaves	-	-	-	6,381
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	16,648

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,685
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,541
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	7,226
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1,053
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,085
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,956
do. females	-	-	-	2,632
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,952

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,312
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	572
Do. in Commerce	-	-	89

Population to the square mile, 37 1-3.

Queen Ann, post town, Prince George's county, Maryland, on the right bank of the Patuxent, 25 miles E from Washington.

Queenborough, borough in Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Queen Charlotte's Cape, promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

Queen Charlotte's Island, island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long, and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

Queensborough, small town in Warren township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, 13 miles east by north from New Philadelphia.

Queens County, shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long, and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County; on the E by Kildare; on the SE by Catherlough; on the S by Kilkenny; and on the W by King's county and Tipperary. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's Ferry, borough in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth, nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Queens, county of Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy.

Queens, county of New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river. Chief town, Gage town.

Queens, middle county of Long Island; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; King's county SW; New York Strait and Long Island Sound N; and Suffolk county E. Length 26; mean width 14; and area 364 square miles. Surface hilly on the north side towards the sound, gradually subsiding into an alluvial plain along the Atlantic Ocean. Soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief towns, Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead, and Jericho.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,196
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,977
Total whites	-	-	-	16,173
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	2,354
Slaves	-	-	-	809

Total population in 1810 - - 19,336

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	9,272
do. do. females	-	-	-	9,040

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 18,312

Free persons of colour, males - 1,360

do. do. females - 1,288

Slaves, males - - - 289

do. females - - - 270

Total population in 1820 - 21,519

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized - 52

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,130

do. in Manufactures - 1,119

do. in Commerce - 102

Population to the square mile, 59.

Queens town, situated upon the Niagara river, about seven miles above Newark; it is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the falls of Niagara, commences here. There are huts enough to receive a regiment. It contains about 300 inhabitants.

Queens town, post town of Queen's Ann county, Maryland, on Chester river, 33 miles SE from Baltimore.

Queil ling-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. It is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Quemahoning, township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. It is situated around Stoystown on Quemahoning creek; containing 1392 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 586.

Quentin, St. strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Querci, late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin; on the E by Rouergue and Auvergne; on the S by Languedoc; and on the W by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Queretaro, city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, 95 miles NW from Mexico. Lon. W C 23 11 W. This is the most extensive manufacturing town in all Spanish America. See *Mexico*, page 591. Population 40,000.

Querfurt, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles SE of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Quergerency, island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

Quesnoy, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and re-taken the next year. It is seated in a large plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans re-took it by surprise soon afterward.

Quibo, island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

Quibletown, village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, six miles N from New Brunswick.

Quicaro, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in Mexico, about 20 miles long and six broad. Lon. 82 50 W, lat. 7 25 N.

Quicourre, river of the United States, a branch of Missouri, rising with the North Fork of Platte river, and flowing E, falls into Missouri, at lon. W C 11° W, at lat. 42 45 N, after a course of about 300 miles.

Quilleboeuf, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

Quillmanci, town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Quillota, city and province of Chili. The city stands on the river Aconcagua. Lon. W C 5 42 E, lat. 32 50 S.

Quilou, seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mosambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

Quylon, or *Coylon*, Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

Quimper, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles SE of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quindin, mountain pass between the cities of Popayau and Santa Fee.

Quinte, Bay of, which may be considered throughout as a harbour, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh, forming Prince Edward county, Upper Canada, extending from lake Ontario W of Kingston.

Quito, late audience of New Granada, now province of Colombia; bounded N by Santa Fee; E by the Portuguese dominions; S by Peru, and W by the Pacific Ocean. Length from E to W 900; and breadth 500 miles; area 450,000 square miles. See Colombia.

Quito, city of Colombia, in New Granada, and capital of the province of Quito. It is situated in about lat. 13 0 S, lon. W C 1 10 W, on the elevated volcanic region of Pichincha, 9500 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. It is the most elevated large city of the globe, and its inhabitants enjoy an unequalled equality of temperature. The country is, however, subject to earthquakes, and almost daily showers of rain. Population 70,000.

Quixos, and *Moxos*, undefined terms for the eastern part of Quito.

Quizina, chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

Quoja, kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

R

Raab, town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, at the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 28 miles SSE of Presburg. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Raajegur, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 miles NE of Ougein,

and 214 SSW of Agra. Lon. 76 56 E, lat. 24 2 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 miles long and four broad. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 57 32 N.

Rabasteins, town of France, in the de-

partment of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 miles NE of Toulouse.

Rabat, seaport of Algiers, at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Rabenstein, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 miles WSW of Rakontz.

Rabun, NW county of Georgia; between Chessatee and Chatahooche rivers, having Habersham E, and Hall SE.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	256
do. do. females	-	-	-	253
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	509
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	9
do. females	-	-	-	6
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	524

Racca, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of Old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 miles S by W of Diarbekir. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Rachore, city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, 80 miles SW of Hyderabad. Lon. 78 3 E, lat. 16 22 N.

Racket, river of New York, rises in the northern part of Hamilton county, and flows north into Long lake, from which it again issues in the NE angle of the county, thence crosses the SW angle of Franklin and enters St. Lawrence county, through which it passes into St. Lawrence river, two miles above St. Regis, after a comparative course of 120 miles.

Racketon, village of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Racket river, at the head of boat navigation; 20 miles E from Hamilton, on St. Lawrence river.

Raclia, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconi, populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra; six miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Radeberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, 10 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Radicoiani, town of Tuscany, on a mountain, 56 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save; 16 miles W of Crainburg.

Radnor, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing 925 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1059. Situated in the NE corner of the county, and joins Lower Merion in Montgomery county.

Radnor, New, borough in Radnorshire; 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW by Caithganshire, on the S and SW by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tind, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats. Population in 1801, 1905; in 1811, 20900; and in 1821, 23073.

Rahway, small river or creek of Essex, and Middlesex counties, New Jersey; falls into Staten Island sound, four miles from Newark bay.

Rahway, post town, and township, Essex county, New Jersey, on Rahway river, five miles SW from Elizabethtown. Population in 1810, 1779; and in 1820, 1945.

Radom, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Ragivolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggio; 42 miles from each.

Ragusa, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Ragusa, city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan; it is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 60 miles N W of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Ragusen, or *Ragusian Dalamatia*, territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajapour, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

Rajemal, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but

not pleasant situation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

Rain, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Rain, town of Germany, in Styria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Rain Lake, or *Long Lake*, lake of North America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

Raisin, river of Michigan territory, rises in the level table land of the peninsula, with St. Joseph's river of lake Michigan, Tiffin's river, branch of Maumee, and Huron of Erie. Course SSE 100 miles; enters lake Erie 20 miles SW from the mouth of Detroit river. It is impeded with rapids near its mouth; but navigable above and below.

Raisins, *Reviere Aux*, runs through the townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall, and Charlottenburg, emptying itself into lake St. Francis, near the SE angle of the latter township, Cornwall county Upper Canada.

Raisin Isles, in lake St. Francis, lie between the mouth of the river aux Raisins and the point of that name; they are small and rocky.

Raisin Pointe, in lake St. Francis, lies to the E of pointe au Lac.

Raleigh Township, in the county of Essex, Upper Canada, lies W of Harwich, the Thame bounding it on the N, and lake Erie to the southward.

Raleigh, post town and seat of justice, of Wake county, and also capital of North Carolina; situated on the SW side of Neuse river, 60 miles N by E of Fayetteville, and 123 NW of Newbern. The seat of government was fixed here in 1791. It lies in lat. 35 44 N, and lon. W C 1 48 W. This is a very regularly built, and elegant town, and contains the ordinary county and state buildings in elegant style. The state house is decorated by perhaps the most finished piece of art in America, a marble statue of Washington, by Canova, executed at the expense of North Carolina. Beside the state and county buildings, it contains a bank, theatre, and two academies. In the centre of the town stands Union square of 10 acres; and in the centre of this square the state house. From Union square, branches at right angles to each other four large streets of 99 feet in width. These wide streets subdivide the town into four quarters, which are again subdivided by four other streets of 56 feet width: with central squares of four acres each. Population about 2000.

Ralphsville, township of Ashtabula county Ohio, at the mouth of Ashtabula river. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Ramapough, small river of Bergen county, New Jersey, rises in New York, in Rockland county, flows S into New Jersey, and joins Long Pond and Pequannock rivers at Pompton to form Pompton river.

Ramapough, iron works, and post office, Rockland county, New York, on Ramapough river, 35 miles nearly N from New York.

Rumbert le Joug St. town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Rambervilliers, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon 6 44 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Rambouillet, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 miles SW of Paris.

Ramehead, promontory of Cornwallis, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Ramillies, town of Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Rammekens, seaport of the isle of Walcheren, in the province of Zealand. It is four miles S of Middleburgh. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Rammelsberg, lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest, which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

Ramphano, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

Ramsbury, town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Bristol, and 69 W of London.

Ramsey, town in Huntingdonshire, seated in the fens near the meres of Ramsey and Whittlesey. It is 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Ramsey, island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. Near it are several dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of seafowl,

and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is four miles W of St. David's and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, seaport in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, four miles S of Margate, 10 ENE of Canterbury, and 73 ESE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Randolph, post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, five miles S of Quincy, 15 S of Boston. Population 1810, 1170; and in 1820, 1546.

Randolph, post town in Orange county, Vermont, 35 miles N by W of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and about the same distance N by E of Rutland. It contains an academy.

Randolph, township of Broome county, New York. Population 1820, uncertain.

Randolph, township Morris county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 1252.

Randolph, county of Virginia; bounded by Greenbriar and Kenhawa SW; Lewis and Harrison W; Monongahela and Preston N; Hardy NE; and Pendleton E. Length 80; mean width 35; and area 2800 square miles. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Gauley and E'k rivers branches of Kenhawa rise in its SW section; but the great body of the county is drained by the Monongahela and its confluent. Chief town Beverly.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,480
do. do. females	1,226
Total whites	2,706
All other persons except Indians not taxed	37
Slaves	111
Total population in 1810	2,854

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,670
do. do. females	1,496
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0
Total whites	3,166
Free persons of colour, males	28
do. do. females,	32
Slaves, males	66
do. females	65
Total population in 1820	3,357

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	10
Engaged in Agriculture	884
do. in Manufactures	40
do. in Commerce	3
Population to the square mile, 1.	5 P

Randolph, now *Jasper*, county of Georgia. See *Jasper*.

Randolph, one of the southern townships of Portage county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 328.

Randolph, township of Montgomery county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1404.

Randolph, county of Indiana; bounded by the state of Ohio E; Wayne county in Indiana S; and the Indian country on all other sides. Length along Ohio 36 miles; mean width 15; and area 540 square miles. Mississiniwa branch of Wabash, and White river branch of Miami rise in this county. Chief town Jacksonboro'.

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	948
do. do. females	855
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	0
Total whites	1,803
Free persons of colour, males	3
do. do. females	2
Slaves, males	0
do. females	0

Total population in 1820 - 1,808

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized	1
Engaged in Agriculture	298
do. in Manufactures	2
do. in Commerce	14
Population to the square mile, 3 1-3.	

Randolph, county of Illinois; bounded by the Mississippi river SW; Monroe county W; St. Clair and Washington N; Jefferson and Franklin E; and Jackson SE. Length 54; mean width 16; and area about 860 square miles. Kaskaskias river passes through and enters the Mississippi in this county. Chief town Ka kaskias.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	3,668
do. do. females,	2,979
Total whites	6,647
All other persons except Indians not taxed	500
Slaves	128
Total population in 1810	7,275

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,751
do. do. females	1,424
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0
Total whites	3,175
Free persons of colour, males	44
do. do. females	40

Slaves, males	-	-	-	126
do. females	-	-	-	107
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,492
Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	34
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	944
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	128
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	20
Population to the square mile,	4	1		

Randolph, county of North Carolina; bounded by Moore SE; Montgomery S; Rowan W; Guilford N; and Chatham E. It is 36 miles square; area 1226 square miles. It is drained by Deep river; and by White and Uwharee branches of Yadkin river. Its eastern borders are about 55 miles W from Raleigh.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	4,398
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,711
Total whites	-	-	-	9,109
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	205
Slaves	-	-	-	798
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,112

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	5,038
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,979
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	10,017
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	121
do. do. females	-	-	-	107
Slaves, males	-	-	-	548
do. females	-	-	-	532
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,325

Of these ;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,335
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	171
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	24
population to the square mile	16	1	3	

Rangnitz, town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 miles E of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat 55 6 N.

Rangoon, (*Victory Achieved*), city of the Nether India, on one of the branches of Irawaddy, three miles above its mouth. Lon. 96 9 E, lat. 16 47 N. Population 30,000. This is a city of recent formation, built about the middle of last century by Alompra, and made the capital of the Birman empire. It has become also a great mart of trade, for the exchange of Asiatic and European articles.

Ram, town of Upper Saxony, in Mis-

sia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Newstadt.

Rannah, Loch, lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length.

Rantampour, town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agimere. It is 96 miles E of Agimere, and 105 WSW of Agra. Lon. 76 57 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Rantzow, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N by W of Lubeck.

Raolconda, town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, near which is a rich diamond mine; 20 miles NNW of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurte, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

Rapallo, town of the territory of Genoa, seated on a bay of the same name, 16 miles ESE of Genoa.

Raphoe, town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. It is 11 miles SW of Londonderry, and 21 NE of Donegal.

Raphoe, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is situated between Warwick and Mount Joy, and is watered by the Chickisalongy creek. In 1810, the inhabitants were stated at 2814, and in 1820, 3216.

Rapid Ann, river of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, in Madison and Orange counties, between which the main branch by the name of Conway river, flows SE, to the SE mountain; turns thence NE between Madison and Orange, and between Orange and Culpepper and finally between Culpepper and Spotsylvania, and joins the Rappahannoc 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

Rapide, parish of Louisiana; bounded by Opelousas S; Natchitoches W, and NW; Wachittau, and Ocatahoola N; Concordia E; and Avoyelles SE. Length 55; mean width 43; and area about 2300 square miles. The surface considerably varied. Extensive tracts of hilly pine woods spread in the northern and southern sections; whilst alluvial borders of first rate soil skirt Red river, Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Rapide, and some other streams. Red river winds nearly through the middle of the parish. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Alexandria.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,424
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,163
Total whites	-	-	-	2,587
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	153
Slaves	-	-	-	1,833
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	4,573

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,479
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,012
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	2,491
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	46
do. do. females	-	-	-	39
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,122
do. females	-	-	-	1,667
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,065

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,586
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	218
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	55

Population to the square mile, 2½.

Rapid Plat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Matilda, contains about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the township of Williamsburg, Upper Canada.

Rappahannoc, river of Virginia, rises in Culpepper and Fauquier counties, by two sources, Thornton's and Hedgeman's rivers; general course SE to its junction with Rapid Ann 10 miles above Fredericksburg. A short distance above the latter place it is precipitated over rapids and meets the tide. It thence continues SE 100 miles, and opens into Chesapeake bay, between Windmill, and Stingray points. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water, to Fredericksburg. Descending, it passes by Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tapahannoc, and Urbanna. Measures have been taken to remove by side canals, the impediment to boat navigation in this stream above tide water.

Rapperschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 11 miles SE of Zurich, and 20 NW of Glaris.

Rapps, town of Austria, on the river Teya, eight miles N by W of Horn.

Rariton, river of New Jersey; rises in Morris, Somerset, and Hunterdon counties, by three branches, North Branch, South Branch and Millstone river. See *Millstone river*. The North and South branches unite in Somerset 15 miles, and receive Millstone river from the south, nine miles above New Brunswick, where it meets the tide. Hence it flows nine miles nearly E into Rariton bay, between Perth Amboy, and South Amboy. It is navigable for sloops and steam boats to New Brunswick.

Rariton, bay of New York, and New Jersey, opens in a triangular form between the mouth of Rariton river, and Staten

Island Sound, and Monmouth county, in New Jersey. It is limited on the E by Sandy Hook, and the SW point of Long Island.

Rariton, town of Somerset county, New Jersey, 12 miles above New Brunswick.

Rascio. See *Ratzia*.

Raseborg, seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland, on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Rasen or *Market Rasin*, town in Lincolnshire, on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Rasacolmo, cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

Rastadt, town of Germany, in Saltzburg, seated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Rastadt, town of Suabia, in Baden. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here, between the French and Austrians, and for a battle in which the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ratenau, town of Germany, is the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ratenburg, town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Rathmines, remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Ratisbon, town of Bavaria, 55 miles SE of Nuremberg, 62 N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 28 58 N.

Ratolezel, strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Bodensee, 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

Rattan. See *Ruattan*.

Ratzburg, fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzburg is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

Ratzia, *Rascia*, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to Austria. It takes its name from the river Rascia, which falls into

the Morave; and the inhabitants are called Rascians.

Rava, town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles S W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Ravello, s-apt of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Ravenglass, seaport in Cumberland, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which with the Ir, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Ravenna, city of Italy, capital of Romagna, near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravenna, post town, and seat of justice, Portage county, Ohio, on a southern branch of Cuyahoga river, 35 miles SE from Cleveland.

Ravenna, township of Portage county, Ohio, including the county town of the same name. Population 1820, 418.

Ravensberg, county of Germany in Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is so called from a castle of the same name. Hereford is the capital.

Ravensburg, town of Germany in Swabia, on the Cheuss, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Rarenstein, town of Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Maese, on the confines of Guilderland, 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Ravey, the Hydrantes of the ancients, an eastern branch of the Indus, rising in Cashmere and flowing SW, by Lahore, falls into the Indus 20 miles below Moultan, after a comparative course of 300 miles. It receives in its course the Chelum, and Chenaub.

Ravitz, small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polmania. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

Rauschebourg, town of Germany, in the Landgravate of Hesse Cassel, four miles N of Marburg, and 32 SSW of Cassel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Rawa, town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles SW of Warsaw.

Raway, Post town of New Jersey; situated in Middlesex county, 5 miles SW of Elizabeth town, and about the same distance NE of New Brunswick.

Rawee, river of Hindoestan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus. See *Ravee*.

Raymond, township of Cumberland county, Maine, 26 miles N from Portland. Population 1820, 1388.

Raymond, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 21 miles W from Portsmouth. Population 1820, 961.

Raynham, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 1154 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1071. Situated on the W side of Taunton river, between Berkley and Mansfield; remarkable as being the place where the first forge in British America was erected in 1652.

Readfield, township and post village Kennebec county, Maine, seven miles W from Augusta. Population 1820, 1511.

Reading, borough and the county town of Berkshire. Its chief trade is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 26 SSE of Oxford and 39 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Reading, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 14 miles N of Boston, it contained 2228 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2797.

Reading township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, containing 1717 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1678. Situated on Aspatuck river, between Repton and Ridgefield.

Reading, post village and township Struben county, New York, 20 miles NE from Bath. Population 1839, 3009.

Reading, borough, and capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the NE bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 miles NW of Philadelphia, and 53 E of Harrisburg. This town is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepot of vast quantities of grain and lumber that are brought hither, and rafted or conveyed in long boats to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Reading is a regularly laid out, and very neatly built town, situated in a fertile and well cultivated country. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans, and justly distinguished for industrious habits. The improvements now in progress in the navigation of the Schuylkill, and Union canals, will when completed conduce in a high degree to the prosperity of Reading, and must render it one of the most flourishing interior towns of the state.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,760
do. do. females	-	-	1,607
Total whites	-	-	3,367
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	95
Slaves	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,462

Population in 1820	
Free white males - - -	2,220
do. do. females - - -	2,022
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	4,242
Free persons of colour, males -	46
do. do. females -	44
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0
Total population in 1820 - -	4,332

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	60
Engaged in Agriculture -	16
do. in Manufactures -	222
do. in Commerce -	24

Population to the square mile, uncertain.

Reading, NE township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, between Bermudian, and Conestogoe creeks, 12 miles NE from Gettysberg. Population 1820, 833.

Reading, village of Hamilton county, Ohio, 10 miles N from Cincinnati.

Reading, township of Perry county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1,821.

Readington, township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 17 miles NW from New Brunswick. Population 1820, 1964.

Realejo, town of Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles NW from Leon. Lon W C 10 50 W, lat 12 45 N.

Realmont, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles NE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 0 E, lat 43 50 N.

Reatville, town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Reamstown, post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles NE of Lancaster, and the same distance SW of Reading. The inhabitants are about 300.

Rebel, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Lake Muriitz, 30 miles SE of Gustrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Rebnick, populous town of, Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowisco.

Reccan. See *Aracan*.

Recannato, episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the river Mursone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Recklinhausen, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of

a county of the same name ; on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N

Rectorstown, post town Loudon county, Virginia.

Red bank, river of Pennsylvania, in Jefferson, and Armstrong counties ; rises in the former, flows W, and falls into Allegany river in the latter.

Red bank, NE township of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 2042.

Redon, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Red river, branch of Assiniboin, rises near the sources of Mississippi, flows N about 300 miles and joins the Assiniboin 70 miles above Lake Winnipeg. Lord Selkirk's settlement is near their junction.

Red river, branch of the Mississippi river.

Red River. This stream rises in the mountainous prairies E of Santa Fé of New Mexico between N lat. 32 and 35 ; W lon. W C 28° flows in nearly an eastern direction over 11 degree of lon. 640 miles in a direct line but at least 800 comparative course to where it turns to the SE and enters Louisiana and thence continuing the latter course 500 miles it joins the Mississippi at N lat. 31 1 W, lon. W C 14 45.

Red river is formed by a number of tributary streams, the principal of which are, False Ouachitta, Blue River, Kimitchie, and Vasseux. All these streams unite near the former. Pais Villages, about 350 miles below the sources of Red river. The Vasseux rises in the Great Priarie, about N lat 34° and W lon. W C 20°. The Kimitchie and Vasseux, rise in the same ridge, and pursue very nearly a similar course, each joining Red river, after a course of about 200 miles. Little river of the north falls into Red river, a short distance above the NW angle of Louisiana. It rises in the Maserne mountains, is a clear beautiful, and pure stream of water, of about 150 miles in length. From the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the north, is about 600 miles in a direct line, but much farther by comparative course. Little river of the south rises in the prairies, south of Red river, and about 40 miles SE off the Pais Villages, it runs nearly east 150 miles, and falls into Red river in Louisiana. The distance from the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the south,

is about the same as to Little river of the north, 600 miles in a direct line; but estimating the distance along the meanders of either False Ouachitta, Blue river, or Red river proper, and the distance must exceed 1000 miles. The Red river winds along the great inclined plain, dividing it into two parts, forming the limits between the waters which flow into the gulf of Mexico, and those entering the Mississippi. The country from whence Red river draws its water, is a vast prairie, except along the banks of the river, and even there, the very little timber is dwarf; the most abundant species, is a variety of the robinia, or black locust, called by the hunters, musquetoe wood. The range of low mountains, are extremely naked of timber.

After the junction of Blue river, Red river is navigable for boats of large size, during the spring floods, timber becomes more frequent and of larger size. At the mouth of Vasseux, pine first occurs on the south side; the banks are elevated above inundation, and the land of good quality. The river here is much wider than near the Mississippi. From the Paris Villages to near the Avoyelles, the banks of Red river will admit settlement, and many of its tributary streams will in some future period, be the abode of civilized man. The banks are alternately either woodland or prairie, until within 20 miles above the mouth of Little river, of the south. Many spots along the river is covered by strong cane. The waters coming into Red river, from mount Cerne, are pure and limpid, but those of Red river and its southern branches, are brackish and turbid. Below the mouth of Little river of the south, Red river assumes a south course upwards of 100 miles in a direct line.

The immense volume of water brought down by Red river, cannot be contained within its banks during the season of flood, and about N lat. 33,^o the alluvial overflow commences. Here the river divides into a number of channels, the face of nature changes, the shores becomes low, the species of timber such as are generally found upon the banks of the Mississippi in corresponding latitudes except where by the winding of the stream a fine bluff approaches the river. The river is now filled with islands, and interlocking channels. A chain of lakes also commence on each side, which leaving the river, occupy the interval between the hills, on each side. These lakes serve as a natural deposit to the accumulating mass of water pouring down from the higher branches of the river. The most

remarkable of these lakes are, Bodcau, Bistineau, and Black lakes, on the left, and Cassi, Natchitoches, Spanish lake, and Cado lake, on the right side of Red river.

On reviewing this part of Red river, between the Grand Ecor, four miles above Natchitoches, and the lake of Bodcau, that the intermediate space was once a lake, which has been gradually filled by an accumulation of earth from the abrasion of the water on the banks of Red river, and its numerous tributaries. The lakes which now exist, all lie in the valleys of considerable streams communicating with Red river, whose mouths have been impeded by the alluvion of Red river, and natural drains formed from hill to hill. The beds of these recent lakes are much lower than the surface of the river at high water, though higher than the channel of the rivers. In autumn and the early part of winter, when the waters have been drained by the depression of the river, much of the ground, covered by the spring floods in those lakes become dry land, and exhibit meadows of succulent herbage. In the channels of most, there is consequently an annual flux and reflux, as the water in the river and lake, preponderate in height. When Red river commences its annual rise, the currents set strongly into the lakes, which gradually filling, return their flood into the river with equal velocity, when the depression of the river by the summer heat, begins to take place. This flux and reflux is continual. The connecting channels are never dry. Most of the lakes have the pine woods on one side of them, from which issue fine clear creeks of water, whose pellucid currents compensate to the inhabitants for the unpalatable waters of Red river. Were it not for those spacious depositories above Natchitoches, the fine alluvial border of Red river, below that territory would be much more restricted in extent, and, the cultivation of the whole greatly more precarious. From the upper part of lake Bistineau to the lower settlement on Red river opposite Avoyelles, or even to the mouth of Black river, the lands are sufficiently high and fertile, for cultivation on both banks, and in every place on one side. The high lands or pine forests, pursue each side nearly the same course with the river. On the right bank the pine bluffs reach the river bank, for the first place below the alluvial tract above; four miles lower down, the pine hills again reach the river at the town of Natchitoches, and in two or three other places still lower

down, the pine hills again reach the river with a rocky base; but at the Bayou Rapide the high grounds on the right, quit the river entirely, continue SE towards Opelousas. On the left bank, the pine hills reach the river, below the alluvial tract at Campite, twelve miles, above Natchitoches, but follow the bank only three or four miles, when they retire, and do not again approach the bank until nearly opposite the Rapids; below which some few bluffs lie along the banks, the last of which is the Ecor a Cheniere opposite Avoyelles. From the Ecor a Cheniere to the mouth, Red river flows over an alluvial flat, annually overflowed.

What is generally, though very erroneously called the raft of Red river is merely what I have noticed, a maze of islands and channels, through which, though difficult, boats of any requisite size, can be conducted at high water. The raft as it is called, is not so great an impediment to the navigation of Red river, as is the rapids at Louisville to the Ohio, much less the Muscle shoals in Tennessee.

Red Sea, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Red Stone, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Monongahela river, and is watered by a creek of the same name. It contained 1224 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1207.

Reedsborough, town of Bennington county, Vermont.

Reedy Island, small island of Newcastle county, Delaware, in Delaware river, 45 miles below Philadelphia, and 15 below Wilmington.

Regensburg, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a balivic of the same name, seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

Regenstein, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt, and seven W of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Regen's Town, settlement of liberated negroes on W Africa, in the colony of Siera Leone.

Reggio, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles SE of Messina, and 190 S of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Reggio, duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marquise of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

Reggio, ancient episcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, in a fertile country, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Reggina, town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

Regnano, town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

Rehoboth, post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 42 miles S by W of Boston, and three eastward from Providence, Rhode Island. It contained 4866 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2740.

Rehoboth, hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware bay, between Rehoboth bay and Cold Spring creek. Population in 1820, 1657.

Rehoboth bay, of the Atlantic Ocean in Sussex county, Delaware. It has the same inlet with Indian river.

Reichenau, island of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance.

Reichenau, town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhines. Reichenau is seven miles SW of Coir.

Reichenbach, river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Sheidec, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, town of Bohemia in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II. and the Turks.

Reichenberg, castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeldt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Reichenfels, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 24 miles E of Muhrau. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Reichenhall, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring nine miles SW of Saltzburg, and 64 SW of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Reichenstein, town of Bohemia in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Grotteskaw.

Reichshofen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle.

Reifferscheid, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name. It is 32 miles SW of Cologne, and 42 W of Coblenz. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Reisenburg, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 78 miles SW of Königsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Reister's-town, post town, Baltimore county, Maryland, 15 miles NW of Baltimore, and 63 N by E of Washington.

Rembertstown, post town, Sumpter district, South Carolina.

Remedios, city of New Grenada, and capital of the province of Rio del Hacha, 73 miles E by N of Santa Martha.

Remiremont, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine; on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosages, 42 miles S by E of Nancy. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Renssen, post town and township, Oneida county, New York, 35 miles N from Rome. Population in 1820, 912.

Remy, St. town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NE of Arles.

Rendsburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Renfrew, the county town of Renfrewshire, on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 51 N.

Renfrewshire, county of Scotland, bounded on the S by Airshire; on the E by Lanarkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleshire, and on the N from Dunbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadest, from E to W. Population in 1801, 72596; in 1811, 78056; and in 1821, 112175.

Rennebon, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 miles E of Strasburg.

Remes, city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000; on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Renssallaer, county of New York, bounded by Hudson river W; Washington county N; Vermont NE; Massachusetts E; and Columbia S. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Surface hilly, but soil productive in grain, pasturage and

fruit. Chief towns Troy, Lansingburg, and Greensburg.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	17,865
do. do. females	-	-	-	17,332
Total whites	-	-	-	35,197
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	362
Slaves	-	-	-	750
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	36,309

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	19,543
do. do. females	-	-	-	19,506
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	39
Total whites	-	-	-	39,088
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	277
do. do. females	-	-	-	355
Slaves, males	-	-	-	217
do. females	-	-	-	216

Total population in 1820 - - 40,153

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	165
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	7,382
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	2,314
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	534
Population to the square mile, 67 nearly.				

Renssallaer, village in Renssallaer county, 12 miles E from Albany, remarkable for a manufactory of window glass.

Renssallaerville, Albany county, New York, 24 miles SW from Albany. Population in 1820, 3435.

Renty, town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 50 miles NW of Arras.

Reole, town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Repaille, town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE of Geneva.

Repeham, town in Norfolk, in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

Reppen town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 16 miles SSE of Custrin.

Repton, village in Derbyshire, eight miles SSW of Derby, celebrated as the burial place of several of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted freeschool, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of silks. On a hill, on the borders of Valencia, 64 miles ESE of Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Resht, town of Persia, capital of Gilhan. It is seated on the SW coast of the Caspian Sea, in a fertile plain, surrounded with high mountains, 110 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

Resolution Island, small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that Ocean. Lon. 141 43 W, lat. 17 23 S.

Retford, East, borough in Nottinghamshire, on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Rethel, town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champaign; near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE of Reims, 103 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Retino, town of Candia. It abounds in silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil. It is seated on the N coast of the island, in a pleasant county, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

Revel, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Revel, government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

Revel, strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia. There is a college, with four professors. It has become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 133 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Revello, town of Italy in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is seated on the top of a very high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is three miles NW of Saluzzo.

Revero, strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Reuss-Greiz, and *Reuss-Lobenstein*, two petty, but independent states of central Germany, between Prussia and Bavaria.

Reus, town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 60 WSW of Barcelona.

Reuss, river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

Reutlingen, town of Germany in Swabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stuttgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Reux, fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

Rewah, town of Hindoostan in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SSW of that place. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

Reyna, town of Spain, in Andalusia, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Rezan, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous.

Rezan, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Rhe, island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous, eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rhea, county of Tennessee; bounded by McMinn SE; the Cherokee lands and Hamilton county SW; Bledsoe W, and NW; and Rowan NE. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. It extends along both sides of Tennessee, above the mouth of Hiwassee River.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,165
do. do. females	-	-	1,125
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	2,290
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	214
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	2,504

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,980
do. do. females	-	-	1,878
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	3,858
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	14
do. do. females	-	-	9
Slaves, males	-	-	169
do. females	-	-	165
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	4,215

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	937
do. in Manufactures	-	-	97
do. in Commerce	-	-	13
Population to the square mile, 7.			

Rheda, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lingen, 10 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

Rheims, ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; on the river Vesse, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rheinau, town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Shaffhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Leige. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Rheinberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne, and 40 SE of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Rheinec, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Rheinec, town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheinthol, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, castle of Germany in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is 15 miles S of Coblenz.

Rheinfelden, strong town of Suabia, eight miles E of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf, to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Einfeld is the capital.

Rheinhausen, town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

Rheinland, port of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or *Remagen*, town of Westphalia, near the Rhine, 19 miles NNW of Coblenz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Rheinsabern, town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 miles S of Spire.

Rheintal, fertile valley of Swisserland, lying along the Rhine. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, city of the Netherlands, in Utrecht on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Rhine, great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheintal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Swisserland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the N, and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nineguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Gorcum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee; the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Hlvoetsluis and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huesen another branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Arnhem to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N into the Zuider Zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterward is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, *Lower*, formerly a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N; containing the late electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Co-

logne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Isenburg. It now belongs to Bavaria.

Rhine, Lower, department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, formerly a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Lorraine in France, on the S to the circle of Lower Saxony, on the N, and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the langravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck; the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, late electorate of Germany, in the circle of lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia, S by Suabia, and W by France.

Rhode Island, state of the United States; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S and SE; Connecticut W; and Massachusetts N, NE, and E.

	Miles,
Having an outline on the Atlantic ocean - - - -	40
Along Connecticut - - - -	50
Along Massachusetts - - - -	70

Having an outline of - - - - 160

Extending from lat 41 18 to 42 1 N.

Area, exclusive of water, 1200 square miles, equal to 768,000 acres.

It is for its extent a very diversified state. The NW part is hilly and broken; but gradually subsiding to level land, advancing towards the Atlantic ocean. The islands are most delightfully variegated by gentle slopes and swells. The state is composed of three sections; that part W of Narragansett bay, bordering on Connecticut; the islands of Rhode Island, Conanecut, Prudence, and a few of lesser note; and two small slips on the E side of Narragansett bay. The soil of this state is as various as are the features of its geography; thin and rocky to the NW; level and in part marshy SE; but in the islands and many of the capes jutting into Narragansett bay, exuberantly fertile.

Rhode Island is the most manufacturing section of the United States in proportion to population. Cotton is the chief subject of manufacture. Including, those on Massachusetts near Providence, and owned in that city more than 100 cotton factories are in operation in that vicinity. The commercial prosperity of this state has kept pace with its manufacturing industry. The amount of ton-

nage exceeds 40,000; and more than half the amount of exports of domestic produce. The exports in 1820, amounted to more than one million and seventy two thousand dollars.

In no part of the United States has banking been carried to such an extent. There are in Providence five, Newport five, Bristol five, Smithfield three, Westerly two, and at Warren, Pawtucket, Patuxet, Cranston, Gloucester, Burrillville, Scituate, Coventry, Greenwich, Wickford, and South Kingston, one each; 33 in all.

Common schools, have met no legislative support in Rhode Island, though the interests of education have not been neglected. See *Providence*. Academies exist in most of the towns, and private day schools are scattered over the state, in almost every neighbourhood.

The number of Baptists congregations 57; Friends 18; Congregationalists 11; Episcopalians 5; Moravians 1; and Jews 1.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - - -	35,743
do. do. females - - - -	37,471

Total whites - - - -	73,214
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	3,609
Slaves - - - -	108

Total population in 1810 - -	76,931
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Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - - -	38,492
do. do. females - - - -	40,921
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	44

Total whites - - - -	79,457
Free persons of colour, males - -	1,587
do. do. females - - - -	1,967
Slaves, males - - - -	18
do. females - - - -	30

Total population in 1820 - -	83,059
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	237
Engaged in Agriculture - -	12,559
do. in Manufactures - -	6,091
do. in Commerce - - - -	1,162

Population to the square mile, 69.

Rhode Island, from which the state of the same name is formed, is situated in Narragansett bay, extending nearly N and S 15 miles, with a mean width of two miles and a half, and subdivided into the townships of Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth. See *Newport county*.

Rhodes, island of the Archipelago, at

the entrance of the gulf of Macri, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient and modern history. It was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance 1623; and the small number of knights that remained, afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

Rhodes, capital of the island of Rhodes, was anciently nine miles in circumference, but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

Rhodesz. See *Rodez*.

Rhone, large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. After which it widens, and becomes navigable near Seissel; then running SW to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S, and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths.

Rhone, Mouths of the, department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhone and Loire, department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhyaidergowy, town in Radnorshire, near a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Rhyneck, post town of Dutchess county, New York, containing 4486 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2729. It is situated on the E side of Hudson river, 65 miles S of Albany, and 30 S of Hudson.

Rhynds or Rinns of Galloway, the W division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

Rhyney. See *Rumney*.

Ribadavia. See *Rivadavia*.

Ribadeo, seaport of Spain, in Galicia. It is situated at the mouth of the Eo,

and is 15 miles NE of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ribas, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarma, eight miles from Madrid.

Ribau Pierre. See *Rapolfstein*.

Ribble, river which rises in the W riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

Ribeira Grande, town of St Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribemont, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quentin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Riberac, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigneaz, and 27 SSE of Angoulesme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ribnik, episcopal town of Turkey, in the province of Wallachia, 44 miles S of Hermanstadt, and 130 ESE of Tenneswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Ribnitz, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Riceboro', port, post town, and seat of justice, Liberty county, Georgia, near the head of Newport river, which is, however, navigable thus far for sloops; 34 miles SSW from Savannah.

Richieieu, county of Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and extending SE from the former, to the north boundary of Vermont.

Richelieu, river of Lower Canada. See *Sorelle*.

Richelien, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, on the Amable and Vire; 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Richfield, post town of Otsego county, New York, 75 miles W of Albany, and containing 2083 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1772.

Richfield, thriving agricultural township of Ashtabula county, Ohio, situated on Grand river, immediately south of Austinburg. Population 1820, 193.

Richfield, NE corner township in Medina county, Ohio, containing 347 inhabitants in 1820.

Richford, town of Franklin county, Vermont, on Misisque river, 44 miles NE from Burlington. Population 450.

Rich-hill, NW township of Green coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, on the head of the SE fork of Wheeling, and the middle fork of Ten-mile creek. Population in 1810, 716; and in 1820, 687.

Rich-hill, township in the eastern part of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population 1820, 706.

Richland, post town, Oswego county, New York, on lake Ontario. Population 1820, 2728.

Richland, one of the NW townships of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the heads of Tohickon creek, 35 miles N from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 1385.

Richland, one of the southern townships of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the point, between Alleghany river, and Toby's creek, above their junction. Population 1820, 1031.

Richland, county of Ohio, bounded N by Huron, E by Wayne, S by Knox, and W by Marion and Crawford counties. It is 30 miles square, containing 900 square miles. The county embraces a tract of country high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohiccan creek, and the head waters of Sandusky and Whetstone rivers. Chief town Mansfield.

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	4,897
do. do. females - - -	4,242
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - - - -	9,139
Free persons of colour, males - - -	15
do. do. females, - - -	15
Slaves, males - - - -	0
do. females - - - -	0
Total population in 1820 - - -	9,169

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - - -	19
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	1,935
do. in Manufactures - - -	274
do. in Commerce - - -	7
Population to the square mile, 10.	

Richland, township of Belmont county, Ohio, containing 3879 inhabitants, in 1820, in which is situated St. Clarisville, the county seat.

Richland, township of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population 1820, 860.

Richland, township in the NE corner of Clinton county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1056.

Richland, township in the northern borders of Jackson county. Population 1820, 182.

Richland, township in the eastern part of Fairfield county, Ohio, in which Rushville is situated. Population 1820, 1071.

Richland, central district of South Ca-

rolina, on the peninsula between the Wateree and Congaree rivers, with Fairfield and Kershaw districts N. Length 40; mean width 12; and area 480 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive, staple, cotton. Chief town Columbia.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	1,763
do. do. females - - -	1,705
Total whites - - - -	3,468
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	321
Slaves - - - -	5,238
Total population in 1810, - - -	9,027

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,358
do. do. females - - -	2,141
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - - - -	4,499
Free persons of colour, males - - -	101
do. do. females - - -	94
Slaves, males - - - -	3,810
do. females - - - -	3,817
Total population in 1820 - - -	12,321

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - - -	50
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	4,064
do. in Manufactures - - -	266
do. in Commerce - - -	48

Population to the square mile, 26.

Richland, river of Tennessee, rises in Murray, and flows into Giles county, passes Pulaski, and falls into Elk river, below Elkton.

Richland, post village, Giles county, Tennessee.

Richmond, borough in the N riding of Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of woolen stockings, caps, &c, on the Swale, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, village in Surry. The tide of the Thames reaches just to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Nine miles above London.

Richmond, town of Chittendon county, Vermont, on Onion river, 13 miles SE from Burlington. Population 1820, 1000.

Richmond, post village and township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 47 miles SW from Concord. Population 1820, 1391.

Richmond, post village and township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Population 1820, 923.

Richmond, post village and township, Washington county, Rhode island, on Wood river, 30 miles SSW from Providence. Population 1820, 1423.

Richmond, township, doubtful whether in Ontario, Monroe, or Livingston counties. Population 1820, 2765.

Richmond, county of New York, including Staten Island. Length 12; mean width 4; and area 48 square miles. Surface waving, and soil productive.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,358
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,278
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	4,636
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	274
Slaves	-	-	-	437
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	5,347

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,835
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,690
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,525
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	43
do. do. females	-	-	-	35
Slaves, males	-	-	-	331
do. females	-	-	-	201
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,135

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	480
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	294
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	209

Population to the square mile, 127 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Richmond, city and metropolis of Virginia, situated in the county of Henrico, on the north side of James' river, at the termination of the falls about 100 miles above the termination of the river, lon. 77 31 W, lat. S7 30 N, 21 miles N of Petersburg, and 124 miles W of S from the City of Washington; there are about 1400 houses, of which probably more than 1000 are of brick generally covered with slate, the rest of wood, the buildings in Richmond are generally plain, without much display of architectural taste or reference to other objects than utility; to this remark, there are however some exceptions, had the model of the capitol been equalled by its execution, it would be the finest building in the United States, its proportions are perfectly correct and its plan chaste; and even as it is, when seen from a distance, as is often the case, it seems to rise in greater grandeur and beauty before the spectator. The public square on which

the capital stands, contains about eight acres, and has been enclosed by a substantial railing of cast iron; many other improvements have been designed and in part executed, which when completed, will render it a place of greater beauty. Near the capitol stands the Government house and City Hall, a handsome and costly building. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, have each two places of worship, the Friends, Roman Catholics, and Jews one; of these, that which will be regarded with most interest by the traveller, is called the Monumental church, now an Episcopalian place of worship, erected on the site of the Theatre, which on the 26th December, 1811, was consumed by fire, and in which the Governor of Virginia, G. W. Smith, Esq. and 71 other persons, many of them highly respectable, perished. The Monument, *when completed*, will commemorate this mournful event. A new Theatre has been erected, sufficiently spacious for the purposes for which it is intended. There are also a Penitentiary, an Armory, a Lancasterian School-house, an Orphan Asylum, a Poor-house, and a valuable though small Public Library, and a Museum in Richmond, besides a number of buildings connected with commerce and manufactures, such as three Banking houses, two Insurance offices, four Tobacco ware-houses, a Sugar Refinery, two Rolling and Slitting Mills, Nail manufactory, and four very valuable Flour Mills.

The town of Richmond was established by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, in the year 1742, and the seat of government for the state, was removed from Williamsburg in 1780; at which period the population may be conjectured at 500 persons; in the year 1822, the number of inhabitants of the city, and of such of the suburbs as are immediately connected with it, may fairly be rated at 16 to 18,000, a majority being white persons; this rapid increase of population during the last forty two-years, may in part be ascribed to the transfer of the seat of government, with its attendant advantages, but as the number of officers connected with the state government is not considerable, and the courts of higher jurisdiction which for a few years sat in the capitol, have since been branched out in such a manner that their sessions are held in other places—other causes must be sought for to account for the whole effect produced in the period first mentioned, the very fruitful country bordering on James' river above its falls, was partially and imperfectly cultivated, and the impossibility of obtaining a navigation through the rapids immediately above Richmond, had deprived the inhabitants of a free use of the river for the trans-

portation of the products of the state. In the year 1794, the canal was so far completed that all difficulty of passing the rapids were removed, and gradually since that time the navigation has been successively used for 250 miles above Richmond, passing the range of the Blue Ridge to the foot of the Alleghany mountains. The tolls of James' River Company, afford a correct view of the growing importance of the country in the years, viz.

1794	amount of tolls	\$1,764 33
1795	do. do.	2,744 05
1796	do. do.	6,454 35
1797	do. do.	7,483 49
1798	do. do.	12,112 13
1799	do. do.	14,819 51
1800	do. do.	12,324 27
1801	do. do.	15,605 45
1802	do. do.	16,642 97
1803	do. do.	19,943 20
1804	do. do.	15,115 24
1805	do. do.	16,748 95
1806	do. do.	14,792 47
1807	do. do.	18,519 02
1808	do. do.	14,021 04
1809	do. do.	18,837 36
1810	do. do.	23,937 36
1811	do. do.	29,452 57
1812	do. do.	22,906 22
1813	do. do.	20,750 18
1814	do. do.	16,816 93
1815	do. do.	24,645 53
1816	do. do.	27,880 61
1817	do. do.	34,370 50
1818	do. do.	32,902 10
1819	do. do.	25,735 24
1820	do. do.	29,245 29
1821	do. do.	24,493 98

As the variable condition of the stream has caused much uncertainty in the navigation, the legislature of the state employed two very skilful engineers to survey and level James' river from Richmond to Dunlap's creek, and report to the board of *Public Works*, what in their opinion will be the best mode of improving the river, and of connecting its waters with those of the Ohio; the result is, that the legislature have adopted the plan proposed by the engineers, and approved by the board of *Public Works*, namely, the construction of an independant canal, bordering on the north branches of James' river, and extending from Richmond to Dunlap's creek, a distance of 250 miles, a turnpike road of 90 miles in length from Dunlap's creek to a given point on the Great Kenawha, and an improvement in the bed of the Great Kenawha from that point to the Ohio river, which last, affords easy and safe conveyance to the Great Salt Works near its banks.

To accomplish this great plan, the board of *Public Works* have advised the legislature that an expenditure of \$2,383,736

will be required, and that upon a fair calculation of the tolls which may be exacted, founded upon the actual experience of the present company, an adequate interest may be expected upon the sum disbursed.

Three fourths of the shares of the original company have been purchased by the commonwealth, and \$500,000 have been already obtained, by a loan under its patronage, and the work is now in progress. As the funds of Virginia are exclusively applicable to internal improvement are most ample and active, no doubt can be entertained that they will be liberally employed in the successful prosecution of the work. The influence of this grand national effort will be felt within the limits of Virginia alone, through a country of very uncommon resources and fertility, extending 400 miles in length and 150 in breadth, and will afford to Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other western states a very safe and expeditious communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

The benefits of this work will not be confined to Navigation alone, through the whole length of the canal a water power of great importance to manufacturers will be gained, and within view of the city of Richmond, it may not be unfair to calculate that 100 sites for machinery of different denominations may be found, each affording an ample supply of water at all seasons; this calculation is founded upon the fact, that the elevation of the canal above tide water of the dock, is little short of 30 feet, and that the natural condition of the falls will furnish very great resources for such a supply.

Such are the advantages which Richmond possesses above the falls, nor are those which she possesses below of less importance, for a distance of nearly 150 miles James' river meanders through an uncommonly productive country, and the depth of water is sufficient to bring vessels drawing 15 feet water, to a distance not exceeding three miles from the city; a bar of sand about 350 feet in width, forms the only obstruction to the mouth of the dock, which forms a safe harbour for more than 300 sail of vessels, drawing 12 feet water in the centre of the city. As to her exports, Richmond is most favourably situated, for enjoying a monopoly in the coal business, is the first port in the United States, as well as for quality and quantity of tobacco, and is not much behind any other city in the article of flour, which from a variety of circumstances attached to her local situation, is always ready for market there some months sooner than in other places.

The natural situation of Richmond is beautiful and even romantic, Shockoe and Richmond Hills stands opposite to each

other, with Shokoe creek a bold and lively stream between them. The city is spread over those hills, and along the margin of the river the hills have been thrown into various undulations, and present a great many points, from which different views may be taken, highly picturesque and beautiful; the falls of the river which descends more than six miles; the island; the town of Manchester, connected by two bridges with Richmond; the rich plantations adjoining the town, the river winding and stretching below to a great extent, the wavering hills on its north side, and the valley through which Shokoe creek passes, are the principal objects on which the eye fixes, and from every eminence they are seen in some new form, and under some new colouring of light and shade, the whole presenting the three great requisites of landscape, viz. grandeur, beauty, and variety—besides, Richmond is one of the healthiest cities in the United States, or perhaps in the world, the annual amount of deaths on an average, is one in *eighty-five*; it has never been visited by Yellow fever, or any violent and desolating disease.

EXPORTED IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Date of Exportation.	Hhds. of Tobacco.	Kegs of Tobacco.	Bbls. of Flour.	Pounds of Cotton.
March, quarter	1819	400	5270	3964
June do.	698	—	710	—
September do.	5856	—	2920	12051
December do.	683	—	2914	17588
	9,256	400	11,814	33,603

EXPORTED IN BRITISH VESSELS.

Date of Exportation.	Hogsheads of Tobacco.	Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Cotton.
March, quarter	—	—	—
June do.	—	—	—
September do.	2,098	—	—
December do.	232	500	24,043
	2,330	500	24,043

Tonnage Owned in Richmond.

Registered vessels	1031 tons	For the
Enrolled do.	819 do.	year 1821.

Entered from Foreign Ports.

American vessels	-	-	-	32
British vessels	-	-	-	10

Cleared to Foreign Ports.

American vessels	-	-	-	46
British vessels	-	-	-	12

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,727
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,071
Total whites	-	-	-	4,798

864

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,189
Slaves,	-	-	-	3,748
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,735

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,492
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,953
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	6,445
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	532
do. do. females	-	-	-	703
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,171
do. females	-	-	-	2,216
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	12,067

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	324
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	0
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,305
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	539

Richmond, county of Virginia; bounded by Rappahannoc river SW; Westmoreland N and NE; Northumberland E; and Lancaster SE. Length 20; mean width 8; and area 160 square miles. Chief town, Dunkirk.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,319
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,456

Total whites	-	-	-	2,775
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	261
Slaves	-	-	-	3,178

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,214
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,307
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,442

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	2,749
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	147
do. do. females	-	-	-	146
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,333
do. females	-	-	-	1,331

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,706
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Of These;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,737
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	171
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	13

Population to the square mile, 35½.

Richmond, county of North Carolina; bounded by South Carolina SW; Yadkin river W; Montgomery and Moore N;

Cumberland E, and Robeson SE. Length 45; mean width 18; and area about 800 square miles. Chief town, Rockingham.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - 2,693
do. do. females - - - 2,679

Total whites - - - 5,372

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 22

Slaves - - - 1,301

Total population in 1810 - - 6,695

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 2,740

do. do. females - - - 2,719

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 5,459

Free persons of colour, males - 31

do. do. females, 26

Slaves, males - - - 1,019

do. females - - - 1,002

Total population in 1820 - - 7,537

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 2

Engaged in Agriculture - - 2,578

do. in Manufactures - 91

do. in Commerce - 15

Population to the square mile, 9.

Richmond, county of Georgia; bounded by Savannah river E; Burke S; Briar river or Jefferson SW; and Columbia NW. Length 28; mean width 13; and area 364 square miles. Its chief town Augusta, is in the NE angle on Savannah river.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 1,481

do. do. females - - - 1,200

Total whites - - - 2,681

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 72

Slaves - - - 2,436

Total population in 1810 - - 6,189

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 2,136

do. do. females - - - 1,531

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 3,667

Free persons of colour, males - 49

do. do. females 61

Slaves, males - - - 2,549

do. females - - - 2,282

Total population in 1820 - - 8,608

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - 84

Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,649

do. in Manufactures - - 241

do. in Commerce - - 529

Population to the square mile, 21 nearly.

Richmond, village and post town, situate on the head of a small stream, to which it gives name, about two miles west of Delaware river. It is on the main road from Easton to the Delaware Water Gap, about sixteen miles from Easton, and about three miles west of Delaware river, in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Richmond, New, post town on the west bank of Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, and on the road from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, Ohio, 14 miles SE from Chillicothe.

Richmondshire, district in the N riding of Yorkshire, noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are now in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

Richtenberg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28 miles ENE of Rostock. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Rickmansworth, town in Hertfordshire on the river Coln, eight miles SW of St. Albans, and 18 WNW of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Rideau, river of Canada, a southern branch of Ottawas.

Ridge, post village, St Mary's county, Maryland, five miles N from Point Lookout.

Ridge, post village, Edgefield district, South Carolina.

Ridgeburg, post village and township, Orange county, New York.

Ridgefield, township of Huron county, Ohio. Population 1820, 335

Ridgefield, post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut; 10 miles S of Danbury, and 47 westward of New Haven, containing 2025 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2301.

Ridgeville, western township of Cayhoga county, Ohio. Population 1820, 295.

Ridgeville, post village, Warren county, Ohio, 70 miles SW from Columbus.

Ridgeway, post village and township, Genesee county, New York, near Oak Orchard River. Population 1820, 1496.

Ridley, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N side of Delaware river, between Lower Darby and Providence, and 10 miles SW of Philadelphia. It is a small township, and

contained but 996 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 893.

Riesburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ems, 12 miles NNW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Rieti, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 27 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, it is seated on the Rise, 24 miles SW of Toulouse, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Riez, town of France in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the river Auvestre in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles NE of Aix, and 50 NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Riga, government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9,000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

Riga, post village and township of Monroe county, New York, on Black creek, 15 miles SW from Rochester. Population 1820, 3159.

Rigaud, seignior, York county, Lower Canada, 35 miles W from Montreal.

Rigolets, name of one of the straits uniting lakes Borgne, and Pontchartrain, and into which Pearl river is discharged by several mouths. The strait of the Rigolets is about nine miles in length, having about nine feet water on each bar. This is the inside passage from Mobile, Pensacola, &c. to New Orleans.

Rigolets de Bon dieu, river of Louisiana, formed by Saline, and Black lake rivers, and by an outlet of Red river, four miles above Natchitoches. It falls into Red river from the north, 25 miles above Alexandria.

Riley, township Oxford county, Maine, 30 miles NW from Paris. Population 1820, uncertain.

Rimonski, seignory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada.

Rimini, town of Italy, in Romagna, in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Mar-

rechia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Rimmegen, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine.

Rincoping, or *Rinkibbing*, town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

Rindge, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1226 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1298. It is situated between Jaffrey and Fitzwilliam townships.

Ringleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles ENE of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Ringo's, post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; 29 miles W by S of New Brunswick, and 19 N by W of Trenton.

Ringsted, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 40 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Ringwood, town in Hampshire, with a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose; seated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Rintlen, or *Rinteln*, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the langrave of Hesse Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 miles SE of Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, small province of Colombia, in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio-de-la-Madalen, river of New Grenada, which taking its rise in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Cartagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

Rio-del-a-Plata. See *Plata*.

Rio-de-Miranda, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Ravadeo.

Rio-Grande, river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N lat.

Rio-Grande, river in Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio-Janeiro, river which rises in the W mountains of Brasil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

Rio-Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Riom, ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Rions, town of France in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bordeaux.

Ripa Transone, populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Ripen, town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with two colleges, a good harbour, and a public library. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, 55 miles NW of Sleswick, and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

Ripley, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Ripley, post village and township of Somerset county, Maine. Population in 1820, 325.

Ripley, post town, Chataugue county, New York on lake Erie. Population in 1820, 1111.

Ripley, post town and seat of justice, Brown county, Ohio; on the north or right bank of Ohio river, 50 miles above Cincinnati.

Ripley, county of Indiana; bounded by Fayette NW; Franklin N; Dearborn E; Switzerland SE; Jefferson S; and Jennings W. Length 27; mean width 16; and area 432 square miles. It is an elevated tract from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Ripley.

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - -	927
do. do. females - - -	893
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	1,820
Free persons of colour, males -	2
do. do. females -	0

Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - -	1,820
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	0
Engaged in Agriculture -	509
Engaged in Manufactures -	21
do. in Commerce -	0
Population to the square mile, 4.	

Ripley, village and seat of justice, Ripley county, Indiana; 40 miles W from Cincinnati.

Ripley, town of Bond county, Illinois, about 20 miles E from Edwardsville.

Ripon, borough in West Yorkshire, noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Rigüier, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Risborough, town in Buckinghamshire; 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Rising Sun, post office, Cecil county, Maryland; 18 miles SW from Wilmington.

Rising Sun, post town, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the right bank of Ohio river; 13 miles below the mouth of the Great Miami.

Ristigouche, river and harbour of New Brunswick and Lower Canada. The river falls into Chaleur bay, and the harbour is situated at the junction. The main stream of Ristigouche separates Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

Ritberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, on the Embs, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Riva, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent, at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

Rivadavia, town of Spain in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles WNW of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivades, town of Spain, in Galacia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivalto, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

Rivalta, town of Italy, in Piedmont,

situated on the Sangon, six miles SW of Turin.

Rivalta, town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the river Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

Rivanna, river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and after running a SE course, falls into James river near the town of Columbia. See *Albemarle*, and *Fluvianna* counties.

Rivarolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Orto, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 NW of Carmagnola.

River Head, township of Suffolk county, on Long Island, State of New York, containing 1711 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1907. It contains the seat of justice for the county, with four churches.

Rivesaltes, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon. It is seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Rivoli, town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin, Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Rivolo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Roa, strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Roane, county of Tennessee; bounded by Blount E; McMinn SE; Rhea SW; Morgan NW; Anderson N; and Knox NE. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Surface broken, and soil except near the streams thin and sterile. The two great branches of Tennessee river, the Tennessee proper, and Holston unite in this county below the seat of justice, Kingston.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,520
do. do. females	-	-	2,376
Total whites	-	-	4,896
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	15
Slaves	-	-	670

Total population in 1810 - 5,681

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,618
do. do. females	-	-	3,407
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	7,025
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	28
do. do. females	-	-	28

Slaves, males	-	-	-	383
do. females	-	-	-	432

Total population in 1820 - 7,895

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,036
do. in Manufactures	-	-	156
do. in Commerce	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 13.

Roan's creek, post village, Carter county, Tennessee.

Roanne, populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Roanoke, island on the coast of N Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Roanoke, long rapid river of the United States, in Virginia, and North Carolina, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in North Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and is navigable but for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It falls about 100 feet in 12 miles. Measures are now in progress to render the river navigable, at least as far as the junction of Dan and Staunton rivers. It empties by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the entrance of Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Robertson, county of Tennessee; bounded by Kentucky N; Sumner E; Davidson S; Dickson SW; and Montgomery W. Length 40; mean width 15; and area 600 square miles. Chief town Springfield. Red river rises in, and Cumberland passes through the SW angle of this county.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,938
do. do. females	-	-	2,685
Total whites	-	-	5,623
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	39
Slaves	-	-	1,608
Total population in 1810	-	-	7,270

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,875
do. do. females	-	-	3,504
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	7,379
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	18
do. do. females	-	-	21
Slaves, males	-	-	1,328
do. females	-	-	1,192
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,938

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,785
do in Manufactures	-	-	157
do. in Commerce	-	-	10
Population to the square mile,	16½		

Robertsville, post village, Beaufort district, South Carolina.

Robeson, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, opposite to the extreme W. angle of Allegany county, and on Raccoon creek, 18 miles SW from Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 925.

Robeson, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river, between Allegany and Hay creeks, five miles below Reading. Population in 1820, 2065.

Robeson, county of North Carolina; bounded by South Carolina SW; Richland county W; Cumberland N; Bladen E; and Columbus SE. Length 33; and mean width 25; and area 825 square miles. It is drained by different branches of Little Pedee. Chief town Lamberton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,881
do. do. females	-	-	2,890
Total whites	-	-	5,771
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	417
Slaves	-	-	1,349
Total population in 1810	-	-	7,528

Population in 1820.			
Free whites, males	-	-	2,860
do. do. females	-	-	2,817
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	5,677
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	212
do. do. females	-	-	216
Slaves, males	-	-	869
do. females	-	-	1,230
Total population in 1820	-	-	8,204

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,955
do. in Manufactures	-	-	74
do. in Commerce	-	-	10
Population to the square mile,	10.		

Robil, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

Robinson, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the left side of Ohio river, between Chartiers creek and Mountouis run, five miles below Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 1392.

Rocamadour, petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E, lat 44 48 N.

Rocca-d'-Anfo, strong town of Italy, on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Rocello, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Rockdale, town in Lancashire; carries on manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roch, 55 miles WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Roche, town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt works.

Roche, town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxembourg. Lon 5 40 E, lat 50 15 N.

Roche, Bernard, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

Roche Chouart, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 60 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Roche Macheran, town of the Netherlands in the duchy of Luxembourg, 15 miles NE of Luxembourg. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Roche Possay, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E lat. 46 45 N.

Roche-sur-Yon, town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Lucon, and 202 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N

Rochefort, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxembourg, on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 miles

NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Rochefort, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the best in France. It stands on the Charente, 15 miles from its mouth. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, six miles NE of Dole. and 22 WSW of Besancon.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Mayenne, and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 miles SSW of Angers.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 miles E of Vannes, and 40 SW of Rennes.

Rochefoucault, town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles SW of Angoulême.

Rochelle, fortified seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente. The haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on a bay of Biscay, 67 miles S by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 9 N.

Rochemaure, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, eight miles NNE of Viviers.

Roche Perce, town of Missouri in Howard county.

Rochester, city in Kent, parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E; on the Medway, 26 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 29 ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Rochester, post village Windsor county, Vermont, 35 miles NW from Windsor.

Rochester, village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Outerbrun, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

Rochester, town of Strafford county, New Hampshire; situated on the W side of Salmon Fall River, 25 miles NW of Portsmouth. It contained 2118 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2471.

Rochester, township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts; it contained 2954 in-

habitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3034; situated on the E side of Metapisset river, between Wareham and New Bedford.

Rochester, township of Ulster county, New York; it contained 1882 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2063; situated 15 miles W of New Paltz, and 84 SW of Albany.

Rochester, very flourishing post village of Monroe county, New York, on Genesee river, at its lower falls, and where the Erie canal crosses that stream, NW from Canandaigua, and NE from Batavia about 32 miles from each.

Rochetta, town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice. Lon 7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Rochford, town of Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 N by E of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rochlitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 miles SE of Leipsic, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Rock, northern township of Harrison county, Ohio. Population 1820, 700.

Rockaway, village of Queen's county, Long Island, eight miles S from Jamaica, on the Atlantic coast. It is a watering place, and seat of summer recreation.

Rockaway, post village, Morris county, New Jersey, seven miles W of Boone town, and 36 NW of Newark.

Rockbridge, county of Virginia; bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Nelson and Amherst counties SE; Bedford S; Bottletourt SW, and W; Bath NW; and Augusta NE. Length 33; mean width 23; and area about 760 square miles. It is drained by the North river branch of James river, which unites at the foot of the Blue Ridge in the southern angle of the county. Surface pleasingly diversified, and soil generally of middling quality.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,350
do do. females	-	-	-	4,095
Total whites	-	-	-	8,445
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	149
Slaves,	-	-	-	1,724

Total population in 1810 - - - 10,318

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,644
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,394
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	9,038
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	166
do. do. females	-	-	-	129
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,319
do. females	-	-	-	1,293

Total population in 1820 - 11,945

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	37
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,575
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	653
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	129

Population to the square mile, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Rockcastle, county of Kentucky ; bound-
ed by Knox SE ; Pulaski SW ; Lincoln
and Garrard NW ; Madison NE ; and
Clay E. Length 25 ; mean width 15 ;
and area about 380 square miles. It oc-
cupies the height of land between Ken-
tucky and Cumberland rivers ; being
drained by Dicks river branch of the
former, and Rockcastle branches of the
latter. Chief town Mount Vernon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	807
do. do. females	-	-	-	767

Total whites - - - - 1,568

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 0

Slaves - - - - 163

Total population in 1810 - - 1,731

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 1,039

do. do. females - - - 1,049

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 2,088

Free persons of colour, males

do do. females - - - 6

Slaves, males - - - - 66

do. females - - - - 89

Total population in 1820 - - 2,249

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 0

Engaged in Agriculture - - 333

do. in Manufactures - - 5

do. in Commerce - - 0

Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Rockdale, township of Crawford coun-
ty, Pennsylvania, on the left side of
French creek, commencing about five
miles above the borough of Meadville.
Population 1820, 776.

Rockfish, river of Virginia, forms part
of the boundary between Albemarle and
Nelson counties Virginia, and falls into
James river from the N.

Rockford, town in Tuscarawas coun-
ty, Ohio, seven miles E from New Phila-
delphia, on the road from thence to Stu-
benville.

Rockhall, post office Kent county, Ma-
ryland.

Rockhill, township of Bucks county,
Pennsylvania, between Richland and
Hilltown, 30 miles N from Philadelphia.
Population 1820, 1567.

Rock Landing, post village, of Halifax
county, North Carolina, on the right bank
of Roanoke river at the head of the great
falls, 12 miles above Halifax.

Rock Spring, post office, Nelson county,
Virginia.

Rockingham, town in Northamptonshire,
on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham,
and 83 N by W of London.

Rockingham, SE county of New Hamp-
shire ; bounded by the Atlantic ocean and
Essex county in Massachusetts SE ; Hills-
borough county in New Hampshire SW
and W ; and Strafford county in New
Hampshire, and York county in Maine NE.
Length 50 ; mean width 20 ; and area 1000
square miles. It lies in form of a triangle,
and is drained by the Merimac, and its
branches, and also by the SW confluent of
the Piscataqua. Surface generally hilly,
and in part mountainous, and soil produc-
tive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns,
Concord, and Portsmouth.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - - 12,736

do. do. females - - - 13,267

Total whites - - - - 26,003

All other persons except Indians not

taxed - - - - 252

Slaves - - - - 0

Total population in 1810 - - 26,255

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 26,713

do. do. females - - - 28,039

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 139

Total whites - - - - 54,891

Free persons of colour, males - 172

do. do. females, - 182

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 55,246

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - 42

Engaged in Agriculture - - 10,522

do. in Manufactures - - 1,973

do. in Commerce - - 609

Population to the square mile, 55.

Rockingham, post town in Windham county, Vermont; lying on the W side of Connecticut river, 23 miles N of Brattleboro' and six miles from Walpole in New Hampshire.

Rockingham, county of Virginia; bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Orange county SE; Augusta SW; Pendleton NW; Hardy N; and Shenandoah NE. Length 33; mean width 24; and area about 800 square miles. The North Fork rises in, and the main branch of Shenandoah river passes through this county. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous; and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Harrisonburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,616
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,433

Total whites	-	-	-	11,049
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	213
Slaves	-	-	-	1,491

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	12,753
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,397
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,249

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	12,646
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	135
do. do. females	-	-	-	132

Slaves, males	-	-	-	995
do. females	-	-	-	876

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,784
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	25
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,013
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	951
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	35
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Population to the square mile 18 1-3.

Rockingham, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia N; Caswell county in North Carolina E; Guilford S; and Stokes W. Length 28; breadth 20; and area 560 square miles. It is drained by Daa river branch of Roanoke and by the sources of Cape Tar river.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,203
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,956

Total whites	-	-	-	8,159
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	43
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Slaves	-	-	-	2,114
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,316
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,255
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,095

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	8,350
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	64
do. do. females	-	-	-	86

Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,438
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do. females	-	-	-	1,536
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	11,474
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	3
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,664
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	141
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	26
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Population to the square mile, 20½.

Rockingham, post town, and seat of justice, Richmond county, North Carolina, about 85 miles SW from Raleigh.

Rockland, county of New York, bounded by Hudson river E; Bergen county in New Jersey SW; and Orange county in New York NW. It lies in form of a triangle; the base 23 miles along Hudson; and each other side 19 miles; with an area of about 180 square miles. Surface very broken, but with much good soil. It abounds also in iron ore. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,654
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do. do. females	-	-	-	3,496
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Total whites	-	-	-	7,150
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	292
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Slaves	-	-	-	316
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,758
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,250
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do. do. females	-	-	-	4,051
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	8,301
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	214
do. do. females	-	-	-	198

Slaves, males	-	-	-	66
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do. females	-	-	-	58
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,837
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	55
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,474
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	755
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	52
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Population to the square mile, 49.

Rockland, township of Sullivan county, New York. Population 1810, 309; and in 1820, 405.

Rockland, township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the heads of Manataway and Sacony creeks, 10 miles NE from Reading. Population 1820, 1130.

Rockport, township on the lake shore, at the mouth of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, containing 157 inhabitants in 1820.

Rock River, river of Illinois, rises near lake Michigan, flows SW by W, and falls into the Mississippi, at lat. 41 30 N.

Rockville, post village, Montgomery county, Maryland, 14 miles N from Georgetown.

Rocky Hill, post village, Weathersfield, Connecticut.

Rocky Mount, post town, and seat of justice, Franklin county, Virginia, 40 miles S from Fincastle.

Rocky Mount, post village, Nash county, North Carolina, NE from Raleigh.

Rocky Mount, post village, Chester district, South Carolina, on Rocky creek, SE from Chesterville.

Rocky Mountains. See *Chippewyan*.

Rocky Ridge, post village, Christian county, Kentucky.

Rocky Springs, post office, Rockingham county, North Carolina.

Rocoux, village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

Rocroy, town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Rodach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situated on a river of the same name, six miles WNW of Coburg.

Rodez, ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron. Here are some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron, 30 miles S by W of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

Rodman, township of Jefferson county, New York. Population 1820, 1735.

Rodok, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Rodosto, town of European Turkey, in

Romania, near the N bank of the Marmora sea, 70 miles W from Constantinople.

Roer, river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Mease, above Ruremonde.

Roer, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine below Diensburg.

Roeux, town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Rogonattour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles SW of Moorshedabad; and 101 NW of Calcutta.

Rochaczow, town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeczcica, and 158 N of Kiofo. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rochan, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aonst, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

Rochilcund or *Rohilla*, territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and was subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital. It was ceded to the British in 1801, and is now included in the district of Bareilly.

Rogersmills, post village, Saratoga county, New York.

Rogerstowen, post town of Franklin county, Missouri, 55 miles SW from St. Louis, on Merimac river.

Rogersville, post town and seat of justice, Hawkins county, Tennessee, on the right bank of the Holston, river about 70 miles above Knoxville. It contains beside the county buildings, an academy, bank, and printing office.

Rolalcund. See *Rochilcund*.

Rolduc, town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Rolbrich Stones, in Oxfordshire, N of Stanton Harcourt, six miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing upright which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

Rom, or *Roem*, island of Denmark, on the E coast of South Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and

on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romani Motier, town of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, province of Turkey, in Europe, 200 miles long, 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkei, of which Philipopoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, or which Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergomoscio. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

Romans, town of France, in the department of Drome, seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. Lon 5 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Rome, celebrated city of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and the capital of the Pope's dominions. It is situated on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upwards of 16 miles. It is computed to contain 170,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, have no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering,

at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun to be built in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredation it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after, 1900 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. The Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now become a christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotondo. Its height is 150 feet, and its width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome

are too numerous to be minutely described; that the ancient Forum, now a *cow market*; the beautiful column of Trajan, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this place is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the *conservatores* of the city. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest master, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was formerly the metropolis of one of the greatest empires that has ever existed, and may be regarded as the parent of all the cities, the arts, and states of modern Europe. The ancient Romans were governed by seven kings, for about 230 years. During the next 488 years they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators in their turn. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors, for the space of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were the most noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much distracted by various commotions, and in 410, Rome was taken and burnt. In May, 1527, Rome was invested by the army of the emperor Charles V.; and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with the spoils of this opulent city. The general, however, was himself killed, as he was planting a scaling ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, not discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valour, and entering the city, exercised all those brutalities that may be expected from ferocity aggravated by resistance. In the wars which attended the French revolution, Rome was again a considerable sufferer. Large contributions, and severe military exactions were drawn from the inhabitants; and a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings were sent off to Paris. Rome is 110 miles NW of Naples, 410 SSW of

Vienna, and 600 SE of Paris. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, township of Kennebec county, Maine, 22 miles N from Augusta.

Rome, post town, Oneida county, New York, at the head of Boat navigation in the Mohawk, 15 miles NW from Utica. It occupies the site of fort Stanvix. It is alternately with Whitesboro', the seat of justice for the county, and contains the county buildings, an arsenal belonging to the United States, and also one to the state of New York. The Erie canal passes about one fourth of a mile S from this village. Population about 1000.

Rome, E township of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river. Population 1820, 399.

Rome, township of Athens county, Ohio. Population 1820, 491.

Romelia, general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

Romenay, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles SE of Tournus, and 15 NNE of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Romerstadt, town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which, are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Romhilden, town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

Romna, town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles SSE of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Romney, *New*, town in Kent, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinque ports, it is reduced to a small place. It is 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Romney, post town and seat of justice, Hampshire county, Virginia; on the S branch of Potomac river, 50 miles westward of Winchester.

Romney, post town and seat of justice, Hampshire county, Virginia, on the left bank of the SW branch of Potomac, 50 miles N from Winchester.

Romont, or *Rodmont*, strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Romorentin, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Sautre. It has a manufacture of serges and cloths, which serves to make the

place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Romsdal, town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles SSW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

Romulus, post village and township of Seneca county, New York. It is situated on the E side of Seneca lake, and between that and Cayuga lake. It contained 2766 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3698.

Roncevallos, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated in a valley of the same name, 14 miles NNE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Roneiglione, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Terera, near the lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Ronda, strong town of Spain, in Granada, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Ronneburg, town in Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles SW of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Roots, township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1810, 316.

Roque, *St.* large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

Roque de Morsan, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, on the Douese, 10 miles NE of Mont de Mursan.

Roquebrune, town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the sea, three miles from Monaco.

Roquemaure, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Roquetas, town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 46 51 N.

Rosana, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosbach, town of Saxony, famous for

a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1557.

Roschad, trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of S Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

Roschild, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark and the residence of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of Icefiord, not far from the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Roscommon, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

Rosommon, borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a sessions house and a jail, 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Roscrea, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles NW of Kilkenny, and 26 N of Cashel.

Rose, township of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 380.

Rose Island, island stretching from Pensacola eastward along the coast of Florida about 60 miles. It is generally less than half a mile wide.

Roseau, or *Charlotte-town*, capital of the island of Martinico, on the SW side of the island.

Roseburg, post village in the NE part of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

Rosemills, post village, Amherst county, Virginia, 50 miles W from Hudson.

Rosebrugge, town of Netherlands, in Flanders, lying 12 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Roses, seaport of Spain in Catalonia, on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Girona. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

Rosetto, town of Egypt seated on the W branch of the Nile: The Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo.

The Europeans have their viceconsuls and factors here. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Roshaan, country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rosienne, town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubise, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Ninci, and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Rosieres Cape, cape of Lower Canada, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 6 27 W, lat. 48 35 N.

Roslin, most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosoy, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Ross, town in Hertfordshire. It owes most of its improvements, and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Ross-shire, county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Ross-shire,) is bounded on the W by the isle of Skye and the western Sea; on the NE by Sutherland-shire; on the E by the Friths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S by Inverness-shire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 miles long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. Population in 1801, 55,343; in 1811, 60,553; and 1821, 68,828.

Ross, maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ross New, considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situated on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the qua. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles NE of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Ross, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on Allegany and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburg. Population in 1820, 1979.

Ross, county of Ohio: bounded N by Pickaway; E by Hocking and Jackson; S by Pike; and W by Highland and Fayette counties. It is 34 miles long from E to W, and 22 broad from N to S, containing about 650 square miles. The land is generally fertile, and suitably diversified with meadow and upland; the latter of which is peculiarly well adapted to the production of grain. The principal waters are Scioto river, Paint, Deer, Kinnikinnick, Little Walnut, and Salt creeks.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	7,950
do. do. females	-	-	7,194
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	15,144
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	370
Slaves	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	15,514

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	19,417
do. do. females	-	-	9,700
			<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	20,117
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	233
do. do. females	-	-	269
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	20,619

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	42
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,128
do. in Manufactures	-	634
do. in Commerce	-	39

Population to the square mile, 31.

Ross, hilly township, six miles square, in the northern part of Jefferson county, Ohio. Big Yellow creek meanders through this township. Population in 1820, 738.

Ross, township of Green county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 814.

Ross, township of Butler county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1665.

Rossano, strong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore; three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. 16 38 E. lat. 39 48 N.

Rossville, post town of Butler county, Ohio, on the right bank of Miami river, opposite Hamilton.

Rossville, or *Rosstown*, post village of York county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles NW from York.

Rossville, town of new Madrid county, Missouri.

Rossville, post village, Tennessee, on the Cherokee lands. It stands on the great bend of Tennessee, opposite Hamilton county; about 70 miles NE from Huntsville.

Rostock, town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, with a university, and good harbour, on the river Varnow, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Gustrom, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N. It is a place of much trade, and the only port of consequence in the duchy.

Rostof, large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Rostraver, western township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, between Youghiogany and Monongahela rivers. Population in 1820, 1679.

Rota, town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Rota, one of the Ladrone islands in the East Indies.

Rotas, town of Bahar, in Hindoostan, 65 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Rotenberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 46 NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Rotenberg, small town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, four miles N of Lucern.

Rotenburg, free imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with several handsome public buildings, seated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Rotenburg, town of Germany, in Snabia, and county of Hoenburg, remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Rotenburg, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Rothbury, town in Northumberland, nine miles SW of Alnwick, 30 N by W of Newcastle, and 302 N by W of London.

Rother, river which has its source in Sussex, divides that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the Channel at Rye.

Rotherham, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, the iron works in its neighbourhood, which are very considerable, render

it very famous. See *Masborough*. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

Rothsay, town in the isle of Bute, of which it is the capital, 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

Rothwell, town in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Rotterdam, city of Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handsomely built of brick, the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships some of 200 or 300 tons, up to the merchant's door; a conveniency for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places; a great advantage they have here for commerce, is, that the Mease is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder-sea, which leads to Amsterdam. It is seated on the Merwe, (the most northern branch of the Mease,) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 30 SSW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly islands, in the S Sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman, in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rotterdam, post village, Oneida county, New York. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Rottingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situated on the Tauber, nine miles NE of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Rotweil, city of Germany, in Snabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Rouen, city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy, stands on the N side of the Seine, and is seven miles in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 80,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met, the old castle, and the

principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the publick library. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon 1 2 E, lat. 49 26 N. The ancient cathedral of this city, built by William the conqueror, was recently (in 1822) consumed by fire.

Rouen is one of the most manufacturing towns on the continent of Europe, particularly in cotton, woollen, linen good-. The annual amount of its manufactures is at least 10,000 000 of dollars.

Roveredo, or *Rovere*, town of Austria, in the Tirol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Roverbella, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 12 miles from Mantua. Lon. 10 42, lat. 45 18 N.

Rouergue, late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E by the Cevenese and Gevaudan; on the W by Querci, on the N by the same and Anvurgne; and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long, and 50 broad: it is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rouge, small but important river of Michigan, rises about 25 or 30 miles NW from Detroit, flows first S, and thence SE, and falls into Detroit river, five miles below Detroit. It has 16 feet water four miles; and thence three feet eight miles.

Rovigno, town of Italy, in Istrie, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast, eight miles S of Parenzo, and 32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Rovigo, town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venitians, on the Adige, 37 miles SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See *Polesino di Rovigo*.

Rouse's Point, Lower Canada, W cape, at the outlet of Lake Champlain; formerly supposed to be in New York; but found

to be above lat 45° of course in Lower Canada.

Rousselart, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres, and 20 SE of Ostend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Roussillon, late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cerdagne, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Eastern*. It is a fertile country, and remarkable for its Olive trees.

Rowan, county of North Carolina; bounded S by Montgomery and Cabarras; W by Iredell; N by Surry and Stokes, and E by Guilford and Randolph. Length 40; mean width 36; and area 1440 square miles. The main stream of Yadkin river passes through it obliquely from NW to SE. Soil productive on the streams. Chief town, Lexington.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	8,921
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,716
Total whites	-	-	-	17,697
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	89
not taxed	-	-	-	3,757
Slaves	-	-	-	
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	21,543

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	10,027
do. do. females	-	-	-	10,462
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	0
not taxed	-	-	-	
Total whites	-	-	-	20,489
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	80
do. do. females	-	-	-	59
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,748
do. females	-	-	-	2,633
Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	26,009

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	7,273
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	355
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	153

Population to the square mile, 18.

Rowley, township of Essex county, Massachusetts, it contained 1682 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1825; situated four miles NW of Ipswich and 22 N of Salem.

Roxborough, township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania; situated on the NE side of Schuylkill, eight miles NW of Philadelphia. In 1810, it contained 1252 inhabitants, and in 1820, 1682.

Roxburgh, village and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, situated

near the Tiviot, 19 miles SW of Berwick, and 32 SE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Roxburgh, county of Scotland, formerly called Tiviotdale, bounded on the E by Northumberland; SE by part of Cumberland; SSW by Dumfriesshire; NW by Selkirkshire, and N by Berwickshire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses, and black cattle. Population in 1801, 33,682; in 1811, 37,230; and in 1821, 40,892.

Roxbury, township of Orange county, Vermont, 45 miles N from Windsor. Population 700.

Roxbury, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 37 miles SW from Concord. Population in 1820, 366.

Roxbury, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, two miles SW from Boston, of which it is in reality a suburb. Population in 1810, 3699; and in 1820, 4135.

Roxbury, township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 35 miles NW from New Haven. Population in 1820, 1124.

Roxbury, township and post town, Delaware county, New York, 56 miles SW from Albany. Population in 1820, 2488.

Roxbury, township of Morris county, New Jersey, 45 miles N from Trenton. Population in 1820, 1792.

Roxbury, or *Leverings*, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.

Roxbury, township of Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 397.

Roxent, *Cape*, or *Rock of Lisbon*, remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tagus, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Royal, post town, Sampson county, North Carolina.

Royal, island of lake Superior.

Royalton, township of Windsor county, Vermont, on White river, 28 miles N from Windsor. It is the seat of an academy. Population 1758.

Royalton, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 38 miles NW from Worcester. Population in 1820, 1424.

Royalton, post village and township, Niagara county, New York, on the heads of Eighteen Mile creek. Population in 1820, 1849.

Royalton, township on the southern side of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 225.

Royalton, village of Fairfield county, Ohio, 10 miles W from Lancaster.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, now almost in ruins, seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 28 N.

Royes, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Royston, town in Herts and Cambridge-shire, in a fertile vale, 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Ruatan, island of Mexico, in the bay of Honduras, 10 miles from the coast, with a good harbour, formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting log-wood.

Rubiera, small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, seated on the Seccia, eight miles NW of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Rudaw, town of Prussia, 12 miles NNW of Königsberg.

Rudelstadt, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, near the river Sala.

Rudesheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Rudisto See *Rodosto*.

Rudkiöbing, town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfswerd, strong town of Germany, in Carniola. It belongs to Austria, and is seated on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Ruffac, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Basle. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Ruffec, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angouleme.

Rugby, town of Warwickshire. It has a famous free-school, and is 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 85 NNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Rugen, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles long, and 15 broad. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

Rugenwald, town of Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Rugley, town in Staffordshire, on the S of the Trent, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 57 N.

Rumford, town in Essex, 12 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rumford, post town, Oxford county, Maine, 20 miles N from Paris. Population in 1820, 871.

Rumford, academy and post office, King William county, Virginia, 35 miles NE from Richmond.

Runilly, town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Runney, or *Rhyney*, river which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

Rumsey, corporate town in Hampshire. It carries on a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Rungpour, town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 miles NE of Mauldah, and 106 NNE of Moorsheadabad.

Runkel, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the Lahn, 14 miles E of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Runnymede, celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, in 1215. See *Wrynsbury*.

Rupel, river of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Rupersdorf, town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, four miles NNW of Braunau.

Rupert, township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing 1170 inhabitants.

Rupert, Fort, fort in North America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the south end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Rush, western township of Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 173.

Rush, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the head of Clark and Stony creeks, in the angle between Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. In the census of 1820, Rush was included with Bethel and West Hanover; and their joint population 397.

Rush, one of the western townships of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on Wyalusing creek, eight miles SW from Montrose. Population 1820, 242.

Rush, township of Schuylkill county, on the borders of Luzerne, and North-

ampton counties, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 253

Rush, township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left side of Susquehanna river in the bend opposite Danville. Population 1820, 1192.

Rushford, post village and township Allegany county, New York. Population 1820, 609

Rushville, post village Fairfield county, Ohio, 26 miles SW from Zanesville.

Russell, township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 15 miles W from Springfield. Population 1820, 491.

Russell, post village, and township St. Lawrence county, New York, 25 miles SE from Ogdensburg. Population 1820, 486.

Russell, county of Virginia; bounded by Clinch mountain, or Washington county SE; Scott SW; Cumberland mountain or Kentucky NW; and Tazewell NE. Length 50; mean width 40; and area 2000 square miles. It is drained by Clinch and Powell rivers, branches of Tennessee and by the W branch of Sandy river. Surface generally broken hilly and mountainous. Soil rocky and barren. Chieftown Franklin.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	3,030
do. do. females	-	-	2,867
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Total whites	-	-	5,897
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	36
Slaves	-	-	386
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Total population in 1810	-	-	6,319
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,524
do. do. females	-	-	2,465
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	4,989
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	13
Slaves, males	-	-	228
do. females	-	-	298
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Total population in 1820	-	-	5,536
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,494
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	47
Do. in Commerce	-	-	7
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Population to the square mile,	23		

Russellville, post town, and seat of justice, Logan county, Kentucky, near the dividing ground between the sources of Red river branch of Cumberland, and Muddy river branch of Green river, 64

miles nearly N from Nashville, and 180 SW from Frankfort. It contains a bank, an academy, a meeting house, two printing offices, the county buildings, and about 187 houses, with 900 inhabitants.

Russ, town of Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 miles NW of Tilsit.

Russelsheim, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt situate on the Maine, six miles E of Mentz and 13 NW of Darmstadt.

Russey, town of France, in the department of Doubs, 34 miles E by S of Besancon.

Russia, vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, E by the Pacific Ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black Sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which formed the S part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, inclusive of the acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see *Poland*) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn. The north part is not only colder, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The country affords a variety of commodities, which being of great use to foreigners, produce a considerable annual balance of trade in favour of Russia. The home commodities are chiefly sa- bles, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyænas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martins, white hares, &c. red and black juchte, or Russian leather, which for colour, smell, and softness is not equalled in the world; copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train-oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, sail-cloth, calimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may also be added, almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by the empress Catharine II. into 41 go-

vernments, namely, Petersburg, Glognetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Aichangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbrisk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kurst, Novogorod, Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiot, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutsk. Since the reign of Catharine II. Finland Georgia, Shirvan, Daghestan, Imarette and other counties have been added to Russia. The number of governments was recently 53. A considerable number of the Russians profess the Mahometan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the Swedish provinces are Lutherans. There are many convents for both sexes, but it has been wisely ordained, that no male can enter into a monastic life before he is 30 years of age; and that no female can take the veil till she is 50, and even then not without the licence of the holy synod. The inhabitants in general are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexions. In 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is now an academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, supplied with eminent professors. The rising generation are modernizing their antic vestments: the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk, the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna, or Dwina, and Oby. The sovereigns of Russia, are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterwards assumed the title of *czar*, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, by corruption, from *Casar*, from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of John Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *Emperor* was first assumed by Peter I. who, by his illustrious actions justly acquired the surname of Great. He died in 1725, and perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders

that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. In 1819, the army amounted to 778,000 men, and the fleet, to 30 sail of the line 20 frigates 15 sloops and 200 galleys, with between 30,000, and 40,000 disposable seamen.

The principal seaports of the empire, are in Europe, Archangel at the mouth of the Northern Dwina. Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga, in the Baltic, and Sevastopol, and Odessa in the Black Sea. In Asia, Astracan near the mouth of the Volga, Ochotsk in the sea of Ochotsk, St. Peter and Paul in Kamschatka; with some forts and factories in America.

The empire now extends to the river Tornea, on the side of Sweden; towards European Turkey to the Pruth, and Danube. Between the Black and Caspian Seas, to the Kur, and Bathus rivers. In this quarter Russia now possesses, on the Black Sea Mingrelia, and Imarretta wrested from Turkey, and Georgia, Shirvan and Daghestan from Persia. In Asia the limits of Russia are vaguely defined.

The whole empire is now subdivided into upwards of 50 governments, extending over 8,000,000 of square miles, with a population exceeding 50,000,000. All religious opinions are tolerated, and more than half the religious denominations of the globe actually exist in this empire. The most numerous, and ruling profession is, however that of the Greek Church amounting to near 40,000,000. The Catholics are estimated at 5,500,000; Lutherans 2,500,000; Mahometans 3,000,000; Jews 1,000,000, &c.

Like every other object of human pursuit in this gigantic empire, literature is making a progress of which the inhabitants of other countries have but very inadequate ideas. In brief, if we can form any safe anticipation of the future from the past, we may consider the great-

ness of this colossal political mass, as only in embryo. It is a singular, and perhaps a solitary fact, that whilst the real strength of Russia, was daily augmenting, that nearly a century has now passed since it was ruled by a man of military ambition and genius. A circumstance alone wanting to prostrate the other governments of Europe and Asia in broken, and scattered fragments. The government as to internal police and external policy is a despotism, controlled and directed by the force of public opinion and a most powerful aristocracy. An account of the invasion of this country, in 1812, will be found under the head of *France*. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Rustchuk, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Kara Lom, 40 miles E from Niccopol.

Rutherford, county of North Carolina; bounded by South Carolina S; Buncombe W; Burke N; and Lincoln E. Length 40; width 25; and area 1010 square miles. Surface hilly generally and in part mountainous. Soil except near the streams thin and sterile. It is drained by Broad river, and its numerous branches. Chief town Rutherfordton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,289
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,895

Total whites	-	-	-	12,184
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	39
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Slaves	-	-	-	979
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	13,202
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,373
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,615

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	11,989
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	23
do. do. females	-	-	-	18

Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,523
do. females	-	-	-	1,798

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	15,351
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,744

do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	157
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	24

Population to the square mile, 15 1-5.

Rutherford, county of Tennessee; bounded by Bedford S; Williamson SW; Davidson NW; Wilson NE; and War-

ren E. Length 30; width 22; and area 610 square miles. It is drained by Stones river branch of Cumberland.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,924
do. do. females	-	-	3,603

Total whites	-	-	7,527
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	37
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Slaves	-	-	2,701
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Total population in 1810	-	-	10,265
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	7,183
do. do. females	-	-	6,982

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	14,165
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	147
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do. do. females	-	-	53
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Slaves, males	-	-	2,556
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do. females	-	-	2,631
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Total population in 1820	-	-	19,552
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	13
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,930
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	414
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do. in Commerce	-	-	49
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Population to the square mile, 32.

Rutherfordton, post town and seat of justice, Rutherford county, North Carolina, 45 miles south from Morgantown. It is the seat of an academy.

Rutland, small county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length 15 miles, and in breadth 10. Population in 1801, 16,356; in 1811, 16,380; and in 1821, 18,487.

Rutland, county of Vermont; bounded by Washington county in New York SW; lake Champlain NW; Addison county in Vermont N; Windsor E, and Bennington S. Length 40; mean width 23; and area 920 square miles. It is drained by Poultney, Pawlett, and Otter rivers. Surface very diversified from alluvial plains and even marshes, to some of the highest summits of the Green mountains. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Rutland.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	14,814
do. do. females	-	-	14,573

Total whites	-	-	29,387
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	99
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Slaves	-	-	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	-	-	29,486
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	-	-	14,883
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	-	14,972

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	-	8
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Total whites	-	-	-	-	-	29,863
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	-	64
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do. do. females	-	-	-	-	-	56
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	-	-	29,983
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	-	-	45
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	4,169
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	1,137
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	76
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Population to the square mile 32.

Rutland, post town and seat of justice, Rutland county, Vermont, on the right bank of Otter river, about 55 miles above its mouth, 57 N from Bennington and 33 above Middlebury.

Rutland, post town and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N W from Worcester. Population in 1810, 1231, and in 1820, 1262.

Rutland, post village and township, Jefferson county, New York, on Black river, immediately south from Watertown. Population in 1810, 1738; and in 1820, 1946.

Rutland, post village and township, Meigs county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 724.

Rutledge, post town and seat of justice, Grainger county, Tennessee, 25 miles NE from Knoxville.

Rutigliano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles SE of Bari.

Ruttimpour, city of Hindoostan in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles west of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Ruza, town of Russia. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, town of the Mysore country, 75 miles south of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Ryan Loch, lake at the NW angle of Wightonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass.

Rydal-water, lake in Westmoreland, a little to the west of Ambleside.

Eydhog, town of Hindoostan, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, borough in Sussex, 28 miles SSE of

Maidstone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Rye, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, four miles south from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 1127.

Rye, post village and township, of West Chester county, New York, on Long Island sound, 18 miles NE from New York. Population in 1820, 1342.

Rye, SE township of Perry county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on the SW side of Juniata river, between Big Buffalo and Sherman's creek. Population in 1820, 1704.

Ryegate, borough in Surry, 16 miles E of Guilford, and 21 SW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

Ryegate, post village and township, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the right side of Connecticut river, 22 miles E from Montpelier. Population 1000.

Rymenant, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

Ryswick, village in Holland, between Hague and Delft. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzezica, town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Wyedyszew and Dnieper, 25 miles N of Kiof. Lon. 35 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

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Saaba, kingdom of Negroland, with a capital of the same name, west of Tombuctoo, on the river Senegal.

Saada, or *Saade*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik, 140 miles WNW of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalfeld, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saal, 34 miles NNE of Coburg, and 46 SW of Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Saalfeld, town of East Prussia, seated on the lake Mebing, 23 miles SE of Marienburg.

Saar, town of Moravia, in the circle of Brun, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 miles NW of Brunn.

Saarmund, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, six miles S of Potsdam.

Saatz, town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 48 miles WNW of Prague.

Saba, island of the West Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

Sabanja, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet, 60 miles ENE of Bursa, and 62 ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabat, or *Sabacz*, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwardein, and 28 W of Belgrade.

Sabi. See *Xavier*.

Sabine, river of North America, rises in the province of Texas in a prairie country, about lat. 32 40 N, lon. W C 18 0 W. It pursues a south-east course enterlocking with the sources of the Trinity, and Little river of the south a branch of Red river. At N lat. 32 0, and W lon. W C 17 25, the Sa-

bine becomes the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and of course between the United States and the Spanish dominions in North America. It is at this point a considerable stream 40 or 50 yards wide, and at high water, navigable for boats of considerable size. Though rising in a prairie country, its banks at lat. 32°, is covered by a very dense forest, composed of pine, oak, hickory, elm, sweet gum, black gum, ash, and many other genera and species of trees. From this point to the prairies on the sea coast, the mixture of timber continues nearly similar—the west or right bank is higher than the east or left in general—high bluffs are frequent, and in some places rocky precipices occur on the former bank, but no place on the latter—the low banks near the border of the stream, are mostly liable to inundation at high water—the soil near this stream is uniformly thin and sterile. Many fine creeks of clear pure water flows into Sabine, below lat. 32 0; the most remarkable from the left, are, Dugan's, Darby's, Toney's, Lafitt's, bayou Scie, bayou Lennan, Negritta, bayou Taureau, and Llana Concou. From the right, the Nadaco, Patron, Barregas, and Waukahatcha, are the principal. Below lat. 32°, the Sabine continues south-east nearly, at lat. 31 0 reaches its extreme eastern bend—here the river turns to SW, and at N lat. 29 55 expands into a lake of the same name—about 20 miles above the head of Sabine lake the timber ceases, though not abruptly; but 10 miles below the head of the lake very little timber is to be seen—the banks on both sides are low and flat before emerging into the prairies—at the mouth of the river is a shell bank, on which are a few dwarf trees—along the lagunes that intersect the marsh or prairie a few trees are scattered, but the residue

is an open grassy expanse—Though many ledges of rocks rise from the stream on the right bank, no indications of minerals are visible—at the point where the road between Nacogdoches and Natchitoches crosses the Sabine, there is a salt spring on the Louisiana side, but where the salt water issues the ground is liable to be overflowed when the river is highly swelled by rains. The whole length of the Sabine is 70 miles above and 250 miles below, N lat. 32 0.

Sabine lake is the estuary of the Sabine and Natchez rivers, it is about 30 miles long and eight or ten miles wide, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel of four or five miles in length, and about 400 yards wide. This channel commonly known as the mouth of Sabine river, is at lat. 29 24 N, lon. W C 17 04 W. This lake is very shallow, generally about five or six feet, but near the shores not more than two or three. The adjacent country on the lake and outlet, is one wide waste of grass, much of it marsh, cut by innumerable lagunes and small ponds or lakes. Four miles SW from the mouth of the Sabine the Natchez enters the lake from the NW—a bar crosses the mouth of the Sabine outlet, on which at ordinary tides is about three feet water—the tide ascends the Sabine lake and river above the prairies.

Sabina, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the south of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabioncello, town of Dalmatia, situated on the peninsula of the same name, 45 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Sabionetta, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sable, seaport of Denmark, situated on the E coast of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sable, ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarte, with a castle. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on

the Sarte, 25 miles NE of Angers, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Sable, small river of New York, flowing into lake Champlain between Clinton and Essex counties. A few miles above its mouth are Adgates falls of 80 feet perpendicular.

Sable, Cape, most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Sable, Isle, isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

Sables d'Yonne, town of France, in the department of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 40 miles west of Fontenay le Compte. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 46 23 S.

Sablestan, province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, E by Hindoostan, south by Makran, and west by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

Sacarappa, post village, Cumberland county, Maine.

Sackett's Harbour, post village of Hounsfield, Jefferson county, New York, on Black river bay, at the east end of lake Ontario. The harbour is land locked, and with a bold shore has depth of water for the largest vessels of war, many of which were built and stationed here during the last war between the United States and England; it is now a naval and military station. A very fine suit of stone barracks have been erected upon the bay shore, about one quarter of a mile east from the village. It is about 80 miles NNW from Utica.

Saco, river of New Hampshire, heads in the White mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Merrimac, Connecticut, and the Androscoggin branch of the Kennebec. This river is only navigable by sea vessels seven miles, to the head of tide water at Biddeford. Its basin is about 65 miles in length, by a mean width of 25 miles, comprising an area of upwards of 1600 square miles.

Saco, post town and port of entry, York county, Maine, on the east side of Saco river, at its entrance into the Ocean, 15 miles SW from Portland. It is well situated for commercial purposes; and from its proximity to the falls of Saco for a manufacturing establishment. Population in 1820, 2532.

Saconado, river of New York, rises in Hamilton, flows SE into the NE corner of Montgomery, reaches the boundary between Montgomery and Saratoga, turns abruptly NE, and traversing Saratoga county, falls into the Hudson at Jessup's falls, after a comparative course of about 50 miles.

Sacandago, mountains of New York, in Hamilton county, from which flow the Sacandago, Hudson, Black, and Grass rivers.

Saddleback, remarkable mountain, consisting of two summits in the NW corner of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. These summits rise, that to the south 3000, and that to the north 2400 feet above the Ocean, and are the highest land of Massachusetts.

Sadsbury, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 1192 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1539. It is situated on the west side of Brandywine, between west Cain, and east Fallowfield, adjoining Lancaster county.

Saffi, trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sadahoc, small river of Maine, a branch of Androscoggin.

Sadahoc, name given in the early stages of New England colonization, to the NE part of Maine from the Kennebec river.

Sagon, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Sagenaw, bay of Michigan territory, opening from lake Huron between Point aux Barques and Point au Sable. It extends SSW about 60 miles, to where it receives Segonaw river from the interior of the peninsula. The mouth of Segonaw river is about 120 miles NNW from Detroit.

Sagg-Harbour, port of entry, and a post town in Suffolk county, New York; situated at the NE end of Long Island, 58 miles E of Smithtown, and 108 E by N of the city of New York. It is a very prosperous place, containing about 140 dwelling houses, two rope walks, three large salt works, and about 6000 tons of shipping. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery, and manufactory of spermaceti candles. Population in 1820, 1296.

Saghalien-oula, river of East Chinese Tartary, which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata. See *Amur*.

Saghalien-oula-hata, island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145 degrees E lon. and from 50 to 54 degrees N lat. belonging to the Russians.

Saghalien-oula-hotun, city of East Chinese Tartary, in the department of Tchticar, on the south side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with

woods, in which a great number of sables are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Sagrez, strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles west of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 south of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

Saguenai, large branch of St. Lawrence river, rising in the recesses of Labrador, and falling into St. Lawrence about 120 miles below Quebec.

Sagur, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, situated near the Bunnass river, 87 miles NW of Gurrak, and 112 south of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

Said, town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles south of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Saint Albans, post town, and seat of justice, Franklin county, Vermont, on lake Champlain 23 miles N from Burlington. It is the seat of an academy.

Saint Albans, post village, Licking county, Ohio.

Saint Anthony's Falls, in Mississippi river, lat. 44° N. The entire descent is about 65 feet, consisting of a perpendicular fall of 40, and a rapid above and below. A square of nine miles each side was purchased from the Indians around this fall by the government of the United States in 1805, and now occupied as a military station by a detachment of troops.

Saint Augustine. See *Augustine*, *Saint*.

Saint Bartholemew. See *Bartholemew*.

St. Bernard, parish of Louisiana; bounded by lake Pontchartrain N; by the parish of Orleans E; Interior of La Fourche, or rather the impassable morasses towards the gulf of Mexico S; and parish of St. Charles W. Length 35; mean width 12; and area about 400 square miles. Surface an almost undeviating plain, traversed near its northern extremity by the Mississippi; and falling very gradually from the margin of that stream into uncultivable morasses. As in every other place on the Mississippi, the arable borders near its banks are exuberantly productive. Staples cotton, rice, and sugar.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	337
do. do. females	-	-	291
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	628
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	10
Slaves	-	-	382
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810,	-	-	1,020

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	348
do. do. females	-	-	319
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	667
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	24
do. do. females	-	-	21
Slaves, males	-	-	1,190
do. females	-	-	733
<hr/>			
Total population in 1820	-	-	2,635

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,740
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Saint Bertrand Great, one of the elevated parts of the Alps between Italy and Switzerland. It rises in one peak of 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the great Alpine passes.

Saint Carlos de Monterey, capital of New California, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W C 45 0 W, lat. 37 30 N.

St. Catharines, island of Brazil. See *Catharine Saint*.

Saint Charles, county of Missouri; bounded by the Mississippi, and Cuivre rivers N, and NE; Missouri river SE; and Montgomery county W. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri above their junction, being about 35 miles long with a mean width of 12; and area about 400 square miles. Chief town, St. Charles.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,719
do, do. females,	-	-	1,502
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	3,221
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	13
Slaves	-	-	271
<hr/>			
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,505

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,857
do. do. females	-	-	1,418
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	3,575
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	346
do. females	-	-	336
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Total population in 1820	-	-	3,970

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	465
do. in Manufactures	-	-	96
do. in Commerce	-	-	34

Population to the square mile, 10 nearly.

St Charles, post village of Missouri and seat of justice for St Charles county ; on the left bank of Missouri river 25 miles NW from Saint Louis It is now the seat of government of Missouri.

St. Charles, parish of Louisiana ; bounded by St. John Baptist W ; by lake Mauripass, Pass of Manchac, and lake Pontchartrain N ; parish of St. Bernard E. Length 30 ; mean width 10 ; and area 300 square miles. For general features, soil, and staples, see *St. Bernard*.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	451
do. do. females	-	-	369
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	820
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	150
Slaves	-	-	2,321
<hr/>			
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,291

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	400
do. do. females	-	-	327
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	727
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	63
do. do. females,	-	-	85
Slaves, males	-	-	1,844
do. females	-	-	1,143
<hr/>			
Total population in 1820	-	-	3,862

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,382
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	2

Population to the square mile, 11.

Saint Christophers. See *Christophers St.* or *St. Kitts*.

St. Clair lake. See *St. Lawrence Basin*.

St. Clair, township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburgh, and between Chartier and Street's creeks. Population 1820, 4142.

St. Clair, township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on Dunning's creek six miles N from Bedford. Population 1820, 1748.

St. Clair, county of Illinois ; bounded by Mississippi river NW ; Madison N ; Washington E ; Randolph SE ; and Monroe SW. Length 30 ; mean width 24 ; and area 720 square miles. The body of this county lies SE, from St. Louis, commencing immediately opposite that town. It is watered by the Mississippi and Kaskaskias rivers. Chief town, Cakokia.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,712
do. do. females	-	-	2,143
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	4,854
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	113
Slaves	-	-	40

Total population in 1810	-	-	5,007
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,861
do. do. females	-	-	2,207
<hr/>			
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	5

Total whites	-	-	5,073
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	40
do. do. females	-	-	42
Slaves, males	-	-	58
do. females	-	-	40

Total population in 1820	-	-	5,253
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	608
do. in Manufactures	-	-	64
do. in Commerce	-	-	12

Population to the square mile, 7.

Saint Clair, village of Butler county, Opposite Hamilton.

St. Clair, county of Alabama; bounded by Shelby S; Jefferson SW; Blount NW; Cherokee lands N; and Coosa river E. It is about 35 miles square. Surface hilly and broken; drained by the Coosa and Cahaba rivers. Chief town, St. Clairsville.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,920
do. do. females	-	-	1,687
<hr/>			
All other persons, except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	3,607
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	2
Slaves, males	-	-	277
do. females	-	-	276

Total population in 1820	-	-	4,166
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	774
do. in Manufactures	-	-	27
do. in Commerce	-	-	17

Population to the square mile, 3.

St. Clairsville, village of St. Clair county, Alabama, on Canoe creek of Coosa river, about 65 miles SSE from Huntsville.

St. Clairsville, post town and seat of justice, Belmont county, Ohio, 11 miles W from Wheeling in Virginia. It is a flourishing village containing a bank, printing

office, the county buildings, three churches, and upwards of 100 houses. Population about 700.

St. Croix, Schoodic, or Passamaquoddy, river of Maine, and New Brunswick. It is a stream of more political than commercial consequence, forming a national boundary in all its length.

St. Croix, branch of the Mississippi, rises at lat. 46° 0' N, interlocking sources with the Bois Brule, branch of lake Superior. It flows SW and falls into the Mississippi, about 50 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is wide and navigable, and supposed to offer the most eligible communication from lake Superior to the Mississippi.

Saint Domingo. See *Domingo St.*

Saint Etienne de Furand town of France, in Rhone and Loire, in the neighbourhood of very rich coal mines. It has the most extensive manufactory of fire arms in France, 27 miles SSW from Lyons.

St. Eustatius. See *Eustatius St.*

St. Francis, river of Lower Canada, and Vermont, rises in the latter, in Orleans, and Essex counties. Its main sources are the confluent of lake Memphremagog, and lake St. Francis. The latter in the recesses of Buckingham county, Lower Canada. Below the junction of its two great branches, the united stream flows NNW into St. Lawrence river, at the head of lake St. Peter.

Saint Francis river, branch of Mississippi. See *Mississippi basin*, page 626.

Saint Francisville, post town and seat of justice, parish of New Feliciana, Louisiana. It stands on a bank elevated 70 or 80 feet, and about one fourth of a mile from the influx of Bayou Sara into the Mississippi, 170 miles above New Orleans, and 152 below Natchez. It is built on a single street extending along the road leading from the mouth of Bayou Sara into the interior country. Lon. W C 14 28 W, lat. 30 42 N.

Saint Gall. See *Gall St.* page 340.

Saint Genevieve, county of Missouri, bounded by the Mississippi NE; cape Girardeau county S; Washington SW; and Jefferson NW. Length 60; mean width 18; and area 1050 square miles. Its extreme western parts embraces a portion of the mine tract. The Mississippi washes its NE, and its western section is drained by St. Francis river. Chief town St. Genevieve.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,740
do. do. females	-	-	1,433
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	3,173

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 459	Free white females	- - - - 989
Slaves	- - - - 988	All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 0
Total population in 1810	- 4,620	Total whites	- - - - 2,164
Population in 1820.		Free persons of colour, males	- - - - 17
Free white males	- - - - 2,071	do. do. females	- - - - 15
do. do. females	- - - - 1,861	Slaves, males	- - - - 418
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 0	do. females	- - - - 412
Total whites	- - - - 3,932	Total population in 1820	- - - - 3,026
Free persons of colour, males	- - - - 24	Of these ;	
do. do. females	- - - - 23	Foreigners not naturalized	- - - - 2
Slaves, males	- - - - 535	Engaged in Agriculture	- - - - 1,956
do. females	- - - - 448	do. in Manufactures	- - - - 16
Total population in 1820	- 4,962	do. in Commerce	- - - - 14
Of these ;		Population to the square mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Foreigners not naturalized	- - - - 27	<i>St. Helena</i> , post village and seat of justice, St. Helena parish Louisiana. on the Tickfoha river, about 35 miles NE by E from Baton Rouge.	
Engaged in Agriculture	- - - - 843	<i>Saint Illa</i> , Great, river of Georgia, rises in Tatnall, Telfair, and Irwin counties, by a number of branches which enter Appling. In the latter they form two streams, Great and Little Saint Illa, which cross Appling, and unite in Wayne, turn S, enter Camden and winding to the E, falls into St Andrew's Sound, after a comparative course of 140 miles.	
do. in Manufactures	- - - - 136	<i>St. James</i> , parish of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, bounded by St. John E; Amite river N; Ascension W; and Assumption SW. Area 300 square miles. For general features, and staples see <i>St Bernard</i> .	
do. in Commerce	- - - - 24	Population in 1810.	
Population to the square mile, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.		Free white males	- - - - 1,056
<i>St. Genevieve</i> , post town and seat of justice, St. Genevieve county, Missouri, stands on a high plain, or second bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from its bank on Gabara creek; 82 miles below St. Louis, and 109 above the mouth of Ohio. It is the second town in the state in point of size and importance, containing an academy, 12 or 15 stores, and near 400 dwelling houses. Population about 2000. It has gained great advantages from becoming the principal depot of lead, and the mart of supply to the miners.		do. do. females	- - - - 906
<i>Saint George</i> , township of Lincoln county, Maine. Population 1820, 1325.		Total whites	- - - - 1,962
<i>Saint Germain</i> . See <i>Germain</i> , St.		All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 41
<i>Saint Helena</i> , island of. See <i>Helena</i> , St. page 403.		Slaves	- - - - 1,952
<i>Saint Helena</i> , island on the coast of South Carolina, 13 miles long and three broad, forming a part of Beaufort district between St. Helena, and Port Royal Sounds.		Total population in 1810	- - - - 3,955
<i>St. Helena</i> , parish of Louisiana, bounded by lakes Pontchartrain, and Maurepas, and Amite river S; Amite river, or East Baton Rouge, and New Feliciana W; state of Mississippi N; and Tangipao river or Washington, and St. Tammany E. Length 46; mean width 28; and area about 1300 square miles. With very partial exceptions, this extensive parish is covered with pine, with a sterile soil. Beside the Amite and Tangipao, it is drained by the Tickfoha river. Chief town St. Helena.		Population in 1820.	
Population in 1820.		Free white males	- - - - 1,241
Free white males	- - - - 1,175	do. do. females	- - - - 1,281
		All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 0
		Total whites	- - - - 2,522
		Free persons of colour, males	- - - - 22
		do. do. females	- - - - 30
		Slaves, males	- - - - 1,766
		do. females	- - - - 1,320
		Total population in 1820	- - - - 5,660
		Of these ;	
		Foreigners not naturalized	- - - - 56
		Engaged in Agriculture	- - - - 2,544

Engaged in Manufactures - 13
do. in Commerce - 13
Population to the square mile, 19 nearly.
Saint Jago. See article, second column, page 445.

Saint John, or *Prince Edward's Island*, island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, W from Cape Breton. Chief town Charlottetown.

Saint John's, county of New Brunswick.

St John's, the only river of considerable magnitude which enters the bay of Fundy. This noble stream rises in Maine; its extreme northern and north-western sources reaching to within 20 miles of the St. Lawrence. Flowing first to the north-east, then east, and finally south-east and south, falls into the bay of Fundy, after an entire comparative course of 350 miles, forming the largest stream on the Atlantic coast, between the basin of the Susquehannah and that of the St. Lawrence. The tide flows up this stream upwards of 80 miles; its mouth between St. John and Castleton is narrow, and impeded by a ledge of rocks, on which there is only 17 feet water at low tide. The St. John is very difficult of entrance, from the violence and eddying of the tide, and the incumbent mass of fresh water from the river.

The basin of St. John is about 250 miles in length, with a mean width of 100 miles, comprising an area of 25,000 square miles. In its natural state the St. John is one of the most navigable rivers in the Atlantic system, being much less impeded with falls than any other of the streams entering that ocean, between the Hudson and gulf of St. Lawrence. The lands watered by either the main river or branches are also more fertile than that contained in the river basins north-east of the Connecticut. In point of climate the St. John's basin reaches the 48th degree of N lat. and terminates in the Atlantic coast at N lat. 45 10, extending through near three degrees of latitude.

St. John's, city of New Brunswick, at the mouth of St. John's river. It is situated on elevated ground regularly laid out and well built; and contains five churches. From the excessive tides at the mouth of St. John's river, the harbour is open throughout the year.

Saint John's lake of Louisiana, in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi. Bayou L'Argent is the outlet from the river to the lake, and leaves the former opposite Fairchild's islands 15 miles above Natchez.

St John's, capital of the island of New-

foundland, on the SE coast of the island. Lat. 47 55 N. Resident population about 12,000.

St. John's, river of Florida, rises between lat. 26° and 27° N, and first NE about 100 miles, approaches within six miles of the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles nearly S, from Cape Cannaveral. It thence turns NW, but curves generally with the opposite coast, and finally falls into the Atlantic Ocean at lat. 30 12, after an entire comparative course of 300 miles. It is navigable nearly to its source.

St. John Baptiste, parish of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi river; above St. Charles, and between St. James. Area about 150 square miles. For general features and staples, see *St. Bernard*.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	749
do. do. females	-	-	653
Total whites	-	-	1,402
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	70
Slaves	-	-	1,518
Total population in 1810	-	-	2,990

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	838
do. do. females	-	-	694
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,532
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	50
do. do. females	-	-	63
Slaves, males	-	-	1,282
do. females	-	-	927
Total population in 1820	-	-	3,854

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	0
Engaged in Agriculture	1,658
do. in Manufactures	0
do. in Commerce	15
Population to the square mile 25½.	

St. Johnsbury, post town, Caledonia county, Vermont, 31 miles NE from Montpelier. Population 1820, 1350.

Saint Joseph's, lake of Louisiana, in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of Big Black river.

St. Joseph's, one of the islands in the straits of St. Mary, between lakes Superior, and Huron.

St. Joseph's, small island on the coast of Mississippi, near the mouth of Pearl river.

St. Joseph's, river of Michigan, rising

on the same plain with Maumee, but flowing NW into lake Michigan.

St. Juan de Ulua, island and very strong fortress off the harbour of Vera Cruz.

St. Landré, or *Opelousas*, post town of Louisiana, and seat of justice for the parish of the same name, situated in a prairie between two bodies of woods, about half a mile asunder, on a small stream which forms part of the sources of both Teche and Vermillion rivers: the Bayou Fusillier entering Teche, and the other Bayou Bourbée, forming the head of Vermillion. *St. Landré* is distant three miles SW of its port, Bayou Carron. The country though level is very pleasant and healthy. Water is generally found only in wells, springs are rare, but the water is excellent, cool and light. The streets are laid out at right angles. It contains a court house, jail, a few publick houses and stores, 50 or 60 houses, and about 200 inhabitants. Lat. 30 32 N, lon. W C 15 12 W.

St. Lawrence, river of North America, in the United States, and Cabotia, or British America.

As a basin of inland commerce, it may indeed be truly asserted that the *St. Lawrence* stands alone on the globe. The sublime and peculiar features of that unequalled assemblage of fresh water seas demand more than ordinary attention from the geographer and statistical inquirer. This immense basin extends from the mouth of the *St. Lawrence* to the head waters of Lake Superior, 1350 miles, with a mean width of about 400 miles, and containing an area of upwards of 500,000 square miles.

The tide ascends farther into that basin than in that of any other of the known world, or upwards of 400 miles, by comparative courses from the gulf, to about half way between Quebec and Montreal. Above tide water to Ogdensburg, the navigation of the river is much impeded by shoals and rapids, but is in no place actually impassable with vessels, either ascending or descending. Ships of the line, of the first class, are navigated as high as Quebec, and vessels of 400 tons are taken to Montreal, upwards of 550 miles from the gulf. *St. Lawrence* basin is subdivided into three natural sections, or secondary basins. First, that of Lake Superior and its tributary streams; second, that of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie; third, that of Lake Ontario, and the residue of rivers to tide water. Of these in order.

Lake Superiour is an immense reservoir, elevated above the level of the Atlantic tides 641 feet, and extending over a square of 300 miles each side, or 90,000 square miles. Of this expanse, Lake Superior

itself occupies a triangle of 350 miles base, with a perpendicular of 160 miles, or embracing an area of near 30,000 square miles. This greatest fresh water lake of the globe extends from the straights of *St. Mary* to the mouth of *St. Louis* river, following the windings of the shore, 400 miles, with 50 to 150 miles in width. Sufficient depth of water is every where found for the largest vessels. So much of the shore of this lake is rock bound, as to render its navigation in a high degree dangerous, and with the severity of the climate, and sterility of its adjacent shores in most places, will, in a great degree, deprive mankind of the benefits of such a sheet of water so far inland.

Draining 60,000 square miles of land, it must be obvious that an immense body of water is poured into Lake Superior; which besides innumerable smaller streams, receives, from the south, *Bois Brulé*, *La Mauvaise*, *Montreal*, *Iron*, and *Huron* rivers; from the north, *Redstone*; from the northwest, *Grand Portage* river; and from the west, *St. Louis* river.

The inland route to the sources of the Mississippi, and adjacent regions, is by the channel of the latter. The following distances and relative elevations from the *Fond du Lac*, or mouth of *St. Louis* river, to the sources of the Mississippi, are extracted from *Schoolcraft's travels* with Governor Cass.

From the month of <i>St. Louis</i> river to the South-West Company's House	-	-	-	24
To the foot of the <i>Grand Portage</i>	-	-	-	2 26
To the <i>Galley</i>	-	-	-	2 28
To the head of <i>Grand Portage</i>	7	35		
To the foot of the <i>Portage aux Coteaux</i>	-	-	-	6 41
To the head of the <i>Portage aux Coteaux</i>	-	-	-	1½ 42½
To the <i>Isle aux Plaie</i>	-	-	-	3 45½
To the <i>Isle aux Pins</i>	-	-	-	6 51½
To the head of do.	-	-	-	½ 52
To the foot of the <i>Grand Rapids</i>	-	-	-	2 54
To the head of the <i>Grand Rapids</i>	-	-	-	6 60
To <i>Glukie Rapids</i>	-	-	-	6 66
To head of do.	-	-	-	1 67
To <i>Gross Rocher</i>	-	-	-	21 88
To mouth of <i>Savannah</i> river	-	-	-	12 100
To the <i>Portage</i> , from <i>St. Louis</i> river	-	-	-	24 124
Over the <i>Savannah</i> portage	-	-	-	6 130
Down another <i>Savannah</i> river discharge into <i>Sandy Lake</i>	18	148		
<i>South-West Company's House</i> on <i>Sandy Lake</i>	-	-	-	3 151

Relative elevations in the foregoing distances:

	Rise in feet.	
From the mouth of St. Louis river to the South-West Company's House - - -	4	
To the Galley, four miles farther - - - - -	8	12
To the head of the Grand Portage - - - - -	220	232
To the foot of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	18	250
To the head of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	42	392
To the mouth of the Savannah river - - - - -	212.6	504.6
To the Savannah Portage - - - - -	18	522.6
To the head of the West Savannah - - - - -	30	652.6

We thus find the extreme summit level, between Lake Superior and Sandy lake, to be 550.6 feet above the surface of the former, in a direct distance of about 70 miles. If this estimate is correct, the country W of lake Superior has a rise, in 70 miles, of within 90.4 feet as much as from tide water in the Hudson to the head of that lake.

Depression from the summit level to Sandy Lake:

	Dep. Feet.	
To first Rapid - - - -	2	
Descent of the rapid - - -	5	7
Head of second Rapid - - -	4	11
Descent of do. do. - - -	8	19
Thence to the level of Sandy Lake - - - - -	4	6 23 6

This depression taken from 550.6 feet leaves 527 feet, as the elevation of the surface of Sandy lake over that of lake superior. Mr. Schoolcraft (page 261) estimates the entire fall from the summit level through Sandy Lake into the Mississippi at 60 feet; and the elevation of the sources of that river, above that of the mouth of Sandy Lake river, at 162 feet.

From these elements we have 36.4 feet fall from Sandy lake into the Mississippi, yielding an elevation of that stream at the mouth of Sandy Lake river, above the surface of lake Superior, of 490.6 feet. If to the latter sum we add 162 feet, we have 652.6 feet as the elevation of the sources of Mississippi river above the surface of lake Superior. We have already found that the latter lake was elevated 641 feet above the Atlantic tides, which sum added to 652.6 produces 1293.6, say in round numbers 1,300 feet, as the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi over the Atlantic tides; (see article Mississippi, page 621.) In that place it will be seen that Mr. Schoolcraft's deduction does not agree with his elements. He there deduces 1330 feet as the elevation of the Mississippi sources:—But by adding together 641 feet the elevation of lake Su-

perior, 550.6 feet rise to the intermediate summit level between lake Superior, and the mouth of Sandy Lake river, and 162 feet as the rise of the Mississippi river from Sandy Lake river to its sources, we have 1353.6 feet; and this sum, less 60 feet, the fall from the summit level before noticed, to the mouth of Sandy Lake river, leaves as before 1293.6 feet as the real elevation of the sources of the Mississippi.

By the river of the Grand Portage, which enters lake Superior nearly opposite to the SW end of Isle Royal, a route is opened with the wide uncultivated expanse upon the sources of the Winnepeg, Assiniboine, Red, and other branches of Saskatchewan. This is the great thoroughfare of the fur trade

The enormous surplus mass of the waters of lake Superior are discharged at the falls of St. Mary, North lat. 46 31, by a fall of 22 feet 10 inches, according to the admeasurement made by Col. Gratiot. The river, or strait of St. Mary's is about 40 miles in length, and connects the upper secondary basin of St. Lawrence with that of Lake Huron, Michigan, Erie, and their confluent waters. The latter basin, depressed below the former 76 feet, spreads over a parallelogram of 500 by 400 miles; or embracing a superficies of 200,000 square miles. Of this extent, lake Huron occupies 20,000 square miles, Michigan 13,500, and Erie 15,000, or over an aggregate of 48,500 square miles. If to this we add 1,500 square miles for lakes St. Clair and Nipissing, other smaller lakes, and the rivers, we have, in round numbers, in the second or middle basin of St. Lawrence, 50,000 square miles of water, or one fourth part of the entire surface.

The middle is the most valuable of the three minor basins of St. Lawrence. In point of climate, it reaches from North lat. 40 20 to N lat. 47°. The arable surface is unequally divided, as near two thirds of the whole is on the right or United States side of the chain of lakes. It would be needless to enumerate the great number of rivers which every where flow from the adjacent country into the lakes; we will therefore particularly notice only those which from their position have already, or may become noted channels of Inland Navigation,

Of the latter, proceeding from W to E, the first which demands attention is Fox river, flowing into Green Bay, or the north-western arm of lake Michigan. The entire length of this river is 260 miles, 50 of which consist of lakes. It is formed by two branches, the Vaseux, and Portage rivers, which unite 15 miles from Portage from the latter to the Ouisconsin branch of Mississippi. The Vaseux flows in from the NW, and from its junction with the Portage

river to Winnebago lake is 190 miles, following the windings of the stream. In this distance, Fox river in most places resembles a canal or strait more than a river, its current is gentle, and often expanded into lakes of considerable extent. The river here appears to wind across a valley, which is terminated by a ridge of hills crossing between Green Bay and Winnebago lake. The latter opens above the ridge we have noticed, and extends with a width of five or six miles about 24 in length. The adjacent country has been described as in a peculiar degree fertile and agreeable to the eye.

At the bottom of the Winnebago lake, the river changes its character: the shores become rocky, and precipitous, and the bottom of the stream much embarrassed with falls, rapids, and shoals. By a very circuitous channel of 40 miles, through this mountain pass, the navigation of the river is obstructed by the Winnebago, Little Kalkin, Grand Kalkin, and the Rock rapids. From the foot of the latter to the head of Green Bay is about six miles of smooth water. At low water, late in the summer and early in autumn, the navigation of the mountain pass of Fox river is extremely dangerous, difficult, and fatiguing, but during the spring floods may be ascended and descended with ease and safety.

Green Bay extends 120 miles in length, in a direction of NNE, nearly parallel to lake Michigan, with which it communicates by a wide strait, about 75 miles W from the straits of Michilimackinac. It was through this channel that the first discovery was made of the Mississippi river from Canada, and it has long continued and still remains the principal route from the Canadian sea to the upper waters of the Mississippi. The distance by comparative courses, from the mouth of Green Bay to the Portage, from the Fox to Ouisconsin rivers, is 250 miles, and down the latter stream to its junction with the Mississippi 150 miles: but the distance following the windings of the stream is probably one-third more than by comparative courses, or from lake Michigan to the Mississippi about 530 miles.

The Ouisconsin, though a rapid stream, is unimpeded by either falls, shoals or rapids. The Portage, from the Fox to the Ouisconsin river is one of those singular situations which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operation of human intercourse. Both rivers originate about 100 miles to the N of the Portage, but at the latter place they approach to within one mile and a half. The intervening ground, level prairie, over which at high floods loaded canoes are navigated from one stream to the other. This circumstance

establishes the fact, of the facility of completing the connexion by a short canal, perhaps without locks.

The next point of contact between the navigable waters of the Canadian sea and Mississippi river, is near the SW extremity of Lake Michigan. Here the small river Chicago, entering lake Michigan, heads with the Theakiki branch of Illinois, and, from the nature of the intermediate country, opens at high water a natural, uninterupted route between those two great sections of the United States.

The two following lists of land and water stages from New York to St. Louis, by the Ohio and Illinois routes, will exhibit the relative distances at a single glance ;

Route from the city of New York to St. Louis, by Hamilton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

	Miles.	Miles.
Newburgh	- - -	60
Cocheton	- - -	60
Hamilton	- - -	200
PITTSBURG	- - -	261
Steubenville	- - -	59
Cincinnati	- - -	263
Louisville	- - -	131
Mouth of Ohio	- - -	393
St. Louis	- - -	198

Route from the city of New York to St. Louis, by Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Michilimacinae, lake Michigan, Illinois, and Mississippi rivers.

	Miles.	Miles.
Albany	- - -	143
Canandaigua	- - -	213
Buffalo	- - -	92
Erie	- - -	90
Cleveland	- - -	90
DETROIT	- - -	110
Fort Gratoit	- - -	67
Michilimacinae	- - -	190
Mouth of Chicago river	- - -	280
Head of Illinois	do. -	40
Mouth of do.	do. -	400
St. Louis	- - -	30

It will be at once seen by an inspection of this table that the difference in distance, by the two routes, is trifling ; and all things considered, no great diversity exists naturally in the facility offered, or impediments opposed to mercantile transportation ; but with the Grand Canal from Albany to Buffalo, the advantages are obviously in favour of the northern route.

Canal communication between lake Michigan and Illinois river, must speedily follow the advance of population into that section of country.

A number of rivers of considerable magnitude enter the eastern and south-eastern shore of Michigan, by the channels of which a considerable commerce must be

carried on, as settlement and wealth increase. Of these the St. Joseph heads, with Maumee falling into the head of Lake Erie, and with Wabash flowing into Ohio. The intermediate country has not, however, been surveyed with sufficient accuracy, to permit us to determine how far nature has prepared the way to enable man to complete the entire navigable communication from any one water to any of the others.

The Maumee is a river deserving very particular notice, in a survey of the inland navigation of the United States. This river has its sources on the table land, between Lakes Michigan and Erie and the Ohio river, interlocking its branches with those of Miami, Wabash, Illinois, and St. Joseph. On this extensive flat table land the streams are sluggish, and only gain current by reaching a more inclined descent. Such a construction of country is, in an eminent manner, calculated to facilitate the formation of canal and lock navigation.

Maumee is formed by three branches; the St. Joseph's, interlocking with the sources of the river of the same name flowing into Lake Michigan; the St. Mary's, the sources of which rise with those of the Wabash, and Miami, flowing into Ohio; and the Auglaize, heading with the Miami. From the earliest settlement of Canada, the peculiar structure of the intervening country, between the heads of the foregoing rivers, struck every traveller; and at the present moment, when the Indian title to the soil is extinguished, and an active civilized population must rapidly arise upon its surface, the abundant natural resources for inland commerce will be called into active operation.

The St. Joseph's and St. Mary's branches of the Maumee unite near the west boundary of Ohio, but within Indiana. Turning to north-east, the united streams flow in that direction, by comparative courses, about 100 miles, and fall into the extreme south-western angle of Lake Erie. The current is in general rapid, though the bed of the river, except in one place, is unincumbered with shoals or falls. That exception occurs near Fort Meigs, 20 miles above the mouth, where a ledge of rocks crosses the river, and produces shoals for 14 or 15 miles along the stream. The entire depression of the river at this obstruction has never been determined accurately, but is not supposed to exceed 100 or 150 feet perpendicular. A bar crosses the mouth of Maumee river, over which there is not above seven feet water. A glance upon a map of the entire region between Ohio river and Lakes Michigan and Erie, can scarcely leave a doubt but that the channels of Maumee, Wabash, and Miami,

must become the great lines of inland navigation between the Canadian sea in that quarter, and the valley of Ohio. The distance from Lake Erie to the head of boat navigation in Maumee is, as has been observed, 100 miles by comparative courses. By a similar mode of admeasurement, the navigable channel of the Wabash is 250 miles, making the entire channel from Erie to Ohio of 260 miles; which by adding one-third for the particular bends of the rivers, will yield an inland route of 480, say in round numbers 500 miles. The entire portage between the naturally navigable points of the two rivers is not quite five miles. The other route, through the Miami, is 200 miles shorter than the former; but striking the Ohio 360 miles higher, following the bends of the latter river, and also with a much wider intervening portage, the Miami channel offers much fewer advantages than that by the Wabash.

The next navigable route from Lake Erie to Ohio river, after the preceding, is through the Sandusky and Sciota rivers. The latter is a very direct line in intercommunication, of about 300 miles, following the bends of the streams, 100 of which are in the Sandusky and intervening portage of about 20 miles, and 200 in the Sciota. The country between the sources of Sciota and Sandusky is flat, and in spring floods in great part overflowed. The portage, as already observed, 20 miles; between the naturally navigable waters of those two rivers. The navigation of Sandusky, like that of the Maumee, is impeded by rapids and falls before reaching Lake Erie, but is otherwise suitable for the conveyance of boats of considerable size.

Hitherto the confluence of Ohio river are without falls or dangerous rapids. The Wabash, Miami, and Sciota, are sluggish streams near their sources, but become more rapid in their progress towards their common recipient. They are all, at seasons of high water, navigable to very near their sources, and flow through a highly fertile country.

From the advance of population, and from the near approximation of the Ohio river to Lake Erie, the channels of Cayahoga and Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum have been chosen by the legislature of the state of Ohio, as the route of a navigable canal to connect the Canadian sea to the valley of Ohio.

The Cayahoga rises principally in Portage and Geauga counties in Ohio, and flowing fifty miles south-west, reaches within ten miles from the navigable waters of the Tuscarawas. Already a fine boatable stream, the Cayahoga, turns at an acute angle near the village of Northampton, and flows in a direction of NNW about 40

miles, falls into Lake Erie in Cayahoga county, at the flourishing town of Cleveland.

The Tuscarawas rises in Wayne, Medina, Portage and Stark counties, and forming a large navigable creek in the latter, flows SSE 30 miles, receives Sandy creek from the east, and 12 miles still lower, Sugar creek, from the west near New Philadelphia. Below the latter place the Tuscarawas curves gradually SE and SW, and finally W, flows 50 miles to its junction with Whitewoman's river at the town of Coshocton. The two rivers at their confluence are nearly of equal size, and are both lost in the general name of the Muskingum. Assuming a southern course of ten miles, Wills creek enters from the SE, and winding more to the west, 30 miles farther, receives Licking creek, a large tributary branch, at the town of Zanesville, in Muskingum county. Here the river is precipitated over its only falls, or rather rapid, 30 or 40 feet entire depression. Below the falls, Muskingum turns to the SE 80 miles, to its junction with Ohio river at Marietta, in Washington county.

From this sketch, we find this inland channel lying in nearly a N and S direction. Advancing from Cleveland on Lake Erie, up the Cayahoga 40 miles, we reach the Portage, from the stream to the Tuscarawas; thence ten miles over that portage, and again down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum 212 miles to Marietta, exhibits an entire line of 262 miles. As this is probably the first route of inland navigation to connect the river systems of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, which will be completed by act, it will be necessary to take particular notice of the steps already taken to carry those improvements into effect.

In 1814 the legislature of Ohio granted corporate powers to a company for the purpose of cutting a canal and constructing locks around the falls of the Muskingum at Zanesville. The necessary expenses of the works are calculated at from 70,000 to 100,000 dollars. The undertaking is in rapid progress, and will no doubt be soon completed. The adjacent country abounds with exhaustless beds of mineral coal, and the water power afforded by the falls renders the vicinity of Zanesville one of the most favourable manufacturing sites in the valley of Ohio. Independent of the communication between the Tuscarawas and the Canadian sea, the canal and locks past the falls of Muskingum will open to the Ohio trade an expanse of country having an area of about 8,000 square miles.

It would be needless to notice the suggested route of water communication between lake Erie and the Ohio valley, through Big Beaver river, or the branches of the Alleghany river, as the elevation of the intermediate ground precludes any ra-

tional hope of effecting canals to a profitable issue in that quarter. We, therefore, close our observations, in this place, upon the United States' side of the middle basin of St. Lawrence, and refer the reader to our review of the New York canals.

If we turn our attention to the Canada side of St. Lawrence middle basin, we perceive a long triangular peninsula, bounded SE by lake Erie, Niagara strait, and lake Ontario, on the NW by the Detroit river, lake St. Clair, St. Clair river, and lake Huron, and on the NE by Black river of lake Huron, lake Simcoe, a chain of small lakes leading into the head of the river Trent, down that river into the bay of Quinté, and by that bay to its mouth, into the NE part of lake Ontario. This peninsula, of 280 miles in length, by a mean width of about 80, or embracing an area of 22,400 square miles, is partly in the lower, but mostly in the middle St. Lawrence basin.

Through the chain of lakes and rivers extending lake Ontario to Gloucester bay of lake Huron, an inland route already exists, with only one short portage, which abridges the distance from the head of St. Lawrence river at Kingston, to lake Huron, one half; it being only 300 miles from the latter to lake Ontario, by the Quinté and lake Simcoe route, and between 600 and 700 by lake Ontario, Niagara river, lake Erie, Detroit, and lake and river St. Clair.

The peninsula is the best peopled part of Upper Canada, and in the advance of population and wealth, the improvement of the Quinté, and Gloucester bay channel, of inland commerce, must follow in the very nature of human affairs. This channel has some other pre-eminent advantages over that by the great valley of the Canadian sea. The former avoids the falls of Niagara, and the dangerous navigation of lakes Ontario, Erie, and St. Clair.

We have now reached the lower or inferior basin of the St. Lawrence. This immense country extends from NW to SE 700 miles, with a mean width of 300, or over a superficies of 210,000 square miles. Of this vast expanse, the United States possess only a strip 350 miles in length, by 70 miles mean width, or an area of 24,500 square miles, leaving 185,500 square miles in Upper and Lower Canada.

In the Niagara strait, from the surface of lake Erie to that of lake Ontario, in a distance of about 28 miles, a depression takes place of 334 feet. Of this depression, the stages are:—From lake Erie to the head of the rapids 15 feet; in the rapids, 51 feet; in the falls of Niagara, 162 feet; from the falls to Lewistown, 104 feet; and from the latter place to the surface of lake Ontario, two feet.

Lake Erie is within a trifling fraction of 565 feet above the Atlantic tides; of course, 565 less 334, or 231 feet, is the elevation of lake Ontario above the same tides.

To give the reader a critical knowledge of that part of the St. Lawrence which passes along the United States, the subjoined sketch is given, drawn from accurate materials.

The first obstruction originates on our side, three miles and 1,320 yards above St. Regis. Here, for a distance of 440 yards, the velocity of the current is five miles per hour; but the water being deep, and near a lime-stone shore, its navigation can be sufficiently aided by the erection of a towing path, at an expense of about 300 dollars.

The next rapid of any consequence, is the strait separating Massena point from the head of Cornwall island. The current runs through this strait, for more than 800 yards, at the rate of eight knots per hour; but the bank is so formed at this place, that the navigation may be rendered entirely convenient by a towing path, at an expense of about 700 dollars.

About one mile and a half above Massena point, commences a series of rapids, generally denominated "*The Long Sault Rapids*." For this distance navigators avail themselves of several bays formed by the incurvity of the shore, and a current to propel boats of the largest class, by setting poles and oars. On arriving at point Ellicott, nine miles and three fourths from St. Regis, a very strong current is met, running, for the distance of a mile above, at the average velocity of 11 knots per hour. After doubling this point, boatmen find relief from a small basin of still water, extending upwards a few rods. The difficulties of the navigation of these rapids may be overcome by a well constructed towing road, the expense of which would not exceed 1000 dollars.

A reflux, or eddy, renders navigation very easy from the termination of the last proposed path, to *Surgeon Point*, nearly opposite to Long Sault island, and 14 miles from St. Regis. Here boats encounter a violent rapid, called by the Canadians *La petite Châte*, in contradistinction to *La grand Châte*, upon the opposite side of the river. From the foot of the former rapids, for 890 yards, and upwards, the current rushes at the rate of 16½ miles per hour. This is considered as the most difficult passage for all boats or vessels ascending between St. Regis and lake Ontario; and to render it practicable, (without the aid of locks,)

it will be necessary to have a towing path of nearly a mile in length, of sufficient strength to resist the shocks of the descending ice, and wide enough to allow two or more horses to be employed at the same time in dragging boats against the stream. As a great portion of the materials necessary for this work must be brought from a great distance, the expense will be enhanced. I should suppose the completion of this work would require an expenditure of about 5,500 dollars. But to render the navigation of *La petite Châte* permanently good, I should recommend a well connected line of locks.

After passing Polly's bay, another rapid of considerable velocity occurs at Store's point. A towing path will be required here 1,220 yards in length, and will probably cost 750 dollars.

At Pepper mill point, 17 miles, 587 yards from St. Regis, is a short, but very strong rapid; this may be rendered navigable by a towing path at the expense of about 400 dollars. A short distance below the last point, is a rapid of considerable extent, that will require a towing path, which may cost 220 dollars. At Wilson's point, opposite to the lower and of Baxter's Island, and 18½ miles from St. Regis, runs another rapid, though of no great extent. The passage of vessels here will require a towing path of 250 yards in length; to construct this, and to remove a quantity of rocks lying along the point, will occasion an expense of about 350 dollars. At Point Hemlock, 19½ miles from St. Regis, is a rapid that makes a towing path of about 100 yards in length necessary; this may cost 200 dollars. There is an obstruction in the navigation from Point Hemlock to Bluff point, other than a steady ascent, whose average velocity is about two miles per hour. At the last mentioned Point we find rapids of considerable swiftness; but these are of inconsiderable length, and materials to form a path are at hand and plenty; its expense is estimated not to exceed 450 dollars. At several places between Bluff Point and Dry Island, (a distance of about eight miles,) the strength of the stream obliges the boatmen to have recourse to their setting poles; but in no place is it so swift as to make a pathway indispensably necessary. Dry Island itself, however, requires some notice: it is so called, because separated from the New York main by a small stream, which in the summer season is nearly dry. It appears, indeed, that this passage between the inland and main was made several years ago. The bottom of

this channel is composed of clay and round stones, mixed with gravel. A canal, sufficient for all the purposes of navigation, may here be completed at an expense of 1000 dollars. The next rapid that requires consideration is *Rapide plat*, running between an island of that name and the little village of Hamilton, (now called Waddington.) These falls are 37 miles above St. Regis. Judge Ogden, who resides upon the island, has erected a dam and bridge across them. It is said, previous to the erection of this dam, that this current was very impetuous for several miles, and that an abrupt fall of nearly 10 feet rendered the navigation utterly impracticable. The water having become comparatively smooth by means of the dam, Judge Ogden and others supposed that boats would be transported over his dam by means of a lock, and on petitioning the legislature of the state of New York, obtained an act, dated 1st April, 1810 authorizing them to construct such a Canal and Locks as they should think proper to aid the navigation to this place. The grantees were authorized to receive a toll of 50 cents; and for every vessel under the burthen of two tons, and for every vessel exceeding six tons, one dollar and fifty cents. By this act the Canal and locks were to be erected in three years from the first of July 1809, and were to be sufficiently large to afford free passage of boats of 50 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and drawing two feet and a half water. Intending to accomplish the object of this law, Judge Ogden has built a Lock 100 feet in length and 10½ feet lift. The walls are of stone, laid in the best cement, are six feet thick and 13 feet in height. The capacity of the lock is such as to admit a vessel of 75 feet hull, 13 feet beam, and drawing three and a half feet water. The plan is, in my opinion, judicious, and the work, as far as it has been accomplished, is well evacuated. The Lock above has cost about 12,000 dollars, and it is estimated that a dam built of stone, will require 12,000 more, or, if built of stone and timber, 7000 dollars. The completion of these will constitute a lasting and easy passage for boats. The next rapid we meet is at *Point Iroquois*. The removal of a quantity of loose stones lying in the river at the extremity of this Point, and the construction of an ordinary towing path, of about 100 yards in length, would sufficiently facilitate navigation here: Five hundred and fifty dollars, judiciously expended, will complete this improvement.

About two miles above Point Iroquois,

and at the head of 'Tousant's Island, is a rapid of about 400 yards in length, but of no great velocity. A pathway, that can be made for 200 dollars, will answer here.

Four miles above the last mentioned place commences the *Rapide au Galloupe*. This is generally known by the name of the Red mills, and is of great force for 250 yards. Although navigation may be rendered practicable here by means of a wide and strongly constructed towing path and railing, yet I could recommend the substitution of a Lock and Canal. A Lock of five and a half feet lift and a Canal 100 feet in length would be sufficient. But little excavation will here be necessary, and as stone and materials abound on or near the spot, it is believed that the expense of such a canal, with walls of stone laid in mortar, and the construction of a good Lock, would not exceed 10,000 dollars. A towing path alone such as I have described, will cost about 1500 dollars.

At Tibbet's Point, near the Red mills, the current is such as to make a short pathway necessary. The expense of which may be estimated at 200 dollars.

There are no obstructions to a free and easy navigation from Tibbet's Point to Lake Ontario.

A recapitulation of the expenses of improving the navigation of St. Regis to Lake Ontario, by means of towing paths, including the Lock, Canal, and bridge at the *Rapide Plat*.

Towing path at Restoration Point		\$ 300 00
Towing path at Massena Point		700 00
Point Ellicot		1,000 00
Surgeon Point		5,500 00
Stone's Point		750 00
Pepper mill do.		400 00
Small Point below		200 00
Wilson's Point		350 00
Point Hemlock		200 00
Bluff's Point		450 00
Dry Island		1,000 00
Lock Dam, and Canal, at <i>Rapide Plat</i>		2,400 00
Towing path at Iroquois		550 00
Tousant island		220 00
Rapide au Galloupe		1,500 00
Tibbet's Point		200 00
Add for clearing away trees that have fallen in the river, and removing other obstructions not noticed		5,000 00
For superintendence		3,000 00
3 per cent. for contingencies		2,245 00

17,145 00

Brought forward	\$47,145 00
Should Locks be made at the Long Sault, and at the <i>Rapide au Gallouffe</i> , the sum of 33,000 dollars must be added, being the difference of cost between Lockage and towing paths	33,000 00

Sum Total, \$80,000 00

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to point out, with as much precision as my information would allow, the places where improvements are necessary, together with the expense at which they may be respectively effected; and although the estimates have been made with great care, it is probable that in some cases they are computed too high, in others too low; I feel pretty confident, however, that the above sum is sufficient to accomplish the object in view.

My remarks have hitherto been confined to the shores of the St. Lawrence; but, I deem it a duty to present another project for improving the navigation along the frontier; from the adoption of which most important benefits are anticipated.

From the mouth of Grass river to a place called *Fauchés Mills*, is about seven miles: for this distance, with the exception of a short and inconsiderable rapid four miles from its mouth, the river affords an excellent communication for vessels of 50 tons, those being the largest generally employed between Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

My design is to connect the St. Lawrence with Grass river, by opening a Canal from the Bay above Wilson's Point to the foot of the rapid at Fauchés Mills.

As there are no villages on the St. Lawrence to be accommodated, or in any way affected, by the Canal from Wilson's Point to the mouth of Grass river, the shortest practicable route ought to be pursued. It is true, that art, combined with great labour and expense, may do much towards improving the navigation of these rapids. I scarcely believe it possible that all the difficulties opposing themselves to any easy passage can be entirely subdued; besides, any works erected upon them must be equally affected and endangered by the attrition of immense bodies of ice and water rushing against them.

The Canal can be supplied with water in abundance at the summit just above *Wilson's Point*, and the arrangement and quality of the strata upon the above route are favourable for a Canal. There are no ranges of very high or very low

lands; and there are no valleys, springs, brooks, or rivulets, (with one exception) worthy of notice that cross it. For a considerable portion of the distance the soil is composed of loam and clay, through which water cannot percolate: the soils of the residue, however are porous, consisting of sand and gravel, but as the country here abounds with the best puddling stuff, (loam and coarse sand mixed) it is fair to presume that the expense will not be great. A short distance above Pepper Mill Point, the route is crossed by a bank upon an aqueduct.

It will be necessary to dig deep for a short distance at the proposed commencement of the Canal, unless it should be thought expedient to run it along the shore for about 90 yards below. This could be done with ease, the bank of the river at this place being composed of clay and loam. As the main river will always be preferred for a downward passage, it only becomes necessary to provide for ascending vessels. The projected Canal need not, therefore, be so wide as to admit large boats to pass each other. Twenty-five feet in width upon the surface of the water, 16 feet at the bottom, and three feet and a half water, will, it is believed, be sufficient.

It is the opinion of Mr. Adams, (our astronomical surveyor) that no more than four Locks, of 10 feet lift, would be required upon this route; and as the average length of these will not exceed 75 feet, the expense of Lockage may be safely computed at 32,000 dollars. The cost of this Canal would not vary much from the following estimate.

Expense for excavating, say two miles and three fourths	\$6,500 00
Grubbing, clearing away timber, puddling and towing paths	5,750 00
Wooden aqueduct over a brook at Grass river	30,500 00
Four Locks	32,000 00
Clearing out and deepening the channel at the small rapids in Grass river	500 00
Tools and implements	3,500 00
Engineer superintendence	4,000 00
Add for contingencies 5 per cent.	2,787 00

Aggregate, 58,537 00

The expenses of facilitating navigation along the shore of the St. Lawrence from Massena Point, to Point Wilson, (both included) by means of Locks and towing paths amount according to my estimate, to 34,000 dollars. Deduct this sum from that at which the Canal can be opened, and it presents a difference

of 34,537. The advantage of the Canal, navigation over that of the river, are too apparent to require elucidation.

Should the Canal project be adopted, the expenses of improving the navigation from St. Regis to Lake Ontario will stand thus:

Canal	\$ 58,537 00
Towing path and Locks	46,145 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 104,682 00

The foregoing communication is alike honourable to the intelligence and patriotic feelings of its author, but in his estimate of expense, he has, no doubt, been much too limited. The series of rapids from Ogdensburg to St. Regis, is very correctly delineated. The causes which have hitherto carried the navigation to the Canada shore of St. Lawrence were, as Col. Hawkins states, in a great part political, but the mere circumstance of the uncultivated condition of the United States shore has had a large share in producing this result.

If five times the sum estimated by Col. Hawkins was expended upon this inland navigable line, it would be money most beneficially employed.

Below the limit of the United States, the St. Lawrence expands into lake St. Francis, of about 30 miles in length, with a mean width of four miles. At the lower end of this lake the river again contracts into two narrow channels, separated by Gros Isle. Here rapids again occur, which is also the case at the Cedars, a few miles lower down. At the lower end of the Cedar rapids, the river again dilates, having one channel communicating with the Ottawa river, and the other opening into lake St. Louis. The latter continues 17 miles to La Chine, the upper port of Montreal. Here the river is once more restricted to a confined channel, with strong rapids. Nearly opposite to Montreal, however, the last rapids occur, and below that point to lake St. Peters, or head of tide water, the current is gentle, and channel sufficiently deep for 600 ton vessels.

The observations upon the St. Lawrence basin might be indefinitely enlarged, but we must close our general view of that subject with a few brief notices.

Ottawa, or Grand river, is a great northern branch of St. Lawrence, rising in the imperfectly known regions north from lake Huron, and flowing south-east, by comparative courses, 600 miles, falls into the Coteau du Lac, 25 nearly W from the city of Montreal. The Ottawa, often called the Grand river, is one of the routes pursued by the Canadian traders,

who ascend that river, and, by a short portage, enter lake Nipissing, and from the latter into lake Huron. The distance from Montreal into lake Superior is one-third longer through the St. Lawrence and great lakes, than by the Ottawa river. The navigation of the latter is much encumbered with rapids and shoals, but is, nevertheless, much frequented, from its superior safety, and from being so much shorter.

Montreal is extremely well situated to become the centre of a very extensive inland commerce. It is already such, as far as the advance of population will admit. Standing at the head of ship navigation, this city is on the St. Lawrence, the point of contact between the foreign and interior commerce of an immense expanse of country.

La Chine is the upper port of Montreal, and situated on the same island with that city, and at the lower extremity of lake St. Louis. La Chine is the centre of shipment between the Upper and Lower provinces, and the North country. In May and November, boats, to and from various parts of Upper Canada, are continually arriving and departing from this place. They are from 35 to 40 feet in length, with about six feet beam; their usual freight from four to four and a half tons. They are worked by oars, a mast, and sail, drag-ropes for towing, and long poles for setting them through the strong currents or rapids. Four men manage them in summer. They bring down wheat, flour, salt provisions, pot and pearl ashes, and peltries. They are usually navigated in squadrons of from four to 15 boats, in order to enable the crews to aid each other in passing the rapids.

From La Chine, the bark canoes employed by the North-West company in the fur trade take their departure. Of all the contrivances for transporting heavy burdens by water, these vessels are perhaps the most extraordinary. They are formed by a slight frame, to which the bark of the white birch tree, (*Betula alba*) in slips, is attached. These canoes are the lightest of all navigable vessels to their capacity. It is the latter circumstance which enables the Canadian boatman to perform so many long and fatiguing portages, with their vessels and cargo.

With these light canoes the traders proceed up the Grand, or Ottawa river, to the south-west branch, by which, and a chain of small lakes, they reach Nipissing; through it, and down the French river, into lake Huron; along its southern coast, up the narrows of St. Mercy,

into lake Superior; and then, by its northern side, to the Grand Portage, a distance of about 11,000 from the place of their departure. From the Grand Portage, which is nine miles across, there is a continuation of similar toils and bark canoes of smaller size, through chains of lakes and streams, that run from the height of land westward to the lake of the Woods, and lake Winnepeg, to the more distant establishments of the company in the remote regions of the north-west country.

From the city of Montreal to the eastward, the shores are from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence; but, in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low. Between the Coteau St. Pierre and the river, the land is so flat, and particularly near the small lake St. Pierre so marshy, as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered with water. Over this place it is intended to cut a canal, by which a direct communication would be formed between La Chine and the city and the rapid St. Louis (intervening) avoided.

Near the head of lake St. Louis extends the Point des Cascades, and in the river lies the island des Cascades, which with one or two other smaller ones, break the current of the river at its entrance into lake St. Louis, and present nearly the same effect that would be produced by the most violent tempest. To avoid these, a canal, usually called the Military Canal, has been constructed across the point of land, and through which the boats pass to the locks at Le Buessen; it is 500 yards in length. At a place near Lorguil's mill, the boats going up the St. Lawrence are unloaded, and their freights transported in carts to the village, while the empty boats are towed through the rapid du Coteau des Coches. At Coteau du Cac, just above the river de Lisle, ascending boats again enter locks, to avoid a very strong rapid.

We may now take a brief view of those rivers by which a water communication is had from the United States to the St. Lawrence. Of these, the most important is the river Richelieu, which flows from the lake Champlain, in a northerly course, and unites with the river St. Lawrence, at the town of William Henry. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes, and rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of 150 tons may ascend 12 or 14 miles; its mouth is about 250 yards in width, and this continues nearly to the basin of Chambly; from thence to the Island du Portage, it is 500 yards; beyond this, it is double that ex-

tent to St. John's, from whence there is a ship navigation 160 miles along lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence, the current is gentle, notwithstanding the shoals and flats; but, from lake Champlain, the stream is in some places broken by rapids. There is much trade upon this important navigation and its importance is unequivocal.

The river St. Francis is also an important line of communication, only it is obstructed by a number of violent rapids; its source is a large lake of the same name, in the townships of Garthley and Coleraine; it flows in a south-west direction for 30 miles, then nearly north-west for about 80 miles, and falls into the lake St. Peter; a branch connects with lake Memphremagog, from which several streams descend into the state of Vermont. Notwithstanding the imperfection of this navigation, much trade is thereby sent to the St. Lawrence.

The general staples brought down the St. Lawrence, are peltry, grain, flour, and timber. The town of Ogdensburg, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence county, New York, is the point of contact between ship and boat navigation above the rapids. From Ogdensburg the navigation is pursued up the St. Lawrence, and through lake Ontario, in sloops and large vessels, 170 miles to the river Niagara, where, on account of the great falls, a trans-shipment and land-carriage takes place, in order to reach lake Erie. Canals have been proposed, both on the British and American side, to pass the falls. At present, on the British side, the goods are landed at Queens-town, seven miles within the Niagara river, from whence they are transported by wagons to the Chippewa creek. Down this river they are sent into the lake Erie, (251 miles in length,) which is navigated by vessels of 60 or 70 tons, that pass through the straits of Detroit, (28 miles long) and the lake of St. Clair, (20 miles across) and along the river St. Clair, (60 miles in length) into the lakes Huron and Michigan. In lake St. Clair the water is so shallow, that the vessels must be lightened. Between lake Huron and lake Superior, are the rapids of St. Mary straits, along a part of which a canal has been formed by the North-West company.

The river St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Kingston, and a great part of the lakes, are frozen over from the beginning of December until the month of April, and during that period navigation of course, ceases, but sledges are passed upon the ice. See *Lower Canada, Montreal, Quebec, &c.*

St. Lawrence, northern county of New York, on St. Lawrence river; bounded by St. Lawrence NW; Franklin county of New York E; Hamilton and Herkimer counties S; and Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson SW. Length 60; mean width 44; and area 2640 square miles. It is drained by Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and Saint Regis rivers. The surface is rather uneven than hilly; and much of the river soil excellent, and all exceedingly well timbered. Chief towns, Ogdensburg and Hamilton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,602
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,261
Total whites	-	-	-	7,863
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	17
Slaves,	-	-	-	5
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,885

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,503
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,512
Total whites	-	-	-	16,015
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	7
do. do. females	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3
do. females	-	-	-	5
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	16,037
Of these;	-	-	-	
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	990
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,592
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	291
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	115
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	6.

St. Leonard's, post town, Calvert county, Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake bay, about 10 miles NW of Drumpoint, 12 miles NE of the town of Benedict on Potomac, and 58 from Washington.

St. Louis, county of Missouri; bounded by Missouri river NW; Mississippi E; Merrimac river S; and Franklin county W. Length 40; mean width 15; and area 600 square miles.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,688
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,119
Total whites	-	-	-	4,807
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	120
Slaves	-	-	-	740
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,667

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,837
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,177

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	29
Total whites	-	-	-	8,043
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	100
do. do. females	-	-	-	96
Slaves, males	-	-	-	987
do. females	-	-	-	823
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	10,049

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	350
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,739
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	709
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	232

Population to the square mile, 16½.

St. Louis, post town and capital, St. Louis county, Missouri, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the mouth of Missouri. The site of this town is a gentle acclivity, terminating in a plain in the rear of the buildings. The whole resting on a limestone base. The houses are ranged in three parallel streets, rising above each other and extending along the river about two miles. St. Louis possesses some pre-eminent advantages of local position. It is already and must continue, the principal depot for the immense regions drained by those numerous rivers, the congregated waters of which are here collected into one great stream. The population of this place has very rapidly advanced. In 1803, when transferred to the United States the inhabitants fell short of 1000; in 1816 they amounted to 2000; in 1820, to 4598; and now 1822, no doubt exceed 5000. It contains a museum, theatre, land office, two banks, and several manufactories of different kinds. Lat. 38 46 N, lon. W C 12 58 W.

Saint Louis, river of the NW territory of the United States, rising between lake Superior and the Mississippi river, and flowing south turns SE, and finally E, falls into the extreme western bay of lake Superior. It is one of the channels of intercommunication between lake Superior and Mississippi river. See *St. Lawrence basin*. The United States NW company have an establishment on this river a few miles above its mouth.

Saint Lucar de Banameda, seaport of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

Saint Maloes. See *Maloes St.* page 558.

Saint Marguirite, seigniory, St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, containing the town of Three Rivers.

Saint Maria de Darien, town of Colombia, and capital of Darien, on a small river flowing into Panama bay. Lon. W C 1° W, lat. 8 04 N.

Saint Marino. See *Marino St.* page 566.

Saint Marks, river of Florida, rising near the mouth of St. John's river, and running

thence nearly south and parallel to the sea coast. The course of this little but curious stream is about 30 miles, falling into the bay or harbour of St. Augustine, its banks mostly swampy.

Saint Martha, province of Colombia, in New Granada; bounded N by the Spanish Main; E by Río de la Hacha; S by Santa Fé, and W by Cartagena.

Saint Martha, capital of the province of the same name, with an excellent harbour, about 100 miles NE from Cartagena. Lon. W C 2 52 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Saint Martinsville, post town and seat of justice, St. Martin's Parish Attacapas, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Teche. It contains a Catholic church, an academy, the county buildings, a bank, and about 70 or 80 houses with 300 inhabitants.

St. Martin's, parish of Louisiana, in Attacapas; bounded by Opelousas NW and W; Gulf of Mexico SW; St. Mary's parish in Attacapas SE; and the Atchafalaya river NE and E. Length 80, and breadth 40; and area 3200 square miles. The whole of this parish is one almost undeviating plain. The shore near the gulf of Mexico morass, rising imperceptibly into dry arable prairie land, along the Teche and Vermillion rivers and some intervening strips. The land where arable highly fertile—towards the Atchafalaya liable to annual overflow, but thickly wooded; whilst the south-western, middle, and southern sections present an expanse of prairie, with the exceptions of strips of woods along the margin of the streams. Staples, cotton, sugar, beef, hides, tallow, &c. Chief town, St. Martin's. See *Opelousas*. For the joint census of the two parishes or county of Attacapas. See *St. Mary's*.

St. Mary's, county of Maryland, on the Peninsula between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers; bounded by Chesapeake bay SE; Potomac river SW; Charles county NW; and Patuxent river NE. Length 38; mean width 10; and area 380 square miles. Chief town, Leonard.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,007
do. do. females	-	-	3,151
Total whites	-	-	6,158
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	636
Slaves	-	-	6,000
Total population in 1810	-	-	12,794

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,002
do. do. females	-	-	3,031
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	6,033
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	431
do. do. females	-	-	463
Slaves, males	-	-	3,075
do. females	-	-	2,972
Total population in 1820	-	-	12,974

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	24
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,118
do. in Manufactures	-	-	230
do. in Commerce	-	-	179

Population to the square mile, 32.

St. Mary's, lower parish of Attacapas, Louisiana; bounded by St. Martin's NW; Atchafalaya river NE; parish of, Interior of Lafourche E; and gulf of Mexico S. Area 1900 square miles. For general features and staples, see *St. Martin's* and *Opelousas*.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,145
do. do. females	-	-	1,814
Total whites	-	-	3,959
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	278
Slaves	-	-	5,132

Total population in 1810, 7,369

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,117
do. do. females	-	-	2,745
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	5,862
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	238
do. do. females	-	-	256
Slaves, males	-	-	3,068
do. females	-	-	2,639

Total population in 1820 12,063

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	146
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,643
do. in Manufactures	-	-	107
do. in Commerce	-	-	167

Population to the square mile, 6 1-3.

St. Mary's, river of the United States between Georgia and Florida. It rises partly in both, and assuming a SE course falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Amelia and Cumberland islands. It is one of the most navigable of the south-eastern rivers of the United States—it admits at its mouth vessels of 21 feet draught, and those of 14 feet 70 miles into the interior.

St. Mary's, sea port and post town, in Camden county, Georgia, on the left bank of St. Mary's river, nine miles above its mouth. This town is from its position, a place of considerable consequence as a

commercial port, but since the cession of Florida to the United States, it has lost much of its consequence as a naval and military station. It is 80 miles by land south from Darien, between which exists a fine channel of inland communication. Lat. 30 43 N, lon. W C 4 40 W.

St. Mary's, river of Ohio and Indiana, rises in the former and flowing NW into the latter, joins the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is navigable at high water almost to its source. See *Maumee* and *St. Lawrence basin*.

St. Mary's, strait of, between lakes Superior and Huron. The cataract or Sault St. Mary is 15 miles below lake Superior, at N lat. 46 31. The entire fall from the level of lake Superior to that of lake Huron is about 23 feet. It is, however, navigable with some difficulty for canoes and boats. Vessels of six feet draught ascend to the foot of the falls. Those of larger size are compelled to stop at Sugar island. From lake Huron there are two passages; the one on the NW side, for boats 20 miles; and the other on the NE side, for vessels 12 or 14 miles farther, or about 35 miles. By deepening the channel in one place a short distance, it is said that vessels of any size can ascend to the Sault. The United States government have formed an establishment at this place. On the 29th of June, 1822, near 300 soldiers set out from Detroit under the command of Col. Brady, and arrived at the falls on the 17th of July, and commenced the works; which are to consist of six blocks of officers and as many of soldiers quarters, including a hospital. A cession of the soil four miles square was obtained in 1820, from the Chippeway Indians.

St. Michael's, post town, Talbot county, Maryland, on the W side of St. Michael's river, ten miles W of Easton, 25 SE of Annapolis, and 69 from *Washington*.

St. Maura. See *Maura St.*

St. Salvador, or *Ciudad Bahia*. See *Salvador St.*

Saint Simons, island of Georgia at the mouth of the Altamaha.

Saint Stephens, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Alabama, on the right bank of Tombigbee, at the head of schooner navigation. It is the seat of an academy, with two instructors, and 60 or 70 students; and a printing office. The population increasing, in 1819 it amounted to about 1000, and now probably 1200.

St. Tamany, parish of Louisiana, bounded by Pearl river E; lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and lake Pontchartrain S; river Tangipao, or St. Helena W; and the parish of Washington N. It is

watered by the Pearl, Bogue Chito, Chifuncte, and Tangipao rivers. Length 50; mean width 20; and area 1000 square miles. Surface towards the south level, in the northern parts undulating. Soil generally sterile, and timbered with pine. Chief town Madisonville.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	630
do. do. females	-	-	423
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	1,033
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	16
do. do. females	-	-	-	23
Slaves, males	-	-	-	335
do. females	-	-	-	296

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	1,723
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Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,133
do. in Manufactures	-	-	4
do. in Commerce	-	-	11
Population to the square mile, 14.			

St. Tamany, post town, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the left bank of the Roanoke, 42 miles above Halifax, and 70 SSW from Richmond.

Saint Thomas, formerly Franklin township and post village, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on Black creek, branch of Conococheague. The village is on the road from Chambersburg to Bedford, nine miles W from the former. Population 1820, 2405.

Saint Thomas, island of the West Indies. See *Thomas St.*

Saint Thomas, island of Africa. See *Thomas St.*

Saint Vincent, one of the Cape Verd islands. See *Vincent St.*

Saint Vincent, island of the West Indies. See *Vincent St.*

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, between Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Saintes, town of France in the department of Lower Charente, on an eminence, 37 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 262 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

Saintonge, late province of France, 62 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bourdellois and Giron. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It has its name from

the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. It is seated on a river, 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

Salamanca, city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upwards of 4000, who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 NW of Madrid, Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Salamanca, town of Jucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 55 N.

Salanaken, or *Salankemen*, town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwardin. Lon. 20 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Salbach, village of Germany, in Baden, two miles NE of Baden. Here marsschal Turenne, while reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

Salberg. See *Sal'a*.

Salcey, forest in the S part of Northamptonshire.

Salecto, town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 miles SSE of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salem, post village and township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population 1810, 1179, and in 1820, 1311.

Salem, township, Orleans county, Vermont, 50 miles N from Montpelier.

Salem, township, New London county, Connecticut, 30 miles SE from Hartford. Population 1820, 1053.

Salem, capital of Essex county, Massachusetts, being a post town as well as port of entry. It is situated on a small basin of the sea, 13 miles NE of Boston, and about two to the W of Marblehead. This is the second town for trade and population in Massachusetts, the inhabitants

in 1810, being 12,613 and in 1820, 11,346. It was settled by the English as early as 1628, and is the well known Naumkeag of Indian history. The inhabitants are honourably distinguished for their industry and enterprise, in commercial pursuits. It lies in lat. 42 20 N, and lon. 71° W. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel.

Salem, post town and township, Washington county, New York. The village stands on a plain, on the point between Baten hill and Black creek, 30 miles NNE from Waterford, and is alternately with Sandy-hill, the seat of justice for the county. It contains an academy.

Salem, county of New Jersey, bounded by Delaware bay SW. and NW; Gloucester county NE; and Cumberland county SE. Length 20; mean width 15; and area 300 square miles. Surface generally level, and soil though sandy, productive. Chief town Salem.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,025
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,670

Total whites - - - - 11,695

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 1,037

Slaves - - - - 29

Total population in 1810 - - 12,751

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - - 6,607

do. do. females - - - - 6,399

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 79

Total whites - - - - 13,085

Free persons of colour, males - 553

do. do. females - - - - 369

Slaves, males - - - - 7

do. females - - - - 8

Total population in 1820 - - 14,022

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 26

Engaged in Agriculture - 2,562

do. in Manufactures - 567

do. in Commerce - 99

Population to the square mile, 46½.

Salem, post town and seat of justice, Salem county, New Jersey, on Salem creek, three miles and a half above its mouth. It has four churches and an academy; 37 miles SSE from Philadelphia.

Salem, creek of Salem county, New Jersey, rises in the centre of the county, and flows nearly W, passes Salem, and falls into Delaware bay, three miles and a half below. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Salem.

Salem, township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on Waullenpaupauk creek, 10 miles W from Mount Maria. Population in 1820, 306.

Salem, lower township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehannah river. Population in 1820, 387.

Salem, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, W from Loyallhannon river, commencing five miles N from Greengbury.

Salem, one of the northern townships of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Little Shenango creek. Population in 1820, 700.

Salem, West, the northern township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, contiguous to the preceding. Population in 1820, 1040.

Salem, post town, near Rhoanoke river, Botetourt county, Virginia, 20 miles SW from Fincastle.

Salem, post town, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Salem, post town in Stokes county, North Carolina, planted and inhabited principally by Moravians who have an academy for young ladies, resorted to from various parts of the southern states, and situated five miles E by S of Bethania, and about 100 W by N of Raleigh, the state capital. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

Salem, post town, Sumpter district, South Carolina, 12 miles E from Sumpter.

Salem, village of Baldwin county, Georgia, on the left bank of Oconnee river, nearly opposite Milledgeville.

Salem, post town, Livingston county, Kentucky; about 15 miles NE from the mouth of Cumberland river.

Salem, NE township and post village, Ashtabula county, Ohio. The township contains one or two iron works. Population in 1820, 979.

Salem, township of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1484.

Salem, township in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on Muskingum river, containing the village of Gnadenhutten. Population in 1820, 549.

Salem, one of the northern townships, Muskingum county. Population in 1820, 387.

Salem, one of the eastern townships, Monroe county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 648.

Salem, township of Washington county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 422.

Salem, township of Meigs county, Ohio, containing 298 inhabitants in 1820.

Salem, New. See *New Salem*, Ohio.

Salem, township of Champaign county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1664.

Salem, post town of Columbiana county,

Ohio, 10 miles northwestwardly from New Lisbon.

Salem, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1378.

Salem, township of Warren county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1114.

Salem, village, Randolph township, Montgomery county, Ohio, 12 miles NW from Dayton.

Salem, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Indiana, on Big Blue river, 35 miles NW from Louisville in Kentucky. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

Salem, cross roads, post office, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, nine miles N from Greensburg.

Saleche, town of Saxony, in Upper Faucigny, seated near a small lake, on the Arvo, 12 miles S of Cluse.

Salerno, seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

Salford, Lower, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, between Skippack creek; and the NE branch of Perkiomen, 10 miles NNW from Norristown. Population in 1820, 731.

Salford, Upper, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, adjacent to Lower Salford, and W from the NE of Perkiomen. Population in 1820, 1008.

Salies town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for its springs of salt water, from which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthea.

Salignac, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Salignas, town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Salina, post town, Onondago county, New York, about 50 miles W from Utica, on Onondago Lake. The township spreads around Onondago Lake, and embraces the villages of Salina, Liverpool, and most of the very rich salt springs in the neighbourhood. Salina stands on the E side of the lake, contains about 100 houses, 500 inhabitants, and is connected with the Erie canal by a side cut of one mile and a half. Liverpool four miles NW from Salina, is about similar in size and population. The amount of Salt works in operation exceeded 130, and may be increased to any ne-

ecessary amount. Gypsum also abounds in this vicinity.

Saline, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

Saline, southern township, Columbiana county, Ohio; so called on account of salt springs found within its limits, along the banks of Yellow creek. Population in 1820, 365

Saline, post village, Randolph county, Illinois.

Saline, river of Arkansas, rises about 20 miles NE from the warm springs of Ouachitta, and flowing nearly S falls into Ouachitta at about N lat. 33 40.

Saline, river of Arkansas, a branch of the Little river of the North

Saline, river of Louisiana, rises in the parish of Natchitoches, flows S and joins Black Lake river to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.

Saline, river of Illinois, rises in White and Franklin, flows SE into Gallatin county, and falls into Ohio river, 18 miles below the mouth of Wabash. It is navigable to its main forks 30 miles. The United States possess salt works near its banks 20 miles from the Ohio.

Salines, village of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, four miles below St. Genevieve. In its vicinity are extensive salt works.

Salins, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 29 miles S of Besancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Salisbury, or *New Sarem*, episcopal city in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, in a chalky soil, on the confluence of the river Bourn, Nadder, Willey, and Avon, by whose waters it is almost surrounded. It has manufactures of flannels, linsey, hardware and cutlery, and is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 33 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Salisbury, post town and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the right bank of the Merrimac 14 miles NW from Concord. Population 1820, 1913.

Salisbury, post town and township Addison county, Vermont.

Salisbury, post town and township in Essex county Massachusetts; on the N side of Merrimac river, four miles N of Newburyport, and 46 N by E of Boston.

Population 1810, 2047; and in 1820, 2006.

Salisbury, post town, and township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 19 miles NW of Litchfield, and 60 of New Haven, with 2266 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2695. Salisbury in Connecticut, is remarkable for the abundance and richness of its iron ore, which is very extensively wrought, and manufactured into anchors, screws, scythes, hoops, gun barrels, &c.

Salisbury, post village, and township Herkimer county, New York, 21 miles NE from Utica. Population 1810, 1252; and in 1820, 1438.

Salisbury, post village, Orange county, New York.

Salisbury, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the NE side of the county, on the head waters of Pequea creek, 12 miles E of the city of Lancaster. In 1810 it contained 1841 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2484.

Salisbury, township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, between Saucon creek, Little Lehigh creek, and Lehigh river. Population 1810, 933; and in 1820, 1165.

Salisbury, post village of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles S from Somerset.

Salisbury, post town in Somerset county, Maryland, lying on the N side of Wicomico river, near the confines of Delaware; 20 miles NW of Snow Hill, and 33 S by W of Lewistown near Cape Henlopen.

Salisbury, post town, and capital of Rowan county, North Carolina, five miles SW of Yadkin river, 34 miles from Salem in the same direction, and 120 NW of Fayetteville; containing about 500 souls with a post office.

Salisbury, township of Meigs county, Ohio. Through this township runs Leading creek. Population 1820, 481.

Salisbury, post village Wayne county, Indiana.

Salle, ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload and take out their guns, before they can get into it. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

Salm, town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles SSE of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Salm, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, seated at the

source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasburg, and 55 SE of Nanci. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Salmon creek, stream of St. Lawrence county, flows NNW, about 70 miles, enters Lower Canada, at French Mills, and falls into St. Lawrence river at the head of Lake St. Francis.

Salmon, creek of New York, rises in Jefferson and Lewis counties, enters Oswego, and falls into Mexico bay, of Lake Ontario, 20 miles E from the mouth of Oswego river.

Salmon fall, local name of that part of Piscataqua below Berwick falls.

Salo, town of Italy, in the Bresciano; on the Lake Digarpa, 17 miles NE of Brescia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Salobrena, seaport of Spain, in Granada. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 31 N.

Salon, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Salona, seaport of Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was ten miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Salone, town of Livadia, with a bishop's sec. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles NE of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 53 N.

Solonichi, ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N of Larissa, and 240 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Salopi. See *Shropshire*.

Salpe, town of Naples, in Capitanata,

on a lake near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt-works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Salses, strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Salsette, fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the NE of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the solid rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos.

Salsonna, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Salta, city of Buenos Ayres, in a province of the same name, on Roquera, a river flowing into the Vermejo. Lon. W C 10 30 E, lat. 24 40 S.

Salta, province of Buenos Ayres, between Potosi and Cordova; and between Chili and Paraguay. It is drained by the Dulce, Salado, and Vermejo. Between lat. 23 30, and 29 30 S.

Saltash, borough in Cornwall, on the side of a steep hill, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N.

Salt creek, post village and township Muskingum county, Ohio. The post office is nine miles SE from Zanesville. Population 1820, 967.

Salt creek, river of Ohio, falls into Sciota from the S 15 miles below Chillicothe.

Salt creek, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1000.

Salt creek, township of Hocking county, Ohio. Population 1820, 414.

Salt Creek, SE township of Pickaway county, Ohio, including the village of Tarlton. Population 1820, 1304.

Saltcoats, seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is situated on the Frith of Clyde, 10 miles NNW of Ayr, and 22 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Salt Hill, village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

Salt River, river of Kentucky formed by three branches; Salt River, Rolling Fork, and Beech Fork; all rising in Casey

county, and flowing generally NW, unite and enter Ohio between Bullit and Hardin counties, 24 miles below Louisville.

Salt River, river of Missouri entering the Mississippi from the NW, about 100 miles above St. Louis.

Saltza, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Saltzburg, formerly an independent archbishopric now district of Lower Austria; 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Corinth and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Saltzburg, ancient and populous city of Germany. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works which are very productive. It formerly was the capital of an independent state, now a district of Lower Austria. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Saltzwedel, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is situated on the Jetze, 20 miles NNW of Gardeleben, and 48 ENE of Zell. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Salvador, *St.* one of the Bahama Islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, *St.* capital of the kingdom of Congo, on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E lat. 4 50 S.

Salvador, *St.* populous city of South America, in Brasil. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of Ali Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nogo in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tago. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

Salvaterra, strong town of Portugal, in Beiro. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Salvatierra, town of Spain, in Galicia,

seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostello. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Salvatierra, town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Saluda, river of South Carolina, which rises in the mountains of Pendleton, and Greenville districts, and runs in a SE course till it joins the Congaree, opposite the city of Columbia.

Saluter, river of Louisiana in Natchitoches and Ouachitta. The sources of this stream is on the line between Louisiana and Arkansas, N lat 33 0, W lon. W C 16 20, interlocking with the waters of Datchet, and Derbane, and flowing a similar course and parallel to the latter, falls into Ouachitta three miles below the mouth of Barthelony river. The country drained by the Saluter is generally pine woods, soil thin and sterile. The entire length of the Saluter is about 60 miles.

Saluzzo, town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 23 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Samandrachi. See *Samothracia*.

Samarcand, ancient and populous city in the country of the Usbec Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the birth-place and seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the Sodge, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Samar, *Philippina*, or *Tandage*, one of the Phillippine Islands, in the Indian ocean SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 329 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situated on the conflux of the rivers Salmisch and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 5 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Samara, town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Samarand, populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

Samathan, town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Samballus, island on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

Sumbas, town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W coast. It is a capital of a kingdom of the same name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 23 N.

Sambre, river of the Netherlands, which

risers in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

Samogitia, province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussia, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 miles long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, wood-cocks, snipes, wood-pigeons, thrushes, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Corea. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samothracia, now called *Samandraci*, small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Samoyedes, nation of Tartary. They inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65 degree of N lat. to the sea shore. The countries they occupy are marshy and full of rocks, so that from the 67 degree of lat. there are no trees of any kind, and the cold that prevails in these climates prevents vegetation to such a point, that even the little brush wood, here and there to be seen dwindles away to nothing as you advance towards the north. In stature the Samoyedes are scarcely of a middling height; it being rare to meet with a man of more than five feet, though it must at the same time be confessed, that the shortest, who are about four feet, are equally scarce. They seem all of a heap; have short legs, small neck, a large head, flat nose and face, with the lower part of the face projecting outwards; they have large mouth and ears, little black eyes, but wide eyelids, small lips, and little feet.

Sampson, county of North Carolina; bounded by New Hanover SE; Bladen SW; Cumberland W; Johnson N; Wayne NE; and Dauphin E. Length 35; mean width 20; and area 700 square miles. It is drained by Black river branch of Cape

Fear river. The court house is about 55 miles NNW from Wilmington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,387
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,175
Total whites	-	-	-	4,562
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	-	2,049
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,620

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,900
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,978
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	5,878
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	92
do. do. females,	-	-	-	76
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,474
do. females	-	-	-	1,383
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,903

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,745
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Samptown, village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, 13 miles SW from Elizabeth-town.

Samso, or *Samsoi*, Island of Denmark on the E coast of North Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

Sana, or *Zana*, town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it receives the name of Miraflores. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Sanaa, capital of Arabia Felix in Yemen Proper. It is seated among mountains and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE of Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

San Antonis de los Cues, city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, 130 miles SE from the city of Mexico, and about 80 miles nearly N from that of Oaxaca.

San Blas, city and seaport of Mexico, in Guadaluara, at the mouth of the river Santiago. It is the residence of a department of the marine, but in Summer and Autumn the insalubrity of the climate,

obliges the officers, and inhabitants, to seek at Tepic, a cooler and more healthy air. Lon. W C. 28 17 W, lat. 21 33 N.

Sandbach, town in Cheshire, on the We-lock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat 53 8 N.

Sanborntown, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing 2884 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3329. Situated 55 miles NW of Portsmouth.

Sancerre, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to those of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Sancion, island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, in Scotland, lying NE of that called Mainland.

Sandecz, strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Sandersville, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Georgia, 30 miles SE from Milledgeville.

Sandford, township and post village, York county, Maine. 22 miles N from York. Population 1820, 1831.

Sandgate, township of Bennington county, Vermont; N from Bennington. Population 1820, 1200.

Sandisfield, township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1658 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1646. It is situated between North Marlborough and Mount Washington, and near the Connecticut line.

Sandiston, township of Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 858.

Sandersleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Wipper, 16 miles SE of Quedlingburg, and 31 SW of Dessau. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Sandersted, village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, and in an elevated situation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

Sandgate Castle, castle in Kent, SW of Folkestone.

Sandhamn, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all vessels to and from Stock-

holm. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Sando, island of Japan, on the N coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name. It is 78 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat 38 35 N.

Sandomir, strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 142 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat 50 21 N.

Sandown, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 23 miles W from Portsmouth. Population in 1820, 527.

Sandusky, bay of Ohio, in Sandusky and Huron counties. It extends from the mouth of Sandusky river, E 23 miles with a mean width of three miles; and communicates with Lake Erie by a narrow strait.

Sandusky, river of Ohio, rising in Richland county, and flowing W about 20 miles into Crawford, where it turns nearly N and continues in that direction 60 miles into Sandusky bay. It is generally navigable. It rises in a level and in great part open country, covered in summer with succulent herbage, and in winter and spring exposed to inundation; having a perfect resemblance to the prairies of Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas.

Sandusky, county of Ohio, bounded N by Lake Erie; E by Huron county; S by Seneca; and on the W by Wood county. It is 30 miles long and 25 broad, containing about 600 square miles. It contains Croghanville the county seat. The face of the country is generally low and level. Its principal waters are Sandusky bay, and Sandusky and Portage rivers; besides several smaller streams.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males,	-	-	470
do. do. females	-	-	379
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	849
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	3
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
<hr/>			
Total population in 1820	-	-	852

Of these ;
 Foreigners not naturalized - 13
 Engaged in Agriculture - 181
 Engaged in Manufactures - 21
 do. in Commerce - 5
 Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Sandusky, post village and port of entry, Huron county, Ohio, 25 miles NE by E from Croghanville, and on Sandusky bay.

Sandusky, village of Sandusky county, Ohio, on Sandusky river opposite Croghanville.

Sandusky, one of the western townships of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 159.

Sandwich, post town in Barnstable county, Mass. chusetts; situated on Barnstable Bay, 12 miles W of Barnstable, 18 NE of Falmouth, and 64 SE of Boston, containing 2382 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2484.

Sandwich, town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, a few miles W of Winnipiokee lake, with 2232 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2268.

Sandwich, town and capital of Essex county, Upper Canada, on Detroit river, two miles below Detroit. It is a considerable village, built chiefly in a single long street.

Sandwich Islands, group of islands in the South Sea, among the last discoveries of Captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat from 18 deg 54 min. to 22 deg. 15 min N, and in lon. from 150 deg. 44 min. to 160 deg 24 min. W. They are called by the native, Owlyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Thoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Necheehcow, Orechoua, Morotinne, and Tahora, all inhabited excepting the two last.

Sandy, township, Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 599.

Sandy, one of the northern townships of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 579.

Sandy creek, one of the northern townships of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, between French creek and Salem townships, 10 miles N from Mercer. Population in 1820, 520.

Sandy Fork, post village of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the left bank of Rhoanoke river, 70 miles SW from Petersburg.

Sandy Hill, village, and alternately with Salem, seat of justice for Washington county, New York. It is seated on an elevated plain near Bakers falls, 52 miles by land above Albany. It is near this fine village, that the Champlain canal is connected with the Hudson. It is compactly built. For population, see *Kingsbury*.

Sandy Hook, Monmouth county, New Jersey, 18 miles S from New York. Lon. W 3 01 E, lat. 40 30 N. It is the south point of entrance into Raritan bay, and New York harbour, with a light house.

Sandy Hook, post village Culpepper county Virginia.

Sandy Lake, creek, and township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. The township is on the E border of the county; S

from French creek township. Population in 1820, 427.

Sandy Lake, lake of the NW territory of the United States, forming, one of the links in the chain of intercommunication between lake Superior, and Mississippi river. It receives West Savannah river from the NE. and discharges Sandy Lake river from the SW.

Sandy Lake River, river of the NW territory of the United States, flows from Sandy Lake, and enters Mississippi river at lat. 47° N. See *St. Lawrence basin*. At its outlet from Sandy Lake the United States SW Company have an establishment.

Sandy River. See *Big Sandy*.

Sandy Spring, post village, Montgomery county, Maryland, 45 miles N from Washington.

Sandy Store, post office, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Sanford, township of York county, Maine, 24 miles N from York. Population in 1820. 1831.

Sangamon, river of Illinois, rises by numerous branches near the centre of the state, and flowing SW, unite, and turning W enter the left side of Illinois river at lat. 40 10 N. It is navigable upwards of 100 miles.

Sangerfield, post village, and township of Oneida county, New York, 15 miles S by W from Utica. Population in 1810, 1324, and in 1820, 2011.

Sangerville township of Penobscot county, Maine, 38 miles NW from Bangor. Population in 1820, 310.

Sanen, or *Guessey*, town of Switzerland, in Bern.

Sanguessa, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

Sampo. See *Burrampooteer*.

Sanore-Bancabour, town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanquhar, borough of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; with a coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings; seated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 55 30 N.

Santa Clara, island of South America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

Santa Cruz, seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Santa Cruz, seaport of Africa, on the coast of M rocco, with a fort. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas on Cape Agner. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 33 N.

Santa Cruz, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Santa Cruz, island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

Santa Cruz, seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the West Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 19 46 S.

Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico, in N America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

Santa Fe-de-Bogota, town of South America, and the capital of New Granada. It is seated on the river Madalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 3 58 N.

Santarem, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, on a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 44 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Santee river, river of considerable magnitude, having its sources in the Appalachian mountains, at N lat 36°, W lon 5°, from Washington City, and falling into the Atlantic Ocean at N lat. 33 12, W lon. 2° from Washington City; it consequently runs through three degrees of latitude and three degrees of longitude, having an entire length of 250 miles by comparative courses, and draining about 11,000 square miles. The Santee is formed by the United streams of the Wateree and Congaree rivers, both originating in the Appalachian mountains. The Wateree, in the higher part of its course is known by the name of Catawba, and the Congaree is formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers. The Santee is navigable by sloops a considerable distance above the main fork, and steamboats ascend at high water to Columbia, on the Congaree.

Santiago, ancient *Tololotlan*, river of Mexico, rising about 23 miles NW from the city of Mexico, on the table land of Anahuac, flows through, or drains part of the intendencies of Mexico, Guauaxuato, Guadalajara, and Valladolid. From

its source in the mountains it flows NW along the NE part of Valladolid, turns west near Queretaro, and in that direction to the head of lake Chapala, in a distance of 70 miles, separates Valladolid from Guauaxuato. At the head of lake Chapala, it enters Guadalajara, through which it winds NW by W 250 miles, and after an entire course of about 370 miles, falls into the Pacific Ocean, at the city of San Blas. Santiago is by far the largest stream of Mexico, it is navigable for some distance from its mouth, but the adjacent country, is thickly wooded, uncultivated, and unhealthy.

Santillana, seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; seated on the Bay of Biscay, 50 miles E of Orviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 43 34 N.

Santorini, island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice stones. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Saonne, *Upper*, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Saonne and Loire, department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saoigis, town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the summit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The largest island was anciently called Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Sara, creek of Louisiana, in New Feliciana, rises in the state of Mississippi, near Woodville, and flowing S, crosses lat 31° N, and falls into the Mississippi at St. Francisville, after an entire course of 25 miles.

Saragossa, city of Spain, in Arragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Saratof, government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains 11 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Saratoga, county of New York, bounded by the Hudson river NE and E; Mohawk river S; Schenectady county SW; Montgomery and Hamilton W; and Warren N. Length 40; mean width 20; and area 800 square miles. Surface very diversified as is the soil. Some parts towards the Mohawk are sandy, but in general, the soil is alluvial and loam, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. It is drained by numerous creeks, and almost encircled by the Sacandago, Hudson, and Mohawk rivers. Chief towns Ballston and Waterford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	16,673
do. do. females	-	-	15,802
Total whites	-	-	32,475
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	565
Slaves	-	-	107
Total population in 1810	-	-	33,146

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	17,851
do. do. females	-	-	17,574
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	35,425
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	231
do. do. females	-	-	273
Slaves, males	-	-	36
do. females	-	-	87
Total population in 1820	-	-	36,052

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	258
Engaged in Agriculture	-	6,368
do. in Manufactures	-	1,479
do. in Commerce	-	107

Population to the square mile, 45.

Saratoga, post village and township of

Saratoga county, New York, about 31 miles N from Albany, rendered memorable for the surrender of Burgoyne with his whole army, October 17th, 1777. Population 1820, 1909.

Saratoga Springs, post village and township of Saratoga county, New York, formerly the western part of Saratoga. In this township are the much celebrated springs, and handsome village in this vicinity. Persons directing letters ought to carefully distinguish between Saratoga, and Saratoga springs. See *Ballston*. The accommodations at Saratoga for travellers are spacious and elegant. Population 1820, 1293.

Saratoga, lake of Saratoga, county, New York, nine miles long and mean width two. It receives the Kayadaras from the west, and discharges into Hudson by Fish creek, four miles E from Ballston Spa.

Sarbourg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Sarbourg, town of France, in the department of Meurth, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Sarbruck, town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 miles ESE of Sarouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Sardam, seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shiprights. Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipright and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles NW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Sardinia, island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Population about 500,000. It forms a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. Caghairi is the capital.

Sardinia, kingdom of Europe, composed of the island of Sardinia, part of Piedmont, including Nice, Montferrat, and part of the duchy of Milan; and also the city of Genoa and its former territories. In general, Sardinia possesses the NW of Italy, as far as the limits of the Lombardo-Venitian-kingdom.

Sardo, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. There are also a

few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 28 44 N.

Sare, river which rises at Salm, in France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moelle, a little above Treves.

Sarecto, post town and seat of justice, Duplin county North Carolina, about 50 miles N from Wilmington.

Sarepta, colony of, flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, in the Russian government of Saratov, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the imperial court. It is eight miles south from Tzaritz n.

Sargans, town of Swiss-riand, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doris, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

Sargel, large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 miles SW of Ferabad.

Sark, little island belonging to Great Britain, on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

Sark, river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

Sarlat, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 27 miles SE of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Sarlouis, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Sarnen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles south of Lucern. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 46 9 N.

Sarno, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 13 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Saros, strong castle in Upper Hungary in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, 10 miles WSW of Fredericstadt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 59 9 N.

Sarreal, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Sarsana, town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Sarsina, episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Sarte, department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

Sarum, *New*. See *Salisbury*

Sarum, *Old*, ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that remains of this town which yet sends two members to parliament. It is two miles N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Saverden, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 18 miles south of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Sarwar, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with a small river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Saseram, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, 50 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Saskachawaine, great river of North America, is formed by two large branches, both rising in the Chippewan mountains, and flowing generally to the E. After a comparative course of 600 miles they unite at lon. W C 27 30 W; the united streams flow thence 200 miles into the NW bay of lake Winnipic. The Severn flowing from the eastern side of lake Winnipic, is the continuation of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboin rivers. See *Severn* in the text, and *Assiniboin* in the Addenda.

Sassufrias, river of Maryland, rises on the

confines of Delaware, and flowing west between Kent and Cecil counties, falls into Chesapeake bay 11 miles south from the mouth of the Susquehanna.

Sassari, city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Algher. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Sassebes, strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Sas van Ghent, strong town of Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Sassuolo, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Seccia, 10 miles SW of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Satalia, strong seaport of Turkey, in Asia, and Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns. The surrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on a creek of the Hoogly river, about four miles NW of Hoogly.

Satilla, river of Georgia. See *St. Illa*.

Sattarah, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiappour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah state. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles south of Poonah, and 77 west of Visiappour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Saucon, *Lower*, extreme southern township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 1974; and in 1820, 2208.

Saucon, *Upper*, extreme SE township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Saucon creek. Population in 1810, 1456; and in 1820, 1642.

Savage Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat 19 1 S.

Savannah, river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of South Carolina. Its course is nearly from NW to SE. It is formed principally of two branches the Tagaloo and Kiovee, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the Ocean at Tybee

Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

Savannah, largest town in Georgia, and formerly the seat of government. It is situated on the SW of Savannah river, in Chatham county, in lat. 32 5 N, lon. 81 24 W, and about 15 miles from the Ocean. The town is accounted healthy for so hot a climate, being seated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and elevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. The wet mode of cultivating rice it is supposed contributed much to the insalubrity of the summer and autumn seasons in Savannah. In 1817, the citizens of that town voted \$70,000 to induce the proprietors of rice farms in the vicinity to abandon the wet, and adopt the dry mode of culture. Vessels of large burden can moor close to the town; but from its vicinity to the ocean they are often exposed to tremendous floods. The trade is great, and increases rapidly. In 1803, the exports amounted to \$2,370,875. From September, 1816, to June 1817, inclusive, there were exported 107,320 bales of cotton; 3,605 hhds. of tobacco, and 11,228 tierces of rice. The whole valued at 996,503 dollars. In 1816, the amount of shipping was 12,776 tons. Here is a bank of discount and deposit. The town is 115 miles SW of Charleston, (South Carolina) 100 SE. of Louisville, and 653 south by west of Washington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,313
do do. females	-	-	-	1,277
Total whites	-	-	-	2,590
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	530
Slaves,	-	-	-	2,195
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	5,315

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,106
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,760
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,866
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	224
do. do. females	-	-	-	358
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,325
do. females	-	-	-	1,750
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,523

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	190
Engaged in Agriculture	-	0
do. in Manufactures	-	544
do. in Commerce	-	590

Savannah, name of the two small rivers of the NW territory of the United States, one a head branch of St. Louis, and the

other of Sandy Lake rivers. The two Savannah rivers approach so near each other as to leave only a short portage between them. See *Sandy Lake River*, and *St. Louis River*.

Save, river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

Savenat, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

Savendroog, strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bengalore.

Saverdun, town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Saverne, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Saugatuck, one of the three harbours of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. The village stands at the mouth of Saugatuck river, seven miles SE from Fairfield.

Saugerties, post village, and township of Ulster county, New York. The village is situated on Hudson river above the mouth of Esopus creek, 13 miles NNE from Kingston. Population of the township 1810, 2194; and in 1820, 2699.

Sangus, township Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles E from Boston. Population 748.

Savigliano, strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Savington, post office, Cecil county, Maryland.

Saulgen, town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

Saulieu, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Saumur, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

Saunders Isle, island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

Savona, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and abounds in silks, and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications,

Savoy, duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long, and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. This country was subdued in 1792, by the French, and the National Convention decreed that it should constitute the 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital. It has again become subject to Sardinia.

Savoy, post village and township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 25 miles NE from Lenox. Population 1820, 852.

Saurunghour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougien. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N.

Sauves, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles SW of Alais.

Seuvelterre, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

Sauveterre, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, and late pro-

vince of Bouergue, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

Savu, island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch formerly had an exclusive trade. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S

Sawpit, post village West Chester county, New York.

Saxenburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Glagenfort. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Saxenhagen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover, Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Saxmundham, town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich, and 89 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Saxons, post village Abbeville district, South Carolina.

Saxony, Lower, formerly a circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Upper Saxony, S by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, W by Westphalia and the German Ocean, and N by Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehended the duchies of Naueburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Lauenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenberg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubec, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

Saxony, Upper, formerly a circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S by Bohemia and Franconia, W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehended Saxony Proper, the margravate of Misnia, the langravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Naueburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfield, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, one of the Prussian provinces formed in 1815; subdivided into the government of Merseburg, Magdeburg, and Erfurt. Area 8492 square miles. Population 1,180,000. Magdeburg is the capital.

Saxony, kingdom of Europe in Germany, bounded N by Prussia; SE by Bohemia, or Erzeberg mountains; and on other sides by various states of Germany. Area 7476 square miles. Population 1,200,000.

The kingdom of Saxony embraces one of the best cultivated, most productive, and most civilized regions of the earth. In literature, science, arts, and manufactures, the inhabitants of this little

kingdom holds an exalted rank. The most celebrated universities are at Jena, and Liepsic. The latter the most extensive book mart in Europe. The products of its arts are too extensive to be enumerated in this place. A similar observation must be made respecting its mineral wealth. It may be sufficient to observe that its workshops produce excellent of their kind, linen, lace, glass, porcelain, &c. and that its mountains abound in silver, tin, bismuth, manganese, and cobalt.

Saybrook, ancient post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut, settled by a colony directly from England, under the patronage of lords Say and Brock, as early as 1634. It contained 3996 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 4165, and is situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 36 miles E of New Haven, and 45 S by E of Hartford, in lat. 41 15 N, and on. 73 30 W.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, town of Germany, in Treves, situated on a river of the same name, six miles N of Coblenz.

Sayfan, one of the Ladrone islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

Schagen, or *Scagerif*, promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous sand bank stretches out into the sea, upon which in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

Scala, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Scalanova, neat maritime town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle and harbour, eight miles from Ephesus. Lon. 37 51 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Scamachie, city of Russia, in Schirvan, about 24 miles from the Caspian Sea. It is inhabited by Armenians and Georgians, 360 miles S from Astachan. Lat. 40 27 N.

Seanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scanio. See *Schonen*.

Scaro, or *Scaren*, town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Scarborough, seaport and borough, in the N riding of Yorkshire. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing. It has a good harbour, possesses considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, 54 18 N.

Scarborough, town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken by the English in 1793.

Scarbro', post town in Cumberland county, Maine; on the S side of Saco river, 14 miles S by W of Portland, and nine NE of Biddeford, containing 2100 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2232.

Scardono, town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the E bank of the river Cherca. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Scarino, town of Tuscany, on the sea-coast, five miles S of Massa, and 10 ENE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

Scaro, town of the island of Santorini. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Scarpanto, ancient Carpathus, island of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, river of France, which has its source in Artois, and flowing past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheldt.

Scarsdale, fertile tract, in the NE part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

Schaafstadt, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, eight miles W of Mersburg, and 26 W of Leipsic. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Schaffhausen, smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S by same and Thurgaw. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces all the necessaries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schaffhausen, town of Switzerland, capi-

tal of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine; and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen. It is remarkable for one of the most curious bridges in Europe, over the Rhine, connecting it with the other parts of Switzerland. Schaffhausen contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basil. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Schaghticoke, post village and township, Renssaler county, New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, 11 miles above Troy. Population in 1820, 2522.

Schalholt, episcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachie, formerly a town of Persia capital of Seirvan. See *Scamachie*.

Schantz Sterney, fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Scharding, town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passaw. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Schornitz, fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

Schauenburg, territory of Westphalia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the langravate of Hesse Cassel.

Schamstein, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Cullembach, 18 miles NE of Cullembach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Schaumberg, town and castle of Germany, in lower Rhine, 23 miles NNW of Mentz, and 25 WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 14 N.

Sheiberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of silver and iron. It is four miles NE of Schwartzburg.

Scheldt, considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean.

Schelestadt, strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Schella, town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Schellenburg, fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Schelling, island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zaider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Presburg.

Schenck, fortress of Dutch Guelderland, on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Schenectady, county of New York; bounded by Saratoga county, and Mohawk river NE; Albany county S; Schoharie county SW; and Montgomery NW. Length 20; mean width 12; and area 240 square miles. The Mohawk river flows obliquely through it, and affords much excellent alluvial soil near its banks. Other parts of the county are hilly and broken, with a mixt soil. Chief town Schenectady.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,076
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,619
Total whites	-	-	-	9,695
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	188
Slaves	-	-	-	318
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	10,201

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,305
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,015
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	205
Total whites	-	-	-	12,525
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	216
do do. females	-	-	-	238
Slaves, males	-	-	-	46
do. females	-	-	-	56
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	13,081

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	194
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,875
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	687
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	85
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	54½.

Schenectady, city, post town, and seat of justice, Schenectady county, New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk, 15½ miles by land NW from Albany. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being built nearly co-eval with Albany. Many of the buildings are elegant, but like all the ancient towns of New York, the old and new edifices are contrasts, exhibiting the advance in elegance and convenience effected in the course of upwards of a century. A

fine and very substantial wooden bridge here crosses the Mohawk.

Union college stands a little to the NE from the city. This institution was incorporated in 1794, and is now a very respectable and prosperous institution. The college buildings are spacious and calculated to accommodate 200 students. The site is pleasantly elevated, and near the Mohawk. The library contains above 500 volumes. In 1820, it was under the direction of a president, and four professors, one for moral philosophy, one for mathematics, one of the Greek and Latin languages, and one of modern languages, and two tutors. In 1820, the students amounted to 245.

The great Erie canal is now completed from Genesee river to Schenectady. Whilst this article was in hand, the following notice appeared in the New York Statesman.

"The Erie Canal is now finished from the Genesee river to Schenectady, a distance of 238 miles, and the water is approaching this city from the west, and by to-morrow evening (Nov. 19, 1822,) the canal will be filled and fit for navigation. The Champlain Canal will be filled with water in the course of this week to Waterford, a distance of 62 miles. Thus in five years and four months 300 miles of artificial navigation have been completed, and the remaining 124 miles are so far finished, that it is believed they will also be in a navigable state during the next year.

I congratulate you on this auspicious state of things. The increase of travelling has been so great, that a share of 55 dollars in a western packet has produced this season a complete profit of 85 dollars.

The parts of the Canal not finished are, on the Champlain Canal, from Waterford to its junction with the Erie

Canal	-	-	-	32 miles
The Erie Canal from Albany to Schenectady	-	-	-	28
From Rochester to Buffalo	-	-	-	64
				124

Population of the city of Schenectady in 1810, 5909; and in 1820, 3939. This city contains a bank, four places of public worship, and near 600 dwelling houses. Its position for commercial operations is very advantageous, which will be much enhanced by the canals now completed.

Schening, town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wastena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Scheningen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of Halberstadt, and 18 ESE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Scher, town of Germany in Suabia, be-

longing to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Scherding, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles south by west of Passaw.

Scheve, town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

Schiedum, town of Holland, on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Selika, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

Schintznach, town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schiras, famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of southern Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. It is 225 miles south of Ispahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

Schirvan, province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

Schluden, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 28 miles ESE of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Schleussingen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Henneburg, seated on the Schleuss, 10 miles SE of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Schleyden, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Schlitz, town of Germany, in Suabia, in a county of the same name, situated on a small river, seven miles NW of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Schlussfeld, town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles SE of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Schlusselburg, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortress which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

Schmidberg, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schneeberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is seven miles NW of Schwartzburg.

Schodack landing, post village, Renssalaer county, New York, nine miles below Albany.

Schodack, township of Renssalaer county, New York, containing 3166 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3493. It is situated on the E side of Hudson river, nine miles below Albany.

Schwanbrun, Moravian missionary settlement, on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, three miles below New Philadelphia. The name signifies "clear spring."

Schoharie, river of New York, rises amongst the Catskill mountains in Green county, by a number of creeks which flow NW, and unite on the southern extremity of Schoharie county, and thence turning to a north course about 45 miles, falls into the Mohawk 25 miles above Schenectady.

Schoharie, county of New York; bounded by Albany E; Greene SE; Delaware SW; Otsego W; Montgomery N; and Schenectady NE. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Surface generally hilly, but soil productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town, Schoharie.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	9,451
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,943
Total whites	-	-	-	18,394
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	235
Slaves	-	-	-	316
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	18,945

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	11,570
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,011
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	7
Total whites	-	-	-	22,588
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	145
do. do. females,	-	-	-	119
Slaves, males	-	-	-	163
do. females	-	-	-	139
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	23,154

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	58
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,538
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	791
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	54
Population to the square mile,	38	1		

Schoharie, post town and seat of justice, Schoharie county, on the right bank of

Schoharie river, 32 miles W from Albany. It stands on one of the rich flats of Schoharie. Population of the township in 1820, 3320.

Seomberg, town of Germany, in Treves, on a mountain 15 miles from Limbourg.

Schoneck, or *Schoeneck*, town of Germany, on the Nym, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Schonen, *Scania*, or *Skone*, province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles long, and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lund is the capital.

Schongau, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles south of Augsburg.

Schooley's mountain, mountain range and watering place, Morris county, New Jersey. The watering place and post office, is in the south-western angle of the county; about 20 miles NE from Easton in Pennsylvania.

Schoonhoven, strong town of Holland, with a commodious haven, on the Leck, where there is a productive salmon-fishery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Schorndorf, town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 miles NE of Stuttgart. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Schouten, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 136 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

Schorwen, island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, NE of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long, and six broad. Zurichzee is the capital.

Schuyler, lake of Otsego county, New York, five miles by one; it is one of the sources of Susquehannah river.

Schuyler, township of Herkimer county, New York, containing 2107 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1810, 1837. It is situated on the S side of Canada creek, 84 miles NW of Albany.

Schuykill River. See *Delaware*.

Schuykill, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Berks county SE; Dauphin SW; Northumberland, and Columbia NW; Luzerne N; and Northampton and Lehigh NE. Length 37; mean width; and area 475. Surface very hilly generally, and in part mountainous. Soil except near streams, or very partially rough, rocky and sterile. It is drained by the streams of Mahanoy, Mahant-

go, and Swatara, flowing into the Susquehannah, and by the head branches of Schuykill. Chief town, Orwicksburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,785
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,431
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	28

Total whites	-	-	-	11,244
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	51
do. do. females	-	-	-	44
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 11,339

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	384
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,194
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	662
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	20

Population to the square mile, 15.

Schwalbach, village of Germany, in the county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

Schwartz, town of Germany, in Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill. 14 miles NE of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Schwartzburg, town of Thuringia, and capital of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt, and 35 N of Culembach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, principality of Saxony, in Thuringia, containing 500 square miles, and 45,000 inhabitants. Chief town Armstadt.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, small principality of Saxony, in Thuringia, containing 500 square miles, and 54,000 inhabitants.

Schwartzenburg, town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Lec, 25 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Schwartzenburg, town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 miles SSW of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Schwiednitz, city of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, on an eminence, on the river Westritz, 22 miles SW of Breslaw, and 27 SE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Schweinfurt, town of Germany, in Franconia. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, the inhabitants are Protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen, and linen cloth.

goose quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 miles of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Schweimmunder, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

Schweitz, canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the lake of the Four Cantons, on the S by the Cantons of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantens; purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. The canton suffered in common with all Switzerland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

Schweitz, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstätter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Schweitz, Lake of. See *Waldstätter See*.

Scherwelm, town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Schwerin, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is 35 miles W of Gustrów. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 48 N.

Schwerie, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 38 miles NNE of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Schwinburg, town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Sciati, island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janua, 20 miles to the N of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Sciglio, or *Scilla*. See *Scylla*.

Scilly, cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is

the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the light-house, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S

Scind. See *Sindy*.

Scio, anciently called Chios, celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long, and 15 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds, grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomagranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastic; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. Scio has recently become the scene of some disastrous events. In the summer of 1822, the Turks landed a force on the island, and massacred, or led into slavery it is supposed at least 30,000 persons of both sexes, and all ages, and reduced most of the towns and villages to ruin. See *Chisme*, both in the text and Addenda. Before this sanguinary invasion, Scio was computed to contain 110,000 inhabitants.

Scio, seaport, the capital of an island of the same name. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from Constantinople, it will contain 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two light-houses. It is seated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 SW of Constantinople.

Sciota, river in the state of Ohio; it rises within a few miles of the head springs of the Sandusky, and after running nearly due south through the state, falls into the river Ohio 47 miles below Chillicothe, and 390 below Pittsburg. This is a large and gentle stream, bor-

dered with rich flats, or natural meadows. It generally overflows in the spring, when it spreads about half a mile. It is passable by small craft near 200 miles to a portage, which is only about four miles from the Sandusky. At its mouth it is large enough to receive sloops.

Sciota, river, the second in magnitude of those flowing entirely within the state of Ohio. It rises in Hardin, Marion, and Richland counties; runs first NE 10 miles, thence SE 30 miles, where it receives Little Sciota from the NE, and there it gradually turns into S by E, and finally into a generally south direction 13 miles further, to the Ohio river between Portsmouth and Alexandria, by a mouth 150 yards wide. It is navigable 130 miles.

Sciota, salt works, near the centre of Jackson county, Ohio, reserved by the United States, about 28 miles SE from Chillicothe.

Sciota, one of the central townships of Ross county, Ohio, containing the town of Chillicothe. Population 1820, 456.

Sciota, township of Delaware county, Ohio, on the W side of Sciota river. Population 1820, 178.

Sciota, township of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population 1820, 403.

Sciota, township of Jackson county, Ohio. Population 1820, 364.

Sciota, county of Ohio; bounded by Ohio river S; Adams W; Pike N; Jackson NE; and Lawrence E. Length 30; mean width about 19; area 575 square miles. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Sciota river traverses it from N to S. Chief town Portsmouth.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,792
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,578

Total whites	-	-	-	3,370
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	29
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Slaves	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	3,399
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,958
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,756

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	5,714
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	21
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do. do. females	-	-	-	14
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,749
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924

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,048
do. in Manufactures	-	-	224
do. in Commerce	-	-	25

Population to the square mile, 10.

Scipio, post village and township in Cayuga county, New York; on the E side of Cayuga lake, 18 miles NW of Milton, 23 miles SW of Marcellus, 30 miles W of Tully, and in the neighbourhood of Pompey, Sempronius, and many other townships designated by great names of antiquity. Population 1820, 8105.

Scipio, northern township of Meigs county, Ohio. Population 1820, 226.

Scituate, post town and township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, eight miles N by W of Marshfield, and 28 SE of Boston, with 2969 inhabitants; and in 1820, 3305.

Scituate, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, containing 2568 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2834. It is situated on the N branch of Patuxet river, between Gloucester, and Coventry.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, island of the Archipelago, W of Meterian. It is 15 miles long, and eight broad, is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks, but the Cadi is a Turk.

Scenectady. See *Schenectady*.

Slavonia, country of Europe, between the river Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria, to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Schoone*, village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

Scopelo, island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati, and 17 N of Neogropont. It lies at the entrance of the

gulf of Salonicha, and is 10 miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scopia or *Usapia*, archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 miles WSW of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Scotburg post town in Halifax county, Virginia; 256 miles from Washington

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms, into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, N by the North Sea, E by the German Ocean, SE by England, and S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western islands, and those to the NE called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From N to S it extends 270 miles; and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains about 17,788,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was, 1,599,069; in 1811, 1,805,688; and in 1821, 2,092,014. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N and NW, and the latter to the more level district on the E and SE. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the island of Mull in a SW direction; the second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 33 counties, namely Shetland and Ork-

ney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, in the North Division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clyckmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, in the Middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Kenfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the South division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scotland neck, post office, Halifax county, North Carolina.

Scotland Society, post village Windham county, Connecticut.

Scott, township Cortland county New York. Population 1820, 775.

Scott, county of Virginia; bounded by Tennessee S; Lee county of Virginia W; Cumberland mountains or Virginia N; Russell county in Virginia NE; and Washington SE. Length 40; mean width 28; and area about 1000 square miles. It is drained by Powell's, Clinch, and Holston rivers with their numerous confluent. Surface generally hilly or mountainous. Chief town, Estleville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,916
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,076
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,992
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	-	128
do. females	-	-	-	130
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,263

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,237
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0

Population to the square mile 4 nearly.

Scott, county of Kentucky; bounded by Fayette SE; Woodford SW; Franklin W; Owen N; and Harrison NE. Length 14; mean width 13; and area about 170 square miles. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Georgetown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,623
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,976
Total whites	-	-	-	8,599
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	88
Slaves	-	-	-	3,732

Total population in 1810 - 12,419

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	4,949	
do. do. females	- - -	4,596	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	
Total whites	- - -	9,545	
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	39	
do. do. females	- - -	15	
Slaves, males	- - -	2,409	
do. females	- - -	2,211	
Total population in 1820	- -	14,219	

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- -	1	
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	3,030	
do. in Manufactures	- -	131	
do. in Commerce	- -	53	

Population to the square mile, 83.

Scott, county of Indiana; bounded by Clarke SE, Floyd S; Washington W; Jackson NW; Jennings NE; and Jefferson E. Length 20; breadth 15; and area 270 square miles. It is traversed by several branches of White river.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	1,235	
do. do. females	- - -	1,093	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	

Total whites	- - -	2,328	
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	0	
do. do. females	- - -	0	
Slaves, males	- - -	2	
do. females	- - -	4	

Total population in 1820	- -	2,334	
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Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- -	11	
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	444	
do. in Manufactures	- -	62	
do. in Commerce	- -	18	

Population to the square mile, 9 nearly.

Scottsbury, post village, Halifax county, Virginia.

Scott's Ferry, post office, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Scott's ville, post village, Powhatan county, Virginia, 25 miles W from Richmond.

Scott's ville, post village, and seat of justice, Allen county, Kentucky, 45 miles nearly E from Russellville.

Scriba, post town, and township, Oswego county, New York, on the W side of Oswego river, at its mouth. Population, 1820. 741.

Savannah, county of Georgia, between Savannah and Ogeechee river, bounded by Effingham county SE; Ogeechee river, or Bullock and Emanuel SW; Burke NW; and Savannah river NE. Length 34; mean width 22; and area 750 square miles. Chief town, Jacksonsboro'.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	- - -	1,388	
do. do. females	- - -	1,269	
Total whites	- - -	2,657	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	4	
Slaves	- - -	1,816	

Total population in 1810	- -	4,477	
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Population in 1820.			
Free whites, males	- -	1,085	
do. do. females	- -	1,005	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	

Total whites	- - -	2,090	
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	12	
do. do. females	- - -	6	
Slaves, males	- - -	967	
do. females	- - -	866	

Total population in 1820	- -	3,941	
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Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- -	4	
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	376	
do. in Manufactures	- -	0	
do. in Commerce	- -	0	

Population to the square mile, 7.

Scroon, river of New York, NE branch of Hudson river, rises in Essex, flows S, and entering Warren county, by Scroon lake, joins the Hudson, 25 miles N from the mouth of Sacandago river.

Scutari, strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocania, 20 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 NW of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Scutari, ancient Chrysopolis, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E, lat 41 0 N.

Scylla, rock near the Faro of Messina; on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Scylla, or *Sciglio*, town of Sicily, situated on the side of the rock Scylla, 10 miles NE of Messina.

Seaford, borough and seaport in Sussex,

eight miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Seal, township of Pike county, Ohio. Population 1820, 775.

Searcy's, post office, Montgomery county, Tennessee.

Searsburg, town of Bennington county, Vermont, 12 miles E from Bennington.

Searsmont, township of Hancock county, Maine. Population 1820, 675.

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, seaport in Haddingtonshire, it has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the Frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Sebago, or *Sebasticook*, lake of Cumberland county, Maine, out of the E part of which flows Presumpscot river.

Sebasticook, township in the southwestern part of Somerset county, Maine.

Sebastia, or *Sebaste*, town of Turkey, in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Sebastian, *St.* populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. It is 50 miles E of Bilbao, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, *St.* town of South America, in Mexico, capital of the province of Chiamaulau. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Sebastian, *St.* or *Rio Janeiro*, large city of Brasil. See *Rio Janeiro*.

Sebastopol. See *Sevastopol*.

Sebastopolis, town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Russia, 260 miles NNW of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Sebenico, seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Sebourg, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, 12 miles E of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Sechura, town of South America, in Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, 30 miles SSE of Paiza. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

Seckau, town of Germany, in Upper Stiria, on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Seckenheim, town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, four miles E of Mannheim.

Seckingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, one of the forest towns, on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles SE of Rheinfelden,

and 27 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Seckington, village in Warwickshire. On the north side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champaigne. It is one of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, 1611, an arsenal, a foundry of canon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Sedgemoor, large and rich tract of land in Somersetshire. It lies between Somerton and Bridgewater.

Second Moon, township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. See *Moon* township in the *Addenda*.

Seeching, town in Norfolk, on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Seekhonk, the name of Pawtucket river, below the falls.

Seekhonk, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, including the Massachusetts part of the village of Pawtucket; six miles NE from Providence. Population in 1820, 2775.

Seer, town of Asia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Seez, town of France in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 102 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Segeberg, town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. It is seated on the Trave, 22 miles S of Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Segedin, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, at the confluence of the Teiff and Mastroche, 50 miles SE of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Segestem, province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Balck, Candahar, and Sablestan, Mackeran, Kerman, Colestan, and Farsistan.

Segeswar, town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Segna, strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Palestrino, and 32 E of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Segorbe, episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Movedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Segovia, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

Segovia, *New*, town of North America, in Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Segovia, *Nueva*, town of the East Indies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manila. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles SE of Costel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

Segura, town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Baza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

Segura, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the south part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Seharanpour, town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seiks, or *Bécques*, the most western, and a very powerful nation of Hindoostan; they do not form one entire state; but a number of smaller ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only con-

nected by a federal union: they possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal of Moulton, and the W part of Delhi: the dimensions of which tract are about 400 miles from NW to SE; and from 150 to 200 broad, in general: although the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 300 miles in extent. The Seiks were originally a religious sect, the founder of which sect was named Nanock, and was born in the reign of Sultan Beloul, at Tulwundy near Lahore, A.D. 1469; since the battle of Paniput, 1761, the Seiks have become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, *Lower*, department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and Oise, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, town of Germany in Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles NW of Nuremburgh. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Seir or *Hor*, mountain in Arabia Petraea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, town of South America, in Mexico, situated near the sea-coast. Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Selby, town in the West riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Ouse, 12 miles south of York, and 182 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Seleshia, anciently *Seleucia*, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea, and 38 W of Terasso.

Seleucia, *Iber*, ancient episcopal town of Syria, seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N of Antioch.

Seligenstadt, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the Gerns pentz and Maine, 27 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selinsgrove, post village of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Susquehannah, below the mouth of Penn's creek, 50 miles above Harrisburg.

Selivrea, ancient *Selybria*, town in Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Selkirk, town of Scotland, and the coun-

ty town of Selkirkshire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Etrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, county of Scotland, which is also called the Sherifdom of *Etrick Forest*, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N and NW by Peebleshire, and N by Edinburghshire; on the E by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire; on the S by Roxburghshire and part of Dumfriesshire; and on the W by part of Dumfriesshire. Its mountains feed great flocks of Sheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh, and Galashiels. Its chief manufactures are shoes and boots. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has 11 parishes. Its chief town is Selkirk. Population in 1801, 5070; and in 1811, 5889; and in 1821, 6637.

Selles, town of France in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Berri, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Blois, and 105 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Selierville, post office, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in Rockhill township, 35 miles NNW from Philadelphia.

Seltz, town of France in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Selizer, *Lower*, village of Germany, with a spring of mineral waters.

Semendaria, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Semigallia, the east part of the Duchy of Courland, separated by the river Maza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Seminole, division of the Creek Indians, in North America.

Semlin, town of Slavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Essek. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Sempach, lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

Sempach, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle, in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, seven miles NW of Lucern.

Sempronius, town-ship, Cayuga county, New York, containing 3137 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 5038. It is a post town, situated between Owego and Skaneateles lakes.

Semur, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles from Autun, and 135 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Semur, ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

Seneca, township of Ontario county, New York, containing 3,431 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 4802, situated on the W side of Seneca lake.

Seneca, river, stream of New York, formed by the discharge of Cayuga, Seneca and other smaller lakes, and Mud creek. It joins Oneida river, to form Onondago river. The Erie canal is formed nearly parallel to, and S of Seneca river.

Seneca, lake of New York, 38 miles long, and from two to four miles wide, extending from the northern border of Tioga county to Geneva, receiving from the west the discharge of Crooked lake, and together with the discharge of Cayuga lake, falling into Seneca river near Montezuma.

Seneca, county of New York; bounded by Lake Ontario N; Cayuga county and Cayuga lake E; Tompkins S; and Seneca lake and Seneca county W. Length 50; mean width 10; and area 500 square miles. Southern part between Cayuga and Seneca lakes hilly, middle section tolerably level, and northern part towards lake Ontario again hilly—the whole with a very highly fertile soil. The Erie canal traverses it by the valley of Mud creek.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	8,631
do. do. females	-	-	7,833
Total whites	-	-	16,464
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-
not taxed	-	-	44
Slaves	-	-	101
Total population in 1810,	-	-	16,609

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	11,976
do. do. females	-	-	11,379
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	23,355
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	103
do. do. females	-	-	77
Slaves, males	-	-	40
do. females	-	-	44
Total population in 1820	-	-	23,619

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	37
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,182
do. in Manufactures	-	1,087
do. in Commerce	-	71

Population to the square mile, 47.

Seneca, county of Ohio ; bounded N by Sandusky ; Huron E ; Crawford S ; and W by Hancock and Wood. Length 30 ; breadth 18 ; and area 540 square miles. Sandusky river flows across this county from N to S. It was formed out of the recent Indian purchase and is yet unsettled.

Seneca, township of Morgan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Seneca, township of Monroe county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 636.

Seneca Falls, post office, Seneca county, New York.

Seneca Mills, post office, Montgomery county, Maryland.

Senecaville, village of Morgan county, Ohio.

Senefz, town of Brabant, four miles south of Niville ; famous for a battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical miles W of that river, and to flow in an opposite direction. The Niger E, and Senegal W. The latter enters the Atlantic Ocean lat. 16 N.

Senegal, county of Africa, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers. Towards the Atlantic Ocean it is liable to annual inundation.

Senes, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 miles NE of Aix, and 49 NW of Nice. Lon. 60 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Senlis, ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large

forest, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Sennar, capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. See *Nubia*. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

Sens, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Sera, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

Serain, town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Serampour, commercial town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river. It is a Danish settlement, not far from Calcutta.

Seravalle, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Sercelli, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Serchio, river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long, and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Sergag, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Sergipe, seaport of South America, in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W, lat. 13 30 S.

Seringapatam, city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situated in an island of the river Canvery, 290 miles WSW of Madras, and 350 south by east of Visiapour. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

Seronge. See *Sirong*.

Serpa, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 73 47 N.

Serres, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

Servia, province of Turkey in Europe ; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary ; on the E by Bulgaria ; on the W by Bosnia,

and on the south by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles long, and 95 broad, and is divided into four sangiacates; two of which were ceded in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks in 1739, by the treaty of Brigade. The names of them are Belgrade Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Servulo, castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

Sessa, ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Sesti-di Penente, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Sesto, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

Sestos, strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the strait of Galipoli. See *Dardanelles*.

Sestri-di-Levante, ancient town of ita in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

Se tchuen, province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Houquang, on the south by Koei-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries.

Seteef, town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles SW of Constantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

Setimo, town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Setlege, river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective stream takes the name of Kera; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the south of Moultan.

Settenil, town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 36 48 N.

Settia, town of the island of Candia, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, town in the West riding of Yorkshire.

Settovitone, town of Italy, in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivica.

Setuval, or *Setubal*. See *Ubes*, *St.*

Sevastopol, seaport and town of Russia, on the SW point of the Crimea. It has an excellent harbour, and has been a depot for a part of the Russian navy. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Seven Islands, island to that number in

the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 21 N. Among these islands captain Phipps with the Race-horse and Carcass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 15th of July, to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale, on NNE, effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles NNW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Sever, *St.* town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Severino, *St.* fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, *St.* town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, *St.* town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

Severn, river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing first across that county, it then enters Shropshire, at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county. In its course it waters Llan-ydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdly, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See *Thames*.

Severn, Vale, extensive and fertile vale in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that county is so famous. See *Evesham, Vale of*.

Severn, river of North America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Chesapeake bay, about two miles below the city.

Severndroog, island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles south of Bombay.

Severo, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and runs W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevier, county of Tennessee; bounded by Dusky mountain or North Carolina SE; Monroe S; Blount W; Knox NW; Jefferson NE; and Cocke E. Length 33; mean width 20; and area 660 square miles. Surface generally hilly and soil sterile. It is traversed by the Nolichucky, and drained by one of its branches. Chief town, Sevierville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,174
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,122

Total whites	-	-	-	4,296
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	5
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Slaves,	-	-	-	294
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	4,595
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,245
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2,224
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	4,469
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
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do. do. females	-	-	-	7
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	146
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do. females	-	-	-	144
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,772
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,293
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	100
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	11
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Population to the square mile, 7.

Sevierville, post town and seat of justice, Sevier county, Illinois, 25 miles SE from Knoxville.

Seville, province of Spain. See *Spain*.

Seville, city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the kingdom till Philip II. established his court at Madrid, as a more central position. Seville is of a round form, fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 70,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispalis, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centred originally in its port; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galieons have sailed from that place since 1720.

Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there was no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III. they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil, for the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees. 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, and 212 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat 37 14 N.

Sevres, *Two*, department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows W by St. Maixent, Niort and Marans, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantois, takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagur and the province of Delhi. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces it way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Sewickly, large creek of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, rises in the vicinity and to the E. from Greengburg, flows W and falls into Youghiogany river, two miles below Robs town.

Sewickly, *New*, township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, extending from Beaver river, up the right side of Ohio river, to the limits of Allegany county. Population 1820 1367.

Sewickly, *North*, township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, lying N from the preceding. Population 1820, 1774.

Seyssol, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, divid d by the Rhone, into two parts, where it is first navigable. It is 14 miles NE of Beley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sezanne, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Sezza, town of Italy, in Naples, 29 miles NNW of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E, lat 41 19 N.

Shabur, town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 30 38 E, lat. 30 47 N.

Shackleford, post town in King William, county, Virginia, 15 miles NW of Gloucester, 75 E of Richmond, and 143 S by E of Washington.

Shaftsbury, borough in Dorsetshire, on a hill, in form of a bow, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by

fetching it from a great distance. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Shafesbury, town in Bennington county, Vermont, about half way between Bennington and Arlington, or nearly 10 miles from each. It contains 1973 inhabitants.

Shahjehanpou, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies. Lon. 76 18 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Shakertown, village of Knox county, Indiana 18 miles above Vincennes.

Shalersville, township Portage county, Ohio, N from Ravenna. Population 1820, 298.

Sham. See *Damascus*.

Shamokin, creek of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, rises in the E part of the county, and flows W into the Susquehannah, immediately below Sunbury.

Shamokin, township in the E angle of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on Shamokin creek. Population 1820, 1820.

Shandakin, township of Ulster county, New York, 18 miles W from Kingston. Population 1810, 1002; and in 1820, 1043.

Shanesville, village of Tuscarawas county, on Sugar creek.

Shanandoah. See *Shenandoah*.

Shannon, largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith.

Shapleigh, post town and township in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Piscataqua river, about 40 miles N of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Population 1820, 2815.

Sharon, township Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 391.

Sharon, post village and township Windsor county, Vermont, 22 miles N from Windsor. Population 1820 1400.

Sharon, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 10 miles S from Dedham. Population 1820, 1010.

Sharon, township of Schohairie county, New York, containing 1363 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3982.

Sharon, post town and township in Litchfield county, Connecticut; on the border of New York, 51 miles W by N of Hartford, and 20 NE of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson river. It is the seat of

an academy. Population 1810, 2606; and in 1820, 2573.

Sharon, post village Astabula county, Ohio.

Sharon, township, Richland county, Ohio Population 1820, 136.

Sharon, northern township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population 1820, 983.

Sharon, small village of Hamilton county, Ohio, 15 miles N from Cincinnati.

Sharpsburg, village of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Sharpsburg, post town in Washington county, Maryland; lying on the E side of Potomac river, 10 miles above Harper's ferry, and about 21 W of Fredericktown. It has about 1500 inhabitants.

Sharptown, post village, Salem county, New Jersey, on Salem creek; contains 250 houses, and 1000 inhabitants, seven miles NE from Salem, and 35 SE from Philadelphia.

Shat al Arab, Arabic name of the Euphrates below the mouth of the Tigris.

Shawangunk, post town in Ulster county, New York; lying on the E side of Walkill river, 26 miles S of Kingston, and 29 N of Goshen, containing 3062 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3372.

Shawneetown, post town, Gallatin county, Illinois, on the right bank of Ohio river, 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. It contains a land office, bank, and printing office.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney islands, lying NE of Mainland.

Sheerness, fort in Kent, on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queensborough. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Sheffield, large and populous town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutler's and smith's manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files and knives, or whittles; for the last of which especially, it has been a staple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grinding stones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town; and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles SE of the city of Hudson, and 58 WN of Hartford. It had 2439 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2477. It is remarkable for its quarries of fine marble.

Sheffield, township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 38 miles NE from Montpelier. Population 400.

Shefford, town in Bedfordshire, eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Shelfnal, town in Shropshire, 9 miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Sheilds, North, a dirty place, and seaport in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Sheilds, South, seaport in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Shelburne, town in the British province of New Brunswick, at Port Roseway, extends two miles on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. Lat. 43 46 N, lon. 65 0 W.

Shelburne, township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 295.

Shelburne, post village, and township, Chittendon county, Vermont, on lake Champlain seven miles S from Burlington. Population 1000.

Shelburne, township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, containing 961 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1022; situated on the N side of Deerfield river, between Plainfield and Colerain.

Shelby, county of Kentucky; bounded by Salt river or Nelson county S; Bullitt SW; Jefferson W; Henry N; and Franklin E and SE. Length 26; mean width 20; and area 520 square miles. It is chiefly drained by the NE fork of Salt river. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Shelbyville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,153
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,568

Total whites	-	-	-	11,721
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	42
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Slaves	-	-	-	3,114
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	14,877
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,038
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934

Free white females	-	-	-	7,751
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	15,796
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	47
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do. do. females	-	-	-	46
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,560
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do. females	-	-	-	2,598
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	21,047
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	14
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,410
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	598
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	53
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Population to the square mile, 40.

Shelby, post town, Bath county, Kentucky.

Shelby, county in the western part of Ohio; bounded N by Allen; E by Logan; S by Miami; and W by Darke. It is about 20 miles square, and contains 400 square miles. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,114
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do. do. females	-	-	-	983
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	2,097
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
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do. do. females	-	-	-	4
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,106
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	18
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	425
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	40
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	0
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Population to the square mile, 5 1-3.

Shelby, SW county of Tennessee; bounded by the state of Mississippi S; Mississippi river W; and Madison county in Tennessee N and E. It is drained by Wolf river and its branches. Surface generally hilly. It includes Old Fort Pickering, now Munphis. Length 34; width 30; and area 1020 square miles.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	141
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do. do. females	-	-	-	110
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	251
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
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do. do. females	-	-	-	0
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	45
do. females	-	-	-	51
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	354

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	102
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	12
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 1.3.

Shelby, county of Alabama; bounded by Coosa river E; Bibb county S; Tuscaloosa SW; Jefferson NW; and St. Clair N. Length 40; width 36; and area 1440 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Cahaba river. Chief town, Shelbyville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,063
do. do. females	-	-	-	948
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,011
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	203
do. females	-	-	-	202

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,416
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	781
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	10
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 1½.

Shelbyville, post town, and seat of justice, Shelby county, Kentucky, on Brashan's fork of Salt river, 30 miles E from Louisville. It contains, beside the county buildings, an academy, two churches, near 300 houses, and about 1400 inhabitants.

Shelbyville, post town and seat of justice, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Duck river 30 miles S from Murphesborough. Beside the county buildings it contains a bank, and printing office.

Shelbyville, village and seat of justice, Shelby county, Alabama, near the centre of the county, 80 miles S from Huntsville.

Sheldon, or *Hungerford*, post village and township, Franklin county, Vermont, on Missisque river, 32 miles N from Burlington. Population 1820, 1000.

Shella, town of Africa, in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

Shelter Island, and township of Suffolk county, New York, off the E end of Long Island. Population in 1810, 329; and in 1820, 379.

Sheltonborough, post village, Pittsylvania county.

Shelton's-store, post office, Goochland county, Virginia.

Shenandoah, river of Virginia, rises in Augusta and drains that county, and Rockingham, Shenandoah, Frederick, and Jefferson counties, and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a comparative course of about 150 miles. Beside numerous smaller branches, it is composed of four large constituent streams, and following its meanders, is navigable for boats about 100 miles. Its valley is one of the finest grain tracts of the United States.

Shenandoah, county of Virginia; bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Culpepper and Madison counties SE; Rockingham SW; Hardy and Hampshire NW; and Frederick NE. Length 36; mean width 30; and area 1080 square miles. It is traversed by the two main branches, and drained by many minor tributaries of Shenandoah river. The intermediate space between the two great branches of Shenandoah are very mountainous, and all other parts of the county hilly. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chief town Woodstock.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,390
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,071

Total whites	-	-	-	12,461
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	147
Slaves	-	-	-	1,038
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	13,646

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,187
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,521
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	16,708
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	143
do. do. females	-	-	-	174
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,017
do. females	-	-	-	884

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	18,926
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	16
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,160
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	851
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	55

Population to the square mile 17 1.3.

Shenengo, NE township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 1098;

Shenengo, SW township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 952.

Shenango, one of the western townships of Mercer county, on both sides of

Shenango river, eight miles SW from Mercer. Population 1820, 803.

Shenango, river of Pennsylvania, rises in the NW angle of Crawford county, flows S across Crawford and Mercer counties, and falls into Big Beaver river, on the northern border of Beaver county.

Shepey, island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by the East Swale. It contains the borough of Queensborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepherd's Isles, group of small islands in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 163 42 E, lat. 17° S.

Shepherdstown, post town in Jefferson county, Virginia; lying on the south side of Potomac river, opposite to Sharpsburg, 16 miles NW of Harper's ferry, and 34 NE of Winchester. It has about 1000 inhabitants.

Shepherdstown, village of Belmont county, Ohio.

Shepherdsville, post town, Bullitt county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Salt river, 20 miles S from Louisville, and an equal distance NW from Bairds-town.

Shepog, small river which rises in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Shepton Mallet, town in Somersetshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendir Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Sherborn, town in Dorsetshire, with a free-school founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 2,000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Sherborn, town in the West riding of Yorkshire, on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 49 N.

Sherborough, fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Sherburne, anciently Killington, township of Rutland county Vermont, 24 miles SSW from Windsor. Population 116. Killington peak in this township rises to 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

Sherburne, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. 20 miles SW from Boston. Population 1820, 811.

Sherburne, town in the island of Nantucket, 80 miles south of Boston. Lon. W C 6 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Sherburn, post town in Chenango

county, New York; situated on the W side of Chenango river, about 34 miles W of Cooper's-town, and 20 S of Sanger-field, with 2428 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2590.

Sherburne mills, post office, Flemming county, Kentucky, south from Washington.

Sheriff-Muir, heath in Perthshire, Scotland, between the Ochils and the Grampian mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

Sherman, town of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Population 1810, 949; and in 1820, 957.

Sherrard's store, post village, Hampshire county, Virginia.

Shetland, general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N. lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Pula, or Thule. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Shetucket, river of Connecticut, joins the Quinebaug at Norwich, to form the Thames, of which it forms the NW branch.

Shieldsboro', village of Hancock county, Mississippi, on the bay of St. Louis. It is a place of summer resort from New Orleans.

Shin, Loch, lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dorncech.

Ship Island, long narrow island or sand bar of Mississippi, opposite Biloxi bay, and between Cat and Horn islands.

Shippensburg, post town, township, and borough in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; 21 miles SW of Carlisle, 11 NE of Chambersburg, and 136 W of Philadelphia. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country, and contained 1159 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1410.

Shippingport, town of Jefferson county, Kentucky, at the bottom of the Rapids of Ohio, and two miles below Louisville. It is at low water the head of steam-boat navigation in the Ohio. It is in reality the lower part of Louisville. Population about 1000.

Shipton, town in Worcestershire, on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 125 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Shirley, post village and township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 21 miles WNW from Boston. Population 1820, 922.

Shirley, one of the eastern townships

of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the right side of Juniata river, opposite Hamiltonville. Population 1820, 1191.

Shirleysburg, post village in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; about 20 miles SSE from Huntingdon. Population 1820, 183.

Shoales, *Isles of* on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shocoe springs, post village, academy, and watering place. Warren county, North Carolina, about 60 miles NE from Raleigh.

Shogle, town of Asia in Syria, on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Shcomsku, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

Shooter's Hill, village in Kent, situated on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it.

Shoreham, borough in Sussex, on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles NW of New Haven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Shoreham, township of Addison county, Vermont, containing 2033 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, four miles N of Mount Independence.

Short, SE township of Harrison county, Ohio. Population 1820, 2978.

Shouldershill, post office, Nansemond county, Virginia.

Shrewsbury, borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Litchfield, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, post village and township, Rutland county, Vermont, on Otter creek, 10 miles SE from Rutland. Population 1800.

Shrewsbury, post village and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, six miles NE from Worcester. Population 1810, 1210; and in 1820, 1458.

Shrewsbury, post town in Monmouth county, New Jersey; situated on a high and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in summer by the people of New York and Philadelphia, as a bathing place. It lies in lat. 40 17 N, and lon. 73 12 W, at the distance of

47 miles NE from Trenton, 28 E by S from New Brunswick, and 77 NE from Philadelphia. The township contained about 3773 inhabitants in 1812; and in 1820, 4284.

Shrewsbury, township of York county, Pennsylvania. It bounds on Maryland in the S and lies between the S and E branches of Codorus creek. The inhabitants were stated at 1792 in 1810; and in 1820, 1983.

Shrewsbury, NE township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 879.

Shrewsbury, post village, Kenhawa county, Virginia.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; it is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury. Population 1801, 167,539; in 1811, 194,278; and in 1821, 206,266.

Shutesburg, township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 15 miles NE from Greenfield.

Siam, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton and fruits. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beesves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long.

Siam, or *Juthia*, capital of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Siara, captain generalship of Brazil; bounded by Parnaiba river or Maranham NW; Atlantic Ocean NE; Pernambuco, and Bahia SE; and Goias SW. Length 700; breadth 200; and area 140,000 square miles.

Siara, town of South America, in Brazil, capital of a captain generalship

of the same name. Lon. W C 37 10 E, lat. S 15 S. See *Scara* in the *Addenda*.

Siaskoi, the govern- of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. It is seated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific Ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by European Russia, and N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 3500 miles in length from E to W, and 1200 in breadth from N to S. The S part produces all the necessaries of life, but the N is extremely cold, almost uncultivated and thin of people. The principal riches of this country consist of fine skins and furs; but they also have rich mines of iron and copper, and several kinds of precious stones, particularly topazes of a beautiful lustre, magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Russians. The former dwell in the forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of the rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that the Russians caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian government of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irkutsk. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Tobolsk is the capital, where the vice-roy resides.

Sichen, town of Brabant to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles SE of Mechim. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Sicily, island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Cape del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passora; and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. Sicily is naturally divided into three valleys, to which the political names of provinces have been given; they are Val di Maza-

ra, Val di Demona and Val di Noto. See those articles in their places. It is separated from Italy by the straits of Messina 15 miles broad where narrowest. The climate is delicious, and soil exuberantly fruitful. In ancient times it had the aspect of a garden, but in modern times, badly cultivated. Present population about 1,600,000. Religion, Roman Catholic. It forms a part of the kingdom of Naples or of two Sicilies. Length 165; and breadth where widest 112.

Sicques. See *Seiks*.

Sidaye, strong town on the coast of the island of Java in the East Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, village in Gloucestershire, seated on the river Churn, one mile SE of Cirencester.

Sideling Hill, range of mountains in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and between Allegany and Washington counties Maryland. It lies between the Warrior and North mountain, and extends through this county and a part of Huntingdon, from SW to NE.

Siderocapsa, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sidmouth, fishing town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, It is 12 miles SE of Exeter and 158 W, by S of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Sidney, post town and township Kennebec county Maine, eight miles above Augusta.

Sidney, post village and township Delaware county, New York. Population 1810, 1607; and in 1810, 1107.

Sidney, new post town and seat of justice for Shelby county, Ohio. It is situated on the west bank of Great Miami river, about 10 miles NE from Piqua and 72 northwesterly from Columbus.

Sidon, or *Said*, seaport of Palestine anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour, and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles WSW of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Sidra, island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli, and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Sidra, spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siedenbergh, town of Germany in West-

phalia, and county of Hoye, nine miles SSW of Hoye.

Siegburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Seig, 15 miles SE of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Siegen, town of Germany, in Weteravia, on the river of the same name, 17 miles NW of Dillemburgh, and 37 E of Cologne. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Siegmaringen, town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 26 miles N of Constance, and 44 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Siegestadt, town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

Sienna, celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with a university. It is about four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much esteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic works. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Siennese, duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentino, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, and the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Sierra Leone, country on the W coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE, to Cape Verga or Voga on the NW; that is, between 7 0 and 10 0 N lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. Free, and Regent's towns, in this country are British colonies. See *Free town*, and *Regent's town*.

Sierra Leone, river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 13 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

Sierra Leone, or *Lion Mountains*, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abys-

sinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estremadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia.

Si-Fians, the name of a people subject to China. The country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Yalong on the W, and Yang-tse-kiang on the E, between 30 0 and 35 0 N lat.

Sigmaringen, city of Germany, on the Danube 45 miles S from Stutgard. It is the capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Lat. 48 02 N.

Sigelmessa. See *Sugeilmessa*.

Sigeth, or *Zigat*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It is 50 miles NW of Esseck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Signan, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Sigtuna, ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Sigenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university. It is surrounded with strong walls and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

Sihon, or *Gihon*, the Iaxartes of the ancients, and the Amu of the Russians, a river of Asia. See *Jihon*.

Silao, town of Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 20 miles NW by W from the city of Guanaxuato.

Silchester, village in Hampshire, England, where tradition says King Arthur was crowned.

Si-hou, beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou.

Silesia, duchy of Germany, 274 miles long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the south by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia. The most considerable silver mines are at Reitsstein, in the principality of Breig. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quar-

ries of various stones; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactures, and glass houses; it contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

Silhet, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 200 E NE of Moorshedabad. Lon 91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

Silistria, or *Dorestro*, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Silkeborg, formerly strong town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 18 miles W of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

Sillebar, seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, a little south of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Silver Creek, township of Green county, Ohio, containing the village of Jamestown.

Silver Lake, township and post village, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, six miles NW from Montrose. Population in 1820, 456.

Simancas, town of Spain, the province of Leon with a strong castle, situated on the Douero, eight miles SW of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Simbirsk, government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

Simbirsk, capital town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simcoe, lake of Upper Canada, which discharges its waters into Lake Huron by Severn river.

Simcoe, county of Upper Canada, between Lakes Simcoe and Huron.

Silota, *Bocca*, the strait between the islands of Negropont and Andros. This strait has recently in the summer of 1822, been rendered remarkable by a splendid naval victory obtained by the Greeks over the Turks.

Simi, island in the Mediterranean, six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Simmeren, town of Germany, in Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Simogri, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 93 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

Simons, *St.* island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite the mouth of

the Alatomaha, about 15 miles long, and four broad. Chief town, Frederica.

Simonthorna, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Simpson, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee S; Logan county in Kentucky W and NW; Warren N; and Allen E. Length 25; mean width 16; and area 400 square miles. Red river branch of Cumberland, and Big Barren branch of Greene river rise in this county. Chief town, Franklin.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,013
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,019
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,032
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	11
do. do. females	-	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	-	393
do. females	-	-	-	410

Total population in 1820 - 4,852

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	608
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	78
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	6

Population to the square mile, 12.

Simpsonville, post village, Montgomery county, Maryland, eight miles NW from Washington.

Simsbury, small post village and township, in Hartford county, Connecticut, 14 miles NW of Hartford, and eight SE of New Hartford. It contained 1966 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1954.

Sinai, mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Sincapour, island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast form the strait of Sincapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde. See *Indus* and *Tatta*.

Sindelffingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, six miles SW of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Sindy, or *Scind*, province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the W by Persia; on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the NE by those of the Seiks; on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from the mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general

appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert, the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E and on the NW, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. The inland parts of Sindy, produce salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered.

Sinepuxen, long, narrow bay of the United States, which lies between Worcester county, Maryland, and a small island called Assatigue. It communicates with the ocean by Sinepuxen inlet.

Sines, town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Sing, strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Si ngan-fou, large city and capital of the province of Chen-si in China. Next to Peking it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China. It is 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Singilis, town of Russia, in the government of Simbrisk. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Singo, town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Singor, town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 4 N.

Singleton's, post office, Southampton county, Virginia.

Singsing, post village, Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson below the mouth of Croton river.

Sinigaglia, seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the mouth of the Nigola in the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Pesaro.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, on the isthmus of a small

peninsula of the Black sea, 280 miles E from Constantinople. Lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 05 N.

Sinking spring, post village in Highland county, Ohio, 33 miles SW from Chillicothe, on the great road leading from thence to Maysville.

Sion, mountain of Palestine, on the south side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, town of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situated on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 56 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 46 9 N.

Siout, or *Osiot*, town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It stands on an artificial mount, two miles from the Nile, and 185 south of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

Siphanto, ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference, and though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants; also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicoes, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Siradia, town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Waita, 62 miles NE of Breslau, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, town of Persia, in the province of Larisan, situate on the Persian gulf.

Sirgian, town of Persia noted for its beautiful pottery.

Sirhind, very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lat. 30 1 N, lon. 75 35 E.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saumder's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

Sirik, town of France, in the department of Moselle. It is seated on the Moselle, 23 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Sirinagur, large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE by Napul, on the S

by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles south of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

Sirius Island, island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Esseck. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Sirong, or *Seronge*, large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles NE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

Sisizan, seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situated almost immediately opposite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 miles SE of Basil.

Sisse, town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sissek, strong town of Croatia, situated at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Sissopoli, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sister Islands, three small islands towards the western extremity of lake Erie, called the Eastern, Western, and Middle Sisters. They are all small, the largest not exceeding 10 acres.

Sisteron, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

Sistersville, post village, Tyler county, Virginia, on the Ohio river, 35 miles above Marietta.

Siston, village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

Sitia, town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candit. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Sittingburn, town in Kent, 40 miles ESE of London.

Sivrai, town of France in the department of Vienne, on the Charente, 100 miles SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Sivas, or *Seivas*, ancient Sebaste, town of Asiatic Turkey, 373 miles E from Constantinople. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 39 0 N. See *Sevas* in the Addenda.

Sizun, small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

Skara, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoging. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredericstadt.

Skeneateles, lake of New York, in Onondago, Cayuga, and Cortland counties. It is about 15 miles long, and from one and a half to half a mile wide. It is discharged into Seneca river.

Skeneateles, village of Onondago county, New York, at the lower extremity of Skeneateles lake.

Skenectady. See *Schenectady*.

Skeensborough. See *Whitehall*.

Skiddaw, mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height.

Skinner'sville, post village, Washington county, North Carolina, about 20 miles S from Edenton.

Skippack, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. See *Perkiomen*.

Skipton, town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond.

Skone. See *Schonen*.

Skuttock hills, Hancock county, Maine, are five in number, and serves as landmarks, in entering Goldsborough harbour.

Skye, island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost a hundred in circumference.

Sluguen, town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaney, decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Slate, district of the island of Skye, on the SE side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slave Lake, large lake of British North America, between lat. 60 30 and 62 30 N. It extends nearly E and W 350 miles, with a mean width of about 40, between lon. 33 0 and 42 0 W from W C. It receives

the Unjigah river at its SE, and discharges it from the NW extremity.

Slave river, of British America, the outlet of Athapescow lake. See *Athapescow lake* in the Addenda.

Slawekaw, or *Austerlitz*, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N

Sleaford, populous town in Lincolnshire, 18 miles S of Lincoln. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 53 1 N.

Sleswick, or *South Jutland*, duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

Sleswick, ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregularly built town of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houses are of brick, and like all the other towns in this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Close to Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence; see *Gottorp*. Sleswick is situated near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

Sligo, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roscommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Sligo, borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Slippery Rock, river of Pennsylvania, the SE branch of Beaver, rises in Butler, Venango, and Mercer counties by a number of creeks, which unite in the NE angle of Beaver and receiving the Conequenessing from the SE falls into Big Beaver river, 12 miles N from the borough of Beaver.

Slippery Rock, township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Slippery Rock river, contiguous to Mercer and Beaver counties. Population 1820, 865.

Slippery Rock, township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the preceding. Population 1820, 1027.

Slimbridge, village in Gloucestershire, 11 miles SW of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Slonim, town of Lithuania, in the palati-

nate of Novogrodeck, on the Sezra, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat 53 0 N.

Slooten, or *Sloten*, populous town of Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootenmere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Schuzik, populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Sluczk, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Stuttelburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the S side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Sluys, town in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, province of Sweden, the most southern of the kingdom, except Schonen, and Bleking. It lies opposite the island of Ocland. Principal town Calmar.

Smalkald, town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to Hesse Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkaldic league. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 50 NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Smarden, town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 56 of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Smith, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Racoon creek, about 20 miles NNW from Washington. Population in 1810, 1645; 1220, 1848.

Smith, county of Tennessee; bounded by Kentucky N; Jackson county E; White and Warren SE; Wilson SW; and Sumner W. Length 36; mean width 15; and area 540 square miles. Caney Fork river joins the Cumberland at Carthage, near the centre of this county. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil generally productive. Chief town Carthage.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,864
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,560

Total whites	-	-	-	9,424
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	24
not taxed	-	-	-	

Slaves	-	-	-	2,201
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	11,649
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	7,096
do. do. females	-	-	6,842
All other persons except Indians ' not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	13,938
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	52
do. do. females	-	-	36
Slaves, males	-	-	1,741
do. females	-	-	1,813
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	17,580

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,745
do. in Manufactures	-	-	201
do. in Commerce	-	-	25
Population to the square mile, 32.			

Smith, township of Belmont county, Ohio.
Population in 1820, 1030.

Smith's river, or *Staunton*, river of Virginia. See *Staunton river*.

Smith's Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

Smithfield, post town, and the capital of Johnston county, North Carolina; lying on the N-side of Neuse river, 30 miles NW of Waynesboro', and 100 W by N of Newbern, and 322 from Washington.

Smithfield, township of Providence county, Rhode Island, containing 2,828 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 4678; situated on the SW side of Pawtucket river. It contains four churches, three academies, and nine cotton factories; as also a gun and several other factories.

Smithfield, post village, and township, Madison county, New York, 30 miles WSW from Utica, containing also the village of Peterborough. Population in 1810, 2651; and in 1820, 3338.

Smithfield, township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, eight miles NW from Towanda. Population in 1820, 695.

Smithfield, post village, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Youghiogany river, at the crossing of the United States road, 19 miles SE by E from Union.

Smithfield, Lower, NE township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware below the water Gap. Population in 1820, 961.

Smithfield, Middle, SE township of Pike county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 812.

Smithfield, Upper, extreme eastern township of Pike county, Pennsylvania, including the town of Milford. Population in 1820, 877.

Smithfield, post town of Jefferson county, Ohio, 42 miles SW from Stubenville. con-

taining about 100 houses, and upwards of 600 inhabitants: with six merchant flour-mills, and 13 saw mills in the vicinity.

Smithfield, township of Jefferson county, Ohio, containing Smithfield village, and in 1820, 2143 inhabitants.

Smithfield, post town in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, on Pagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 miles W of Norfolk, about 55 SE of Petersburg, and 218 S by E of Washington.

Smithfield, post town and seat of justice, Johnson county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Neuse river, 25 miles SE from Raleigh.

Smithland, post town Livingston county, Kentucky, on the left bank of the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river. Population about 100.

Smithboro', post village, Tioga county, New York, on the right bank of Susquehanna river, 10 miles above Tioga point.

Smith's Ferry, post office, Ohio county, Kentucky.

Smith's Island, island at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Cape Fear is the southern salient point of this island.

Smith's Point, south cape at the mouth of Potomac river.

Smith's-store, post office, Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

Smithtown, post town in New York, situated near Crane's Point, in Suffolk county, Long Is- and, 50 miles E by N of the city of New York, and 14 NW of Brook-haven. In 1800 the township contained 1592 inhabitants; and in 1820, 1874.

Smithtown, township of Howard county, Missouri.

Smithville, township of Chenango, county, New York, 20 miles SW for Norwich.

Smithville, post town, Brunswick county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river, near the mouth, and opposite Smith's Island. It is the seat of an academy and has a good harbour.

Smockville, post village, Jefferson county, Indiana.

Smoland. See *Smaland*.

Smolensk, government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow, in 1664. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

Smolensk, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situated on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains, and the valley between them. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 10,000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is

197 miles NE of Novogorodeck. and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Smylnusen, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 miles W of Rendsburg.

Smyrna, seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Its population is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns on the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by caravan, six from Cogui, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Smithborough, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. See *Smithfield*.

Snackenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunenburg, 20 miles E by S of Danneberg.

Snaith, town in West Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles S of York, and 175 N by W of London.

Snead's-tavern, post office, Fluviana county, Virginia.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 miles SSW of Lewarden.

Sneedborough, post town, Anson county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Yadkin river, immediately above the northern boundary of South Carolina, 100 miles SW from Raleigh.

Sneirne, town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 57 miles WNW of Amadan.

Snickers, post office, and ferry over Sheandoah river, near the north angle of Frederick county, Virginia, 40 miles NW by W from Washington.

Snicker's-gap, through the Blue Ridge, about three miles SE from Snicker's ferry.

Snow, noted cavern, on the north coast of Southerlandshire.

Snowdon, mountain in Carnarvonshire, its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may with propriety, be styled the British Alps. Modern calculations make it 3568 feet, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak.

Snowhill, post town, port of entry, and seat of justice, Worcester county, Maryland. It is situated on the SE side of Pokomoke river, 60 miles SE from Easton, and 20 miles a little south of east from Princess Ann. It is a place of considerable commerce, amount of shipping about 7300 tons.

Snowhill, post village, Green county, North Carolina.

Soana, or *Suane*, episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the river Flora, 30 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Soane, river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the south confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles, it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges makes as it were an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, situated between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balabola, Mouroua, Toobae, and Tabooyamano, or Saander's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious, and as indolent.

Society Land, township, Willsborough county, New Hampshire, 25 miles SW from Concord.

Society hill, post office, Darlington district, South Carolina.

Soconey, post village, Pendleton district, South Carolina.

Soconusco, province of Guatimala, NW from the city of Guatimala, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by the Chiapi, on the E by Guatimala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca.

Soconusco, or *Guevettan*, town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. W 45 50 W, lat 15 12 N.

Socotora, island of Asia, between Arabia Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

Soczowa, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, town in Gloucestershire, noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Sodor, village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isl's of Scotland. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

Sodus, bay of New York, on the S shore of lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario counties. It is formed by a small indenting of the coast, and two, long, narrow sand bars admitting between their points, vessels drawing seven feet water. It is completely secure, 12 miles N from Lyons, on the Erie canal.

Sodus, Little, small bay 12 miles E from the preceding.

Sodus, post office, Ontario county, New York, on Sodus bay, 30 miles NE from Canandaigua. Population 1810, 1957; and in 1820, 2013.

Soeburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

Soest, large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake. It is 12 miles SW of Leipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 1 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Sofala, kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del-Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25 deg. S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

Saffa or *Sophia*, town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople,

and 152 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Sofroy, town of the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Sogno, town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 185 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Sahagachour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 82 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

Soham, town of Cambridgeshire, on a fen of the same name, near Sohammere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Soho, village in Staffordshire, two miles NW of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr Bolton, who established a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated were usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two pence pieces issued by government in 1797, were stamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

Soignies, town of Hainault, near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

Soissonnois, late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, city of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Soldania Bay, bay on the SW coast of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

Salesbury, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the SW side of the river Delaware, between Upper Makefield and Plumstead, and containing 1669 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2092. This town-ship contains New Hope.

Solenhofen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anapach. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Bern, and 27 SSW of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Solfatara, lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream, into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem. In the middle are several floating islands, formed of matted serge and herbage, springing from a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone.

Solfaterra, mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times, and the soil is yet so hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems to be always boiling.

Solfwitzborg, town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solihul, town in Warwickshire, 20

miles NE of Worcester, and 107 NW of London.

Solingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Solkamsk, town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Us-solka, 430 miles NE of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 15 N.

Solmona. See *Sulmona*.

Solms, town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on a hill 10 miles SE of H rhorn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Solomon's Islands. See *Danger, Isles of*.

Solon, post town and township. Somerset county, Maine, on the left bank of Kennebec river, 18 miles above Norridgewock. Population 1820, 468.

Solon, post village, and township, Cortlandt county, New York, 11 miles E from Homer. Population 1820, 1262.

Solor, island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Soltau, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Soltweld, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Solway Frith, arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

Solway Moss, black morass, in Cumberland; near it is the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being swoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf, which covered it, and spread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

Sombrere, island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Sombrero, cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consist of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Somers, township of Tolland county, Connecticut, containing 1210 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1306. It is situated about 25 miles from the city of Hartford.

Somers, post village and township, West Chester county, New York. Po-

pulation 1810, 1782; and in 1820, 1841. In the village a weekly newspaper is published.

Somers, township of Prebble county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1171.

Somersct, township, Buckingham county, Lower Canada.

Somerset, county of Maine; bounded by Kennebec S; Oxford W; Lower Canada NW; and Penobscot E. This county includes a space of 180 miles long, by upwards of 50 wide, or between 7000 and 8000 square miles. Only the southern part, however, on Kennebec river yet inhabited. This cultivated space amounts to about 2000 square miles. Chief town, Norridgewock.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	- - 6,599
do. do. females	- - 6,311
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 12,910
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 0
Slaves	- - - 0
<hr/>	
Total population in 1810	- 12,910

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	- - 11,027
do. do. females	- - 10,748
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - 0
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 21,775
Free persons of colour, males	8
do. do. females	4
Slaves, males	- - 0
do. females	- - 0
<hr/>	
Total population in 1820	- 21,787

Of these;
 Foreigners not naturalized 55
 Engaged in Agriculture - 5,907
 do. in Manufactures - 478
 do. in Commerce - 16
 Population to the square mile 10, including only the southern and inhabited section.

Somerset, township of Windham county, Vermont, 42 miles SW from Windsor. Population 200.

Somerset, post village, and township, Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river, 13 miles S from Taunton. Population 1810 1200; and in 1820, 1116.

Somerset, county of New Jersey; bounded by Essex E; Middlesex SE; Hunterdon SW, and W; and Morris N. Length 30; mean width 12; and area 360 square miles. It is entirely drained by the different branches of Rariton river. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage,

and fruit. The upper part of New Brunswick is in this county. Other principal towns, Boundbrook, Somerville, and Middleburg.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	- - - 6,330
do. do. females	- - - 6,111
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 12,441
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 316
Slaves	- - - 1,968
<hr/>	
Total population in 1810,	- 14,725

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	- - - 6,988
do. do. females	- - - 6,909
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 0
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 13,897
Free persons of colour, males	759
do. do. females	728
Slaves, males	- - 604
do. females	- - 518
<hr/>	
Total population in 1820	- 16,506

Of these;
 Foreigners not naturalized - 61
 Engaged in Agriculture - 2,536
 do. in Manufactures - 841
 do. in Commerce - 44
 Population to the square mile, 45½.

Somerset, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Allegany county in Maryland S; Fayette county in Pennsylvania W; Westmoreland NW; Cambria N; and Bedford E. Length 38; mean width 28; and area 1066 square miles. Though enclosed on two sides by mountains, this county is not even very hilly, and contains much good soil, particularly for the production of grain and meadow grasses. It is drained by the Youghiogany and Conemaugh rivers. Chief town, Somerset.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	- - 5,792
do. do. females	- - 5,478
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 11,270
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 14
Slaves	- - - 0
<hr/>	
Total population in 1810	- 11,284

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	- - - 7,153
do. do. females	- - - 6,735
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 0
<hr/>	
Total whites	- - - 13,888

Free persons of colour, males	-	45
do. do. females	-	41
Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	13,974

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	88
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,692
do. in Manufactures	-	545
do. in Commerce	-	36

Population to the square mile, 13.

Somerset, post town, borough, and seat of justice, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of Youghiogany river, 37 miles W from Bedford. Population of the township, 1810, 1548, and of the borough 1820, 442.

Somerset, township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, around the borough of Somerset. Population 1820, 1954.

Somerset, township of Washintgon county, Pennsylvania, between the eastern branch of Chartiers creek, and Pigeon creek, 10 miles E from Washington. Population 1810, 1500; and in 1820, 1540.

Somerset, county of Maryland; bounded by Sussex county in Delaware NE; Worcester county in Maryland E; Pocomoke bay S; Chesapeak bay SW; and Nanticoke river, or Dorchester county NW. Length 35; mean width 15; and exclusive of water, area about 500 square miles. It is bounded by Pocomoke SE; and by Nanticoke river NW; and drained by Manokin, and Wicomico rivers. Surface generally level, and though sandy, the soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Princess Ann.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,316
do. do. females	-	-	4,646
Total whites	-	-	8,962
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1,058
Slaves	-	-	6,975
Total population in 1810	-	-	16,995

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,105
do. do. females	-	-	5,279
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	10,384
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	3,876
do. do. females	-	-	3,365
Slaves, males	-	-	912
do. females	-	-	1,042
Total population in 1820	-	-	19,579

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,231
do. in Manufactures	-	499
do. in Commerce	-	415

Population to the square mile, 39.

Somerset, post town and seat of justice, Pulaski county, Kentucky, on Pitman's creek about 100 miles S from Frankfort, and 80 miles E from Glasgow.

Somerset, post town, and seat of justice, Perry county, Ohio, on the road from Zanesville to Lancaster 18 miles from each. Lon. W C 5 20 W, lat. 39 52 N. Population 1820, 344.

Somerset, township of Belmont county, Ohio. Population, 1820, 863.

Somersetshire, county of England, 65 miles long, and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Bristol Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, on the SE by Dorsetshire, on the SW by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells. The air in the lower grounds is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mentrip Hills. Towards the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. Population 1801, 273,750; in 1811, 303,180; and in 1821, 355,314.

Somersworth, township, Stafford county, New Hampshire, on Piscataqua river, 12 miles above Portsmouth. Population 1820, 841.

Somerton, town in Somersetshire, from which the county took its name, 13 miles S of Wells. Lon. 2 40 W, lat 51 22 N.

Somerville, post village of Somerset county, New Jersey, on Rariton river, 26 miles SW from Newark.

Somerville, post village, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Somma, town of Italy, in Naples, in its vicinity, between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality. are annually made. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

Somme, department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Alsac, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerfeld, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 72 miles distant from Berlin.

Sommieres, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedec, which carries on a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the Vi-

dourse, 10 miles W of Nismes. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Soncino, strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremonia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Sonderborg, town of Denmark, in the island of A sen. Its harbour is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 miles ENE of Flensdshurg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sondershausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. It is the capital of the principality of Schwartz Sonderhausen. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Sondrio, town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valveline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 miles NE of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Sonergon, or *Sunnergaun*, village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

Song kiang, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built close to the water, the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and causes it to be much frequented.

Sonneberg. See *Lunenberg*.

Sonora, intendency of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific Ocean, and Gulf of California SW; the unknown regions towards Rio Gila NW, and N; Intendency of Durango E; and Guadalaxara SE. Length from SE to NW, 800 miles; mean width about 180 miles; and area 147,000 square miles. Lying between lat. 22 30 and 33 0 N. It is sometimes called Sinoloa, from the name of an ancient province now comprised within its limits. It is generally a broken, and very imperfectly known country. Beside Sinaloa it also contains the former provinces of Ostimary, and Sonora proper. Linaloa to the SE; Ostimary in the middle, and Sonora or New Nararre to the N and NW. It contains many small, and one considerable river the Hiaqui. Numerous remains of antiquity have been found near the Rio Gila. See *American Pyramids*.

The most noted places are, the city of Arispe, and the towns of Sonora, Hostimuri, Culiacan, Cinaloa, El Rosario, Fuerte, or Montesclaros, and Alamos.

Sooloo, island of the Eastern Ocean, situated SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants; the natives are Malays, and Mahometans. The populous-

ness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English East India company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Sophia. See *Soffa*.

Sophiania, town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sapientburg, town of the island of Zealand in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Sopra Selva, valley of Switzerland in the country of the Grisons.

Sopron, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 miles SW of Presburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Sora, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sora, strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringsted. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Sorau, town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen and 32 NE of Corlitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Sorel, or *William Henry*, town of Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river, immediately below the mouth of Sorcl river. It is a regularly built town, containing 150 houses and about 1500 inhabitants.

Sorel, river of Lower Canada, the outlet of lake Champlain. It admits ship navigation to St. John's. From thence to the basin of Chambly the current is strong and impeded by shoals and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth, gentle. The distance from lake Champlain to St. John's about 20; and from thence to the mouth 55 miles by comparative courses. It is the channel of an extensive down stream trade in flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes.

Sorento, town of Italy, in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorento, in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burdos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Soriano, town of Italy, in Naples.

Sorock, town of Poland, on the Dniester.

Soroe, town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh water lakes, and is 25 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Sospiello, town of Piedmont, in the

county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE. of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Sovana, town of Italy in Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvieto. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Soubise, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 45 57 E.

Souillac, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late territory of Querci, on the Borese, 32 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Sound, passage or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the town of Elsinour, and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road; and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over. See *Elsinore*.

Sour, or *Sur*, seaport of Turkey in Asia, or Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 13 N. See *Tyre*.

Sour, or *Sur*, river of the Netherlands, which runs from W to E through Luxembourg; and falls into Moselle, a little above Treve.

Souri, town of Persia in the province of Laristan. Lon. 50 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa, or *Susa*, strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles SE. of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Sou-tcheou, city in China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the most agreeable in China; Europeans who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is intersected by canals of fresh water. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great request throughout the whole empire. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Souterraine, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marche, 24 miles N of Limoges.

South Sea. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, town in Warwickshire, noted

for its cider. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 52 35 N.

South Amboy, township of Middlesex county, New Jersey, containing 3071 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3406.

Southampton, seaport and borough in Hampshire. It is commodiously situated between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water which is so deep that ships of 1500 tons have been launched here, and it is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southampton, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 18 miles SW from Portsmouth. Population 1820, 416.

Southampton, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 10 miles SW from Northampton. Population 1810, 1171; and in 1820, 1160. In this township there is a lead mine.

Southampton, post town, Suffolk county, Long Island, 98 miles E from New York.

Southampton, township of New York on Long Island, containing the preceding village and Westhampton, and Sag harbour, each containing its separate post office. Population 1810, 4899; and in 1820, 4318.

Southampton, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, opposite the NW angle of Philadelphia county, and the NE angle of Montgomery. Population 1814, 739; and in 1820, 907.

Southampton, SW township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 1810, 700; and in 1820 1088. This township includes Shippensburg.

Southampton, township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, adjacent to the preceding. Population 1810, 1060; and in 1820, 1348.

Southampton, one of the southern townships of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, eight miles S from the borough of Bedford. Population 1810, 952; and in 1820, 1158.

Southampton, county of Virginia, bounded by North Carolina S; Greenville SW; Sussex NW; Surry N; and Blackmond river of Isle of Wight, and Nasewater E. Length 38; breadth 30; and area 570 square miles. It is washed SW by the Meherie, and E by Blackwater river, and traversed by the Nottaway

Chief town, Jerusalem.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	2,934
do. do. females - - -	3,048
Total whites - - -	5,982
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	1,109
Slaves - - -	6,406
Total population in 1810 - -	13,497

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	2,959
do. do. females - - -	3,168
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	6,127
Free persons of colour, males -	599
do. do. females - - -	707
Slaves, males - - -	3,601
do. females - - -	3,136
Total population in 1820 - -	14,170

Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	1
Engaged in Agriculture - - -	4,427
do. in Manufactures - - -	183
do. in Commerce - - -	24
Population to the square mile, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

South Beaver, township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing 1351 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 800. It is situated on the N side of the river Ohio, and joins the state of Ohio, in the west.

Southborough, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 10 miles E from Worcester. Population 1810, 926; and in 1820, 1030.

Southbridge, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population 1820, 1066.

South Brimfield, post village and township Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population 1810, 845; and in 1820 683.

Southbury, post village and township New Haven county, Connecticut, on the left side of Housatonic river 40 miles SW from Hartford, Population 1820, 1662.

Southeast, post village, and township Putnam county, New York, 18 miles E from West Point. Population 1820, 1387; and in 1820, 1909.

South Farms, post village Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Southfield, township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 28 miles SE from Lenox. Population 1810, 147.

Southfield, township Richmond county, New York, on Staten Island, containing the post village of Richmond, the seat

of justice for the county. Population 1810, 1007; and in 1820, 1012.

South Hadley, post town, and township Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river, five miles below Northampton. Population 1810, 902; and in 1820, 1247. A fall of 50 feet in the Connecticut river at this place has been overcome by a dam and canal of 712 perches in length with five locks. The whole canal is cut through the solid rock.

South Hero, post town Grand Isle county, Vermont, on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain, 12 miles SW from Burlington. Population 1000.

South hill, post village Muhlenburg county, Virginia.

Southington, post village and township Hartford county, Connecticut, 18 miles SW from Hartford, and on the Quinipiac. Population 1820, 1875.

Southington, one of the western townships of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 1820, 182.

South Kingston, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Rhode Island, at the mouth of Narragansett bay, 20 miles SW from Providence. Population 1810, 3560; and in 1820, 3723.

Southold, post town and township Suffolk county, Long Island, 100 miles from New York. It embraces the western peninsula of the east end of Long Island extending NE from Poconie bay; and also includes the islands, Great and Little Gull, Plum, Rum, Robbin's and Fishers. Population 1810, 2613; and in 1820, 2268.

South Quay, post office, and port of entry, Nansemond county, Virginia.

South River, small bay extending NW from the Chesapeake bay in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, six miles S from Annapolis.

South Salem, post village and township West Chester county, New York, about 50 miles N by E from New York. Population 1810, 1566; and in 1820, 1429.

Southwark, borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Population 70,000.

Southwick, post village and township, Hampden county, Massachusetts, nine miles SW from Springfield. Population 1810, 1229; and in 1820, 1255.

Southwold, seaport of England, in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blythe, 104 miles NE from London.

Souto Major, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 41 5 N.

Sovigny, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quesne, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Soutea Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire in Scotland.

Souyotes, or *Soyotes*, name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW borders of the lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Mongolia.

Spa, town of Netherlands in Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated on one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but are strewed with tall oaks and a dance of shrubs, the country d forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landscape. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The name of the five principal wells are Pouhon, G. n-fled, Savinere, Watpotz, and Turbet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 E.

Spain, kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 500 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E and S by the Mediterranean, SW by the Atlantic, and W by Portugal and the Atlantic. According to the ancient divisions it contained the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Gallacia, Leon, Catalonia, Grenada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. The soil is fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem.

Few countries have undergone more interesting revolutions than Spain, and the history of no nation is perhaps so instructive. After vicissitudes too numerous and complex to receive even a brief no-

tice in this place, ecclesiastical and civil tyranny has been frustrated on that fine peninsula, and both Spain and Portugal have re-established representative government. And both kingdoms may be considered as virtually separated from their American colonies. By a recent decree of the Cortes, Spain is now subdivided into the following provinces.

Provinces.	Population.
Alicant	249,692
Almeria	198,762
Avila	113,135
Badajoz	301,225
Barcelona	353,206
Bilboa	104,186
Burgos	206,095
Cadiz	281,293
Caceras	199,205
Calatayud	105,947
Castellan	188,079
Chinchilla	186,260
Ciudad Real	296,525
Cordoba	337,265
Cornuba	357,970
Cuenca	296,650
Gerona	191,243
Granada	346,984
Guadalaxara	222,655
Huelva	139,817
Huesca	182,845
Jaen	274,930
Jativa	161,257
Leon	180,567
Lerida	136,560
Logrono	181,217
Lugo	263,703
Madrid	290,495
Malaga	290,324
Murcia	252,058
Orense	300,870
Oviedo	367,501
Palencia	128,697
Palma	207,765
Pamplona	195,416
Salamanca	226,882
Santander	175,152
San Sebastian	104,789
Segovia	145,985
Seville	358,811
Soria	105,108
Tarragona	194,782
Ternol	105,191
Toledo	302,470
Valencia	346,166
Valladolid	175,100
Villa Franca	86,385
Vigo	327,848
Vittoria	77,465
Zamora	142,385
Zaragossa	315,111

11,248,026

Spain, New This term is used to designate the Mexican provinces, including those in the Provincias Internas. See *Mexican Empire*.

Spaitla, town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Spolatro, or *Spallato*, town of Dalmatia, with a good harbour. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which make two-thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. On a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, town of Lincolnshire. It is a very neat town, near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. It is 14 miles S by W of Boston, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Spandon, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterraneous vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin, and 17 NE of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Spanish-groves, post office, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

Spanish Town. See *St. Jago de la Cuba*.

Sparta, post village and township, Livingston county, New York, 28 miles SW from Canandaigua. Population 1810, 1397.

Sparta, post town in Sussex county, New Jersey; 12 miles NW of Rockaway, 48 of Newark, and 43 NE of Easton, in Pennsylvania.

Sparta, post town and seat of justice, Hancock county, Georgia, containing the county buildings, and two academies, 25 miles NE from Milledgeville.

Sparta, post town and seat of justice, White county, Tennessee, on a branch of Caney river, 30 miles E from Murfreesborough.

Spartanburg, district of South Carolina; bounded by North Carolina N; York and Union districts E; Ennoree river, or Laurens S; and Greenville W. Length 40; mean width 22; and area 830 square miles. It is drained by Broad river and its numerous branches. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Spartanburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,047
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,788
Total whites	-	-	-	11,835
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	33
Slaves	-	-	-	2,391

Total population in 1810 - 14,259

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,955
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,700
Total whites	-	-	-	13,655
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	15
do. do. females	-	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,574
do. females	-	-	-	1,734
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	16,989

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	44
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,983
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	351
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	49

Population to the square mile, 20 nearly.

Sparianburg, post village, Spartanburg district, South Carolina, on a branch of Pacolet river, about 120 miles N from Augusta.

Spartavento, ancient *Hercules*, southern cape of Italy, opposite Sicily. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Spartel, *Cape*, promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Speun. See *Lochy*, *Loch*.

Speedsville, post village, on Six Mile creek of Cayuga lake, in the NE part of Tioga county, New York, seven miles SE from Ithica.

Speedwell Mills, post office, Barawell district, South Carolina.

Speightstown, seaport of Barbadoes, on the W side of the island. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 13 15 N.

Speigletown, village in the NW corner of Rensselaer county, New York.

Spello, town of Italy, in Umbria, on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoleto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Spencer, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1453 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1548. It lies about 12 miles SW of Worcester.

Spencer, township, post town and seat of justice, Tioga county, New York, about midway between Smithboro' on Susquehanna and Ithica, near the head of Cayuga lake, about 15 miles from each. Population in 1810, 3128; and in 1820, 1252.

Spencer, county of Indiana; bounded by Ohio river S; Warrick county W; Dubois N; and Perry E. Length 30; breadth 12; and area 324 square miles. It is generally hilly and broken, and drained by small creeks, the principal of which are Anderson and Little Pigeon creek. Soil mostly excellent. Chief town, Rockport.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	980
do. do. females	-	-	-	897
Total whites	-	-	-	1,877

Free persons of colour, males	-	2
do. do. females	-	0
Slaves, males	- - -	0
do. females	- - -	3
Total population in 1820	-	1,882

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	-	488
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	3

Population to the square mile, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Spencertown, post village and township, Columbia county, New York.

Spey, river of Scotland, rising in Inverness-shire, and falling into the German Ocean at the village of Speymouth.

Spezzia, or *Spetia*, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, it is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa, and 65 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 57 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*.

Spielberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles SSE of Anspach.

Spiez, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

Spiegelburg, town of Germany in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 22 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Spigna, town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a castle, 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Spilemburgo, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Spilsby, town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Spinalonga, town of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour, situated near the cape of Spinalonga, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Spinie, lake of Scotland in Inverness-shire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither.

Spire, bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth, where broadest, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

Spire, city of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, now belonging to Bavaria, on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Spiritu Santo, seaport of Brasil, in South America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, town of the island of Cuba, 155 miles ESE of Havannah. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Spital, town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Spital, ancient village in Lincolnshire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes.

Split Rock, post village, Essex county, New York.

Spugen, town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rhinewald, and is 42 miles SW of Coire.

Spoleto, duchy of Italy, 55 miles long, and 40 broad ; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugia. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

Spoleto, ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

Sponheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the same name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 45 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Spoon, river of Illinois, rising between the Illinois and Mississippi river, at lat. 41 20 N, and falls into the former 150 miles above its influx into the Mississippi.

Spotsylvania, county of Virginia ; bounded by Caroline SE ; by North Anna river, or Hanover and Louisa counties SW ; Orange NW, and Rapid Ann and Rappahannoc rivers, or Culpepper and Stafford NE. Length 22 ; width 18 ; and area about

400 square miles. The sources of the Mattapani river are in this county. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Fredericksburg.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,784
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,812

Total whites	-	-	-	5,596
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	565
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Slaves	-	-	-	7,135
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	13,296
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,884
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,055

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	5,939
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	256
do. do. females	-	-	-	335

Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,170
do. females	-	-	-	3,554

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,254
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	29
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,356
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	450
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	164
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Population to the square mile, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Spotted Tavern, post office, Stafford county, Virginia.

Spread Eagle, post office, on the Lancaster road, 15 miles NW by W from Philadelphia.

Spree, river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

Strigg, township of Adams county, Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population in 1820, 1552.

Spring, township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, including Bellefonte the county seat. Population in 1820, 887.

Springborough, post village, Warren county, Ohio, containing about 250 inhabitants.

Spring Creek, township of Miami county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 675.

Springfield, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 30 miles NW from Concord. Population in 1820, 967.

Springfield, post town and township, Windsor county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, 13 miles below Windsor. Population in 1822, 2600.

Springfield, post town and township, in Hampden county, Massachusetts; on the

E bank of Connecticut river, 29 miles SW from Brookfield, and 24 N by E from Hartford, containing 2812 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3970. The post town or village is the seat of justice for the county, and stands on the bank of Connecticut river, directly opposite the mouth of Westfield river, and contains the county buildings, a bank, three churches, and a considerable number of elegant private houses. In its vicinity are a very extensive paper manufactory, and a manufactory of hollow ware.

Here is also the site of the principal armory of the United States. The arsenal is within the village, consisting of extensive buildings devoted to the various objects embraced by the establishment, and a hall devoted to public worship. The water works are placed on Mill river, about a mile south from the arsenal, and are erected on three separate sites, upper, lower, and middle; containing five shops, 28 forges, 10 trip hammers, 18 water wheels, &c. presenting one of the most extensive assemblages of wheels, and other machinery put in motion by water to be found in the United States.

From 240 to 250 workmen are employed, who complete on an average, 45 muskets daily. So great is the water power at the disposal of the United States at this place, that the works may be increased to any assignable extent that the exigencies of the government may demand. Since its first formation, this armory has produced about 130,000 muskets and 1500 carbines; and nearly 50,000 muskets have been repaired. From 1795 to 1817, including the first cost, that of the whole establishment amounted to \$1,820,120.

Springfield is the seat of a very extensive commerce, and in the vicinity we have noticed only the most prominent of its manufacturing establishments. Opposite this village, the Connecticut river is crossed by a bridge 30 feet wide, and 1234 feet in length.

Springfield, post village and township, of Otsego county, New York, containing 1859 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2065; 60 miles west of Albany.

Springfield, township of Burlington county, New Jersey, containing 1500 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1568; and situated 18 miles south of Trenton.

Springfield, post town in Essex county; New Jersey, about 10 miles NW of Elizabethtown, and about the same distance SW of Newark, on the west side of Rahway river.

Springfield, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1287 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1580; situated between Durham and Richland, and joining Upper Saucon in Lehigh county.

Springfield, township of Pennsylvania, between Darby and Crum creeks, 10 miles SW by W from Philadelphia. Population in 1810, 541.

Springfield, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Great Augwick creek, 25 miles south from Huntingdon, and an equal distance NE by E from Bedford. Population in 1810, 751; and in 1820, 900.

Springfield, township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Neshauc creek, and including Mercer, the county seat. Population in 1810, 813; and in 1820, 598.

Springfield, post town in Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on the W side of the south branch of Potomac, 58 miles W by N of Winchester, and about 14 SW of Old-town, Maryland.

Springfield, post village, Loudon county, Virginia.

Springfield, post town and seat of justice, Effingham county, Georgia, 22 miles NNW from Savannah.

Springfield, post town and seat of justice, parish of St. Helena, Louisiana, on Nottabany river, and on the road between New Orleans and Natchez; 58 miles from the former, and 98 miles from the latter place.

Springfield, township, in the southern borders of Portage county, Ohio; containing the pond or head spring of Tuscarawas river. Population in 1820, 587.

Springfield, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1304.

Springfield, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 466.

Springfield, township in the northwestern part of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1135.

Springfield, small village in Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, 15 miles NW from Stubenville.

Springfield, township of Gallia county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 588.

Springfield, township of Ross county, Ohio, on the eastern side of Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe. Population in 1820, 1593.

Springfield, township, Clark county, Ohio, containing 1,874 inhabitants, in 1820.

Springfield, flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Clark county, Ohio, containing a woollen cloth and cotton factory. It stands on an eastern fork of Mad river, 13 miles from Urbana, and 43 W from Columbus. Lat. 39 48 N, lon. 6 43 W.

Springfield, township of Montgomery county, Ohio.

Springfield, township of Muskingum county, Ohio, in which is situated the village of Putnam, opposite Zanesville. Population in 1820, 779.

Springfield, post town of Hamilton coun-

ty, Ohio, 15 miles N of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton, containing 220 inhabitants.

Springfield, township in the northern borders of Hamilton county, Ohio, containing 2,197 inhabitants in 1820. In this township is situated the town or village of Springfield.

Springfield, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Kentucky, on a branch of Beech fork of Salt river, about 50 miles SE from Louisville. A catholic college has been erected two miles from this town.

Springfield, post town and seat of justice, Robinson county, Tennessee, on the south branch of Red river, 30 miles NNW from Nashville.

Spring-hill, post village, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Spring-hill, post village, Louisa county, Virginia.

Spring-place, Moravian establishment, in the NW part of Georgia, amongst the Cherokees, 130 miles NW from Athens, in Georgia.

Springtown, post village, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, seven miles SE from Bethlehem.

Springville, post village, and one of the southern townships of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, six miles south from Montrose.

Springville, township, Clarke county, Indiana.

Spring water, one of the southern townships of Livingston county, New York. Population in 1820, 1154.

Sprottau, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bobar and Sprotta, 20 miles S W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, long sickle-shaped promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-house. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squann harbour, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the NE side of Cape Ann, and opposite Gloucester.

Squillace, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Uteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Staatsburg, post village, Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson, 10 miles above Poughkeepsie.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, town of the Netherlands, in Liege; here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 29.

Stade, town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, on the Swingel, near its conflu-

ence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Stadthagen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schaumburg; here is a palace, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Staffarda, town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po. with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French in 1690. over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Staffa, island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the west of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole south-west end is supported by ranges of natural pillars mostly above 50 feet high standing in colonades, according as the bays or points of land form themselves upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock. This is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

Staffelstein, town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Lauter, 16 miles NNE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Stafford, borough, and county town of Staffordshire, 14 NW of Litchfield, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 24 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Stafford, county of England, 55 miles long, and 42 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N and S extremities, having to the W the counties of Chester and Salop; to the E those of Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worcestershire. The rivers Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable limits. The S extremity of the county is enlivened by various branches of the hardware manufacture, in which it participates with the neighbouring Birmingham. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner assisted by the grand system of canal navigation, of which it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried through its whole length. The *grand trunk*, as it has been ingeniously termed, enters the N of the county from Cheshire, and after piercing Harecastle-hill, by a subterraneous passage of a mile and a half in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southwards across the Trent almost to Litchfield, from whence it turns short over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Widen-ferry. From the neighbourhood of Stafford it sends off a branch which runs directly southwards by Pinkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kidderminster. With this a canal from Birmingham, and another from Stourbridge

communicate. Thus the great ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are all accessible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churner, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. Population in 1801, 239,153; in 1811, 295,153; and in 1821, 341,824.

Stafford, post village, Orange county, Vermont, 45 miles NE from Rutland.

Stafford, post village, and township of Tolland county, Connecticut, near the head of Willamantic river, 26 miles NE from Hartford. The village is elevated, and the adjacent country in a peculiar degree pleasant and romantic. The mineral springs at this place have become a place of great resort in summer, and the waters are found efficacious in gout, rheumatism, scorbutic complaints, &c. The accommodations for visitors are extensive and convenient. There are in the township, five churches, two cotton factories, a manufactory of clocks, and two casting houses for making hollow iron ware. Population in 1810, 2,355; and in 1820, 2,369.

Stafford, township, Monmouth county, New Jersey. The soil is generally sandy, yet there are some very good farms, the principal settlement is Mannahawkin, a post town, containing 30 dwelling houses, and two places of public worship. Population in 1810, 1,239; and in 1820, 1,428.

Stafford, county of Virginia, between the Potomac, and Rappahannoc rivers; bounded by King George SE; Rappahannoc river SW and W; Fauquier county NW; and Prince William N. Length 20; mean width 12; and area 240 square miles. Surface very hilly, and soil sandy. Chief towns, Stafford, Falmouth, and North Marlboro'.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,590
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,729
Total whites	-	-	-	5,319
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	316
Slaves	-	-	-	4,195
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,830

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,264
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,524
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	4,788
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	195
do. do. females	-	-	-	166
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,312
do. females	-	-	-	2,056
Total population in 1820.	-	-	-	9,517

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	15
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,070
do. in Manufactures	-	193
do. in Commerce	-	47

Population to the square mile, 39½.

Stafforth, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SSW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Stagira, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Sagirite. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Stagno, seaport of Ragusa Dalmatia, on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Stagville, post office, New York, in Orange county.

Stain, town of Austria, on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Stains, town in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary of the jurisdiction to the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Stalbridge, town of Dorsetshire, with a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles N by E of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Stalimene. See *Lemnos*.

Stamford, borough in Lincolnshire, on the most southern part of the county, is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 89 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Stamford, township, Bennington county, Vermont, 10 miles SE from Bennington. Population in 1820, 400.

Stamford, post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a small stream that runs into Long Island Sound, 20 miles SW of Fairfield, and 44 NE of New York. The township had 4352 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 3284. Stamford, is a fine village of between 60, and 70 well built houses, with a harbour admitting vessels of seven feet draught.

Stamford, post town of Delaware county, New York, containing 1658 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1495; it is 60 miles SW of Albany.

Stampaho, island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 miles long, and five

broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stamping grounds, post village, Kentucky, in Scot county.

Stamperdeville post village in the western part of Orange county, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, 70 miles W from Fredericksburg.

Stanchio, fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles NE of Stampaho, and 40 NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birth place of Hippocrates and Apelles; and is 23 miles long, and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standish, small post town in Cumberland county, Maine, on the E side of Saco river, 25 miles NW of Portland.

Standon, town in Hertfordshire, eight miles N of Hertford, and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Stanford, post village and township, Duches county, New York, 18 miles NE from Poughkeepsie. Population in 1810, 2335; and in 1820, 2518.

Stanford, post town and seat of justice, Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Dick's river, 10 miles SE from Danville. Population 500.

Sanmore, dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

Stanhope, town in the county of Durham, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Stanley, town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Stanmore, Great, village in Middlesex; here is a hill, which is so very elevated, that the trees upon it are a sea-mark from the German Ocean.

Stanmore, Little. See *Whitchurch*.

Stanton, town in Lincolnshire, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Stantz, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, on a plain at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zurich. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

Staraja Russa, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Stargard town of Germany in Pomerania. It has manufactures of serges, shalloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is seated on

the lina, 18 miles SE of Stettin, and 37 NW of Landsperg. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Stargard, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 50 miles distant from New Brandenburg.

Stark, county of Ohio; bounded N by Portage; E by Columbiana; S by Tuscarawas; and W by Wayne. Length 33; width 30; and area 800 square miles. It is drained by the various sources of Tuscarawas river. Chief town Canton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,462
do. do. females	-	-	1,265

Total whites	-	-	2,727
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	7
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Slaves	-	-	-
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Total population in 1810	-	2,734
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	7,600
do. do. females	-	-	5,880

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	13,480
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Free persons of colour, males	-	15
do. do. females	-	11

Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	14,506
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	49
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,053
do. in Manufactures	-	402
do. in Commerce	-	20

Population to the square mile, 15½.

Starks, post village, and township Somerset county, Maine, on Kennebec seven miles W from Norridgewock, Population 1820, 1053.

Starksborough, post village Addison county, Vermont, 28 miles W from Montpelier.

Starr, township of Hocking county, Ohio. Population 1820, 367.

Start Point, promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

Staten Island, island of North America, which forms the county of Richmond in the state of New York. On the S side is a considerable tract of level land; but in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. See *Richmond county New York*.

Staten Land, barren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean in 55 S lat. Between

this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

Statesborough, post town and seat of justice, Bullock county, Georgia, 45 miles NW from Savannah.

Statesburg, post town, Sumpter district, South Carolina, near the Wateree, 30 miles S from Camden, and 10 miles NW from Sumpterville.

Statesville, post town, and seat of justice Iredell county, North Carolina, on a branch of South Yadkin river, about 130 miles W from Raleigh.

Sates of the Church. See *Italy*.

Stavanger, episcopal town in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

Stavaren, ancient seaport of the United Provinces in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staubbach, celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it drives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachelin, or Rivulet of Copper.

Staeufen, town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Stanffenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

Stanton, post town and seat of justice for the county of Augusta, Virginia, is a corporate town, situated on the S branch of Shenandoah, in a beautiful and fertile valley between the N and S Mountains, a little N of Madison's Cave. Contains about 200 houses, three handsome brick churches, Presbyterian, Episcopalians, and Methodist, two court-houses, one of brick for the Chancery court, and the other of stone for the county circuit and corporation courts, three taverns, and 12 stores, containing 1355 inhabitants; distant 120 miles NW from Richmond, 95 SW from Winchester, 174 miles W from the city of Washington.

Stamton, village on Miami river, in Miami county, Ohio.

Stanton, township of Miami county, Ohio, W from Miami river. Population 1820, 774.

Stavropol, town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E lat. 53 44 N.

Stavropol, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Stedsmansville, post village Orange township Meigs county, Ohio.

Streege, town of Denmark, in the island of Meon, with a harbour 38 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Steenbergen, strong town of Brabant, in the marquise of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Steenker, town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 63 50 N.

Steenkirk, village of Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III. in 1692, by the duke of Luxembourg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

Steenwyck, strong town of Overysse, seated on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Steeburg, seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect and is 15 miles W of Constance, and 15 NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Steinau, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Steinfurt, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Steinheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Steeke, town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stellenboch, one of the provinces or districts of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope SE from Cape town.

Stenay, fortified town of France, in 6 F

the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Stendal, town of Germany, in the marquise of Brandenburg, and subject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Stennis, village in the island of Orkney.

Stephentown, SE township of Rensselaer county, New York, containing 2667 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2592; about 20 miles SE from Albany.

Stepney, village E of London, and almost contiguous to it.

Sterling, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1472 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1710.

Sterling, post village, Windham county, Connecticut, 44 miles E from Hartford. It is the seat of an academy, and a very extensive cotton factory, containing 1600 spindles. Population 1810, 1101; and in 1820, 1200.

Sterling, post village and township Cayuga county New York.

Sterlingville, post village, Granville county, North Carolina.

Sternberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marquise of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle and is 20 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Sternberg, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 16 miles SE of Wismar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

Stertzingen, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysach, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

Stein, or *Stettin*, seaport of Germany, in Pomerania. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Steuben, county of New York; bounded by Tioga county, in Pennsylvania S; Allegany county in N w York W; Livingston, and Otario N, and Seneca lake and Tioga county in New York E. Length and breadth nearly equal, each about 40 miles. Area 1600 square miles. The NE angle is drained by Crooked lake, into Seneca lake; from the NW angle the waters are discharged into the Caueserago branch of Genesee river; and the residue drained by Cainsteo, and Tioga rivers, and their branches. Surface generally very hilly and broken. Chief town, Bath.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - 3,755
961.

Free white females	3,375
Total whites	7,130
All other persons except Indians not taxed	29
Slaves	87
Total population in 1810	7,246

Population in 1820.

Free white males	11,457
do. do. females	10,356
Total whites	21,813
Free persons of colour, males	69
do. do. females,	61
Slaves, males	24
do. females	22
Total population in 1820	21,989

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	155
Engaged in Agriculture	4,147
do. in Manufactures	832
do. in Commerce	25

Population to the square mile, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Steuben, post village and township Washington county, Maine, 35 miles W from Machius. Population 1810, 552; and in 1820, 780.

Steuben, township of Oneida county, New York, 20 miles N from Utica. This tract was granted, for his revolutionary services to Baron Steuben, and here rest his remains.

Steubenville, post town, and seat of justice, Jefferson county, Ohio. It was laid out in thick woods in 1798, and in 1810, contained 800 inhabitants; and by the census of 1820, 2539. This town like most others on the Ohio, rises from the river by different stages of elevation. The adjacent country is in a peculiar manner romantic and pleasing to the eye. The dwelling houses amount to about 460; with three churches, two banks, a market house, an extensive woollen cloth factory, put in motion by steam, also a steam cotton factory, a paper mill, a weekly newspaper printing office, an academy, an air foundry, &c. It is 39 miles by land and 70 by water, from Pittsburg. Lon. W C 3 40 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Stevenage, town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. O 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Stevensburg, post town in Frederick county, Virginia, 10 miles NE of Strasburg, and eight SW of Winchester.

Stevensburg, post village, Culpepper county, Virginia, 30 miles NW by W, from Fredericksburg

Stevensville, post village, King and Queen county, Virginia.

Stewart, NW county of Tennessee, E of Tennessee river; bounded by Kentucky NE; Montgomery county in Tennessee E; Dickson county SE; Humphreys S; and Tennessee river or Henry county W. Length 22; mean width 20; and area 560 square miles. It is washed on one side by Tennessee, and traversed from SE to NW by Cumberland river. Chief town, Dover.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	1,829
do. do. females	1,636
Total whites	3,465
All other persons except Indians not taxed	18
Slaves	779
Total population in 1810	4,262

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	3,475
do. do. females	3,522
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0

Total whites	6,997
Free persons of colour, males	27
do. do. females	21
Slaves, males	670
do. females	673

Total population in 1820 8,388

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	1
Engaged in Agriculture	2,238
do. in Manufactures	135
do. in Commerce	15

Population to the square mile, 15.

Stewart's Islands, five islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stewartstown, small town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles NNE of Ayr.

Stewartstown, inconsiderable town of Ireland in the county of Tyrone, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

Stewartstown, post village, and township, Coos county, New Hampshire; on Connecticut river. Population in 1820, 363.

Steyning, borough in Sussex, 51 S by W of London.

Steyre, town of Upper Austria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Linz. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Steyregg, town of Austria, 36 miles ESE of Paussau, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

St. George's, post town in New Castle county, Delaware, on the N side of St.

George's creek, ten miles S of New Castle, and nine N of Cantwell's.

Stieckhausen, town and citadel of Germany in Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, 18 miles ESE of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

Stilgiano, town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

Stillwater, post town in Saratoga county, New York; situated on the W side of Hudson river, 16 miles N of Troy, 15 E of Ballstown, and 24 N of Albany. It was at this place on October 7th 1777, that the decisive battle was fought between the American and British armies, which produced the surrender of the latter, with their general, Burgoyne. Population 1810, 2492, and in 1820,

Stilton, town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, sometimes called *English Parmesan*. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

Stinchar, river of Scotland, in the N part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Bailantrae.

Stiria, formerly a duchy of Germany, now Inner Austria, 125 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, and W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Stirling, borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, on the river Forth. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shalloons, and other woollen stuffs; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. Stirling from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirling, county of Scotland, 35 miles long, and 10 broad; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE by Clackmannashire and the frith of Forth, SE by Linlithgowshire, S by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The S part of the county is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. Population 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 58,174; and in 1821, 65,331.

Stirum, town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Stochem, town of Germany, in Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Stock, township of Harrison county, Ohio. Population 1820, 483.

Stockach, town of Germany, in the land-gravate of Nellenburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Stockbridge, borough in Hampshire, nine miles NW of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

Stockbridge, post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N of Sheffield, and 67 NW of Hartford in Connecticut. It had 1261 inhabitants, in 1810; and in 1820, 1377.

Stockbridge, post village, Windsor county, Vermont, 26 miles NW from Windsor.

Stockdon's valley, post village, Cumberland county, Kentucky.

Stockerau, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, and is six miles NW of Neuberg.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. This capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, seated in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal, and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills over-spread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen, and 900 NE of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Stockholm, post village, and town, and township, St. Lawrence county, New York, 30 miles E from Ogdensburg. Population 1810, 307; and in 1820, 822.

Stockholm, post village and township, Morris county, New Jersey.

Stockport, town in Cheshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Stockton, town in the county of Durham. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 244 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Stokczow, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Stoddart, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1132 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1203.

Stoddartsville, post village in Covington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 32 miles NW from Easton, and 18 miles SE of Wilkesbarre.

Stoke, village in Dorsetshire, near which in 1750, some antiquities were dug up.

Stoke, village in Norfolk. SE of Downham, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

Stoke, village in Suffolk. Its church which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a land mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, village in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNW of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokecomer, town in Somersetshire, 26 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

Stoke Dabernon, village in Surry, with sulphureous springs.

Stokes, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia N; Rockingham and Guilford counties in North Carolina E; Rowan S; and Surry W. Length 40; width 24; and area 960 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Dan and Yadkin rivers. Chief towns Germantown and Salem.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,961
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,816
Total whites	-	-	-	9,777

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	122
Slaves	-	-	-	-	1,746

Total population in 1810 - - 11,645

Population in 1820.					
Free white males	-	-	-	-	5,689
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	5,945
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	-	11,634
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	106
do. do. females,	-	-	-	-	89
Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	1,065
do. females	-	-	-	-	1,139

Total population in 1820 - - 14,033

Of these;					
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,511
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	418
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	-	28

Population to the square mile, 14½.

Stokes, SW township of Madison county, Ohio. Population 1820. 461.

Stokesley, town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Stolberg, town of Germany, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and 58 NW of Leipsic. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Stolhoffen, town of Germany, in Suabia, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Stolpen, town of Pomerania, in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 54 54 N.

Stoneham North, village in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to the memory of Admiral Hawke.

Stonehenge, remarkable heap of stones on Salisbury Plain, six miles NE of Salisbury. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another, for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

Stone Arabia, post village in Palatine, Montgomery county.

Stone fort, post village in Franklin county, Tennessee.

Stoneham, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, nine miles N from Boston. Population 1820, 615.

Stonehaven, county town of Kincardineshire, Scotland, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. It has some trade in canvass, dried fish, and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

Stonington, post town and borough in New London county, Connecticut; lying on Long Island Sound, 15 miles eastward of New London, and near the W line of Rhode Island; in lat. 41 30 N, and lon. 72° W.

Stonington was incorporated as a borough in 1801, and now contains exclusive of the residue of the township, 800 inhabitants; two woollen and one cotton factory; an academy; and two houses of public worship. This little town gained just celebrity for the gallant and successful resistance made by its inhabitants, against a bombardment attempted by a British squadron, August 1814.

Stonesborough, post village in Green county, Kentucky.

Stone's river, river of Tennessee, falling into the Cumberland, six miles above Nashville. It chiefly drains Rutherford county.

Stonesville, post village in Greenville district, South Carolina.

Stony point, post village in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Stony point, post village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

Stone, inlet of Charleston district, South Carolina, opens to the Atlantic Ocean between John and James islands, about 12 miles S from Charleston.

Stone creek, township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on Stony creek, branch of Conemaugh, 10 miles E from Somerset. Population 1820, 754.

Storkau, town in Upper Saxony, 24 miles ESE of Berlin, and 26 WSW of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Stormaria, principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lauenberg, and on the S and W by Lauenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaway, town of Scotland in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford*, town in Hertfordshire. It is seated on the

side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. It is 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Stossen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, six miles S of Weissensels and six SE of Namburg.

Stoughton, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 1134 inhabitants in 1820; and in 1820, 1313, and situated 16 miles SW of Boston.

Stour, river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and after washing Stourminster and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christ church.

Stour, small stream in Kent, which rises in the Wealk, flows by Canterbury, and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.

Stour, most considerable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the sea, and forms the harbour of Harwich.

Stour, river in Staffordshire, which runs through the south angle of that county in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, town in Worcestershire. This town is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Stourbridge, or *Sturbich*, field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the seventh of September. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

Stourminster, town in Dorsetshire, 20 miles NE of Dorchester.

Stourport, considerable village in Worcestershire where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn finished in 1775, and is four miles south of Kidderminster.

Stouts, village in Washington county, Missouri.

Stow, town in Gloucestershire. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles

south of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Stow creek, town of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population 1820, 884.

Stow, township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1820, 578.

Stowey, town in Somersetshire, seven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow Market, town in Suffolk, it is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the first in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Stoytown, post village, and borough, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 29 miles W, from Bedford. Population in 1820, 204.

Strabane, town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, on the Mounne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Strabane, township of Washington county, Pennsylvania; situated on the head waters of Charrier creek, five miles E of Washington. In 1810 it contained 2395 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2571.

Stradella, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of R vin, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Strafford, county of New Hampshire; bounded by Maine E; Rockingham S, and SW Grafton NW; and Coos N. Length 70; mean width 21; and area 1460 square miles. Surface extremely diversified. Piscataqua river rises in its southeastern angle. The body of the county is, however drained by the sources of Merrimac river, and Winnipissioige, and other lakes occupy the central parts. Soil tolerably productive in grain, and pasturage. Chief towns Dover, and Gilmantown.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	20,681
do. do. females	-	-	-	20,828
Total whites	-	-	-	41,509
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	86
Slaves	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	41,595

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	24,912
do. do. females	-	-	-	25,638
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	50,550
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	31
do do. females	-	-	-	36
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 50,617

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	10,284
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	1,538
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 344.

Stafford, post village and township of Orange county, Vermont, 30 miles N from Windsor. Population in 1810, 1805; and in 1820. uncertain. In this town is a remarkable copperas mine.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de la Calais*.

Straelen, town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles SW of Guelldres. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Stralsund, strong seaport of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles NW of Gripswald, and 40 NE of Gustro. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford, Lough, deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of Kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

Stranrawer, borough in Wigtonshire, situated on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glencuce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Strasberg, town and lordship of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rotwell, and 19 W of Buchau.

Strasburg, commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alace. It is situated a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quarries, which are along the Rhine. This town formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much

augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. In the cathedral is a clock which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolution of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Brasil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N

Strasburg, strong town of Western Prussia, in Cöln, with a castle, on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Strasburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Uncker marche of Brandenburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlau, and 56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Strasburg, post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; eight miles SE of the borough of Lancaster, and 55 W of Philadelphia.

Strasburg, post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles NW of Chambersburg, 13 W of Shippensburg, and 53 E of Bedford.

Strasburg, post town in Shenandoah county, Virginia; situated on a branch of Shenandoah river, 18 miles S by W of Winchester, and 32 NE of Newmarket, containing about 500 inhabitants.

Stratford, considerable village in Essex, four miles ENE of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England.

Stratford on Avon, corporate town in Warwickshire, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakspeare, who was interred here in 1616; over which is a stone bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick; and 94 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Stratford, Fenny, town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Stratford St. Mary's, considerable village in Suffolk, which has a share in the woolen manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Ipswich.

Stratford, Stoney, large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on river Ouse, to which the Watling street comes, crosses the country from Dunstable, six miles from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Stratford, post village and township, Coos county, New Hampshire. Population in 1820, 335.

Stratford, post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Stratford river, near its entrance into the Sound. In 1810 it contained 2895 inhabitants; and in 1820, 3438. It contains an academy and four churches.

Stratford, township of Montgomery county, N w York, 15 miles NW from Johnstown. Population in 1820, 407.

Stratham, township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, eight miles SW from Portsmouth. Population in 1810, 876; and in 1820, 892.

Strathbogie, village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW of Baff, and 45 N W Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 57 25 N.

Strathern, beautiful vale in Perthshire, about 30 miles in length, full of rich meadows and cornfields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentine finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

Strathmore, valley in Kidcardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

Strathmore, river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Strathnaver, district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, fertile vale in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a populous species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

Strathly, river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory to which it gives name.

Stratton, town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Stratton, township of Windham county, Vermont, 40 miles SW from Windham. Population 300.

Straubingen, town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratishon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Strawberry Plains, post village, Knox county, Tennessee.

Strawberry, small river of Arkansas, and Missouri, a western branch of Black river.

Stratstown, post village, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Streatham, village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality was discovered in this parish in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

Strelba, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meissen, and 18 NW of Dresden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Strelitz, *Old*, town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Strelitz, *New*, town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederick III.

Streng, or *Strengues*, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Streigau, town of Bohemia, in Sillesia, nine miles NW of Schweidnitz.

Strinon, now Embold river, of European Turkey, in Rumania. It falls into the gulf of Contessa.

Stroemsholm, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the lake Maeler, 45 miles SW of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Stroma, small island on the coast of Caithness-shire, once used as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough, but dig their corn land.

Stromberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 miles SE of Munster, and 20 NW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Stromberg, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of that part of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, town on the W side of the

island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

Stromsøe, town of Norway, 18 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 43 N.

Stromstadt, town of Sweden, celebrated for its shell fish. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 59 43 N.

Strongville, one of the southern townships of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population 1820, 297.

Strongoli, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Stronsa, island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated NE of that called Mainland.

Stroud, town in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This town has likewise a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Stroudsburg, village and post town, on the north branch of Smithfield creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It is built upon one street, and is the fourth in size in Northampton. An academy has recently been established there. It is three miles NW from the Delaware Water Gap.

Stuartsburg, post village, on the road from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 18 miles from the former.

Stuart's lake, lake of North America, W of the Chippewan mountains. It is but imperfectly known but represented as 300 miles in circumference. The NW company have a fort on its banks at lat. 54 30 N, and lon. W C 48 W.

Stuhlweissenburg, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekersedgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the *Rau-siza*, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Stutlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 47 45 N.

Sturbridge, township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1927 inhabitants in 1810. Situated 20 miles SW of Worcester, near the Connecticut line. Population 1810, 1927; and in 1820, 1633.

Sturgeon, bay of Green bay, setting up SE towards Lake Michigan, opposite the mouth of Menomonic river, and 45 miles NNE from the mouth of Fox river.

Stuttgart, city of Suabia, capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a magnificent palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and possesses an academy of painting, sculpture and architecture, and around it are innumerable vineyards and garden. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stuttgart was taken by the French in June 1796, and in November 1799. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Suabia, country of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W by that circle and Alsace, S by Switzerland, and E by Bavaria. It contains the greater part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, and some other territories.

Suakem or *Suaquam*, seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subiaco, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Tevere, 33 miles E by N of Rome.

Sucanada, town in the SW coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. 110 15 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Success Bay, bay on the SE coast of Terra del Fuoco. The south promontory at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

Success, township of Coos county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, uncertain.

Suchitepec, city of Guatemala, 60 miles WNW from the city of Guatemala.

Suckasunny, post village in Morris county, New Jersey, 10 miles NW from Morristown.

Suczava, town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 25 52 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Suda, strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venitians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is eight miles E of Candia.

Sudbury, borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor; on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles south of Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Sudbury, post village in Rutland county, Vermont, 43 miles W from Windsor.

Sudbury, township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 25 miles W from Boston. Population 1810, 1287; and in 1820, 1417.

Suderhamn, town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber and flax. It is situated at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Gesle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Suderkoping, town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles south of Nordkoping, and 90 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

Sudermania, or *Sudermanland*, province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long, and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Upland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericia. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudertelge, town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Sudler's cross roads. See *Sadler's cross roads*, in the *Addenda*.

Sudoree, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Suenborg, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles south of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suez, seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N

Suffield, post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles north of Hartford, and 55 N by E of New Haven. In 1810 the township contained 2686 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2681.

Suffield, southern township of Portage county, Ohio. Population 1820, 290.

Suffolk, county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any considerable eminences. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Lark, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's. Population 1801, 210,431; in 1811, 234,211; and in 1821, 270,542.

Suffolk, county of Massachusetts, comprising only the townships of Boston, and Chelsea. See those articles. This county comprises only a very small spot on the continent, Boston peninsula and the islands in the harbour.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	16,050
do. do. females	-	-	16,847

Total whites	-	-	-	32,897
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,484
Slaves	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	34,381

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	20,430
do. do. females	-	-	21,734
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	50
Total whites	-	-	42,214
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	775
do. do. females	-	-	952

Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	43,941
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1,772
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	194
do. in Manufactures	-	-	2,905
do. in Commerce	-	-	2,499

Suffolk, county of New York, comprising the E part of Long Island; bounded by Queen's W; Long island Sound N; and the Atlantic Ocean NE, E and S. Length 80; mean width 8; and area 640 square miles. The same range of hills which has been noticed as passing through the N side of King's and Queen's counties, is continued in Suffolk, in which latter county they expire near Poconic bay. The south side of Suffolk county is an alluvial plain. Soil of the whole county rather sterile. Chief towns, River head, Sag harbour, and Southampton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	9,650
do. do. females	-	-	9,677

Total whites	-	-	19,327
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1,373
Slaves	-	-	413

Total population in 1810	-	-	21,113
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	11,191
do. do. females	-	-	11,250
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	342

Total whites	-	-	22,783
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	523
do. do. females	-	-	643
Slaves, males	-	-	171
do. females	-	-	152

Total population in 1820	-	-	24,272
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,642
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,099
do. in Commerce	-	-	342

Population to the square mile, 38.

Suffolk, post town, and the principal seat of justice in Nansemond county, Virginia; lying on the SE side of Nansemond river, 28 miles SW of Norfolk, and 65 SE of Petersburg on the Appomattox. It has about 350 inhabitants.

Sugar creek, SW township of Stark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 492.

Sugar creek, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in which is laid out the town of Shanesville. Population 1820, 988.

Sugar creek, township of Green county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1881.

Sugar creek, township of Wayne county, Ohio. Population 1820, 642.

Sugar loaf southern township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on Nescopeck creek. Population 1820, 1112.

Sugelnessa, or *Sigelnessa*, province of Barbary; bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital of the same name is seated on the Zig, 150 miles NNE of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Sullivan, post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated at the head of Frenchman's bay, 35 miles E of Castine, in lat. 44 30 N, and lon. 68 23 W.

Sullivan, township Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 38 miles SW from Concord. Population in 1810, 516; and in 1820, 582.

Sullivan, county of New York; bounded by Delaware river or Pennsylvania SW and W; Delaware county in New York NW; Ulster NE; and Orange SE. Length 33; mean width 25; and area 825. Surface broken, hilly, and in part mountainous. It is watered by numerous creeks flowing into the Delaware, particularly Nevesink and Beaver creek. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Monticello and Rome.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,228
do do. females	-	-	-	2,826

Total whites	-	-	-	6,054
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
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not taxed	-	-	-	11
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Slaves,	-	-	-	43
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,108
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,579
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do. do. females	-	-	-	4,219
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
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not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	8,798
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	17
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do. do. females	-	-	-	16
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	31
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do. females	-	-	-	38
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,900
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	239
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,882
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	358
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	26
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Population to the square mile, 10.

Sullivan, post village and township, Madison county, New York, on Chittenengo creek, 30 miles west from Utica. Population in 1810, 1974; and in 1820, 2952.

Sullivan, NE county of Tennessee; bounded by Scott and Washington counties, Virginia N; Ashe county, North Carolina E; Carter county in Tennessee SE; Washington S; and Hawkins W. Length 50; mean width 12; and area 600 square miles. Holston river flows through the entire length of this county from east to west, receiving the Wantanga river from the SE about two thirds down the county. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Good river soil. Chief town, Blountville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,065
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do do. females	-	-	-	3,006
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Total whites	-	-	-	6,071
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
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not taxed	-	-	-	3
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Slaves	-	-	-	773
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	6,847
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,126
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2,957
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	
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not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	6,083
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	62
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do. do. females	-	-	-	34
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	475
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do. females	-	-	-	361
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	7,015
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	670
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	167
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	19
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Population to the square mile, 11.

Sullivan, SW township in Medina county, Ohio; containing 183 inhabitants in 1820.

Sullivan, county of Indiana; bounded by Wabash river W; Vigo county N; Martin E; and Davies and Knox S. Length 26; mean width 25; and area 630 square miles. It is drained by various creeks of Wabash.

Chief town, Marion.

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	1,852
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do. do. females	-	-	-	1,618
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Total whites	-	-	-	3,470
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Free persons of colour, males	-	10
do. do. females	-	10
Slaves, males	- - -	4
do. females	- - -	4
Total population in 1820	- -	3,498
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	10
Engaged in Agriculture	- -	1,169
do. in Manufactures	-	26
do. in Commerce	-	12
Population to the square mile, 5.		

Sullivan, small low island on the NE side of Charleston harbour, six miles SE from Charleston.

Sully, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orléanois, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orléans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Sulmona, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Here is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodaband. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

Sultampour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 30 25 N.

Sultampour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, five miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Sultz, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where there are some salt-works sufficient to supply the duchy with salt. It is 12 miles SE of Freudenstadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Sultz, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 miles SSW of Colmar.

Sultzbach, town of Bavaria, subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, town of Baden-Durlach, in a territory fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Sumasinta River. See article *Mexico*, page 592.

Sumatra, island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S lat. and Achcen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 N. It is 950 miles in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; separated from Malacca, by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. This island is sur-

passed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers, that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs: the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, salt-petre, sulphur, arsenic, brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, Benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchinee, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees' wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible birds' nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Achcen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen.

Sumbul, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 45 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Semilpour*, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 miles west of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumeh, town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamoe.

Sumercin, town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles south of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Summary, post town, Montg mery county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles NNW from Philadelphia.

Summerfield, post town, Guilford county, North Carolina.

Summit, township of Schoharie county, New York. Population in 1820, 1468.

Summer, post village and township, Oxford county, Maine, six miles NE from Paris. Population in 1820, 1055.

Summer, county of Tennessee; bounded by Kentucky N; Smith E, Cumberland river or Wilson S; Davison SW; and Robertson NW. Length 30; mean width 16; and area 450 square miles. It is washed on the S by Cumberland river, and drained by various creeks of that stream. Chief town, Galatin.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	5,145
do. do. females	-	-	4,816

Total whites	-	-	9,961
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	97
Slaves	-	-	3,734

Total population in 1810	-	13,792
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	6,820
do. do. females	-	-	6,481
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	13,301
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	86
do. do. females	-	-	62
Slaves, males	-	-	2,842
do. females	-	-	2,920

Total population in 1820	-	19,211
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,507
do. in Manufactures	-	472
do. in Commerce	-	76

Population to the square mile, 42.

Sumpter, district of South Carolina; bounded by Santee river, or Charlestown district S; Santee river, or Orangeburg SW; Wateree river or Richland W; Kershaw NW; Lynch's creek, river, or Darlington NE; and Williamsburgh N. Length 50; mean width 30; and area 1500 square miles. The central part of this district is drained by Black river branch of Great Pedee. Soil generally sandy. Surface level. The canal connecting Santee river with Charlestown harbour leaves the Santee, nearly opposite to the SE an-

gle of Sumner. Chief town, Sumpterville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,692
do. do. females	-	-	3,436

Total whites	-	-	7,128
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	288
Slaves	-	-	11,638

Total population in 1810	-	19,054
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	4,585
do. do. females	-	-	4,259
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	8,844
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	187
do. do. females	-	-	195
Slaves, males	-	-	7,961
do. females	-	-	8,182

Total population in 1820	-	25,369
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	17
Engaged in Agriculture	-	9,369
do. in Manufactures	-	246
do. in Commerce	-	23

Population to the square mile, 17 nearly.

Sumpterville, post town, and seat of justice, Sumpter district, South Carolina, on a branch of Black river 100 miles a little W of N from Charleston.

Sunapee, lake of New Hampshire, on the western border of Hillsborough and eastern of Cheshire county, discharging through Sugar river into Connecticut river. It is through this lake that a channel of water communication is designed to unite Merrimac, and Connecticut rivers.

Sunbury, county of New Brunswick.

Sonart, district in Argylshire, in the peninsula at the NW end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

Sunart Loch, an inlet of the sea, in Argylshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Sunbury, post town, borough, and seat of justice, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of Susquehannah river, two miles below Northumberland, 56 N of Harrisburg, and 164 NW of Philadelphia, containing about 700 inhabitants.

Sunbury, post town, Gates county, North Carolina, about 40 miles SW from Norfolk in Virginia.

Sunbury, flourishing post town, and township in the eastern part of Delaware county, Ohio. Population 1820, 875.

Sunburn, post town, and port of entry,

in Liberty county, Georgia; lying on the S side of N. Newport river, 45 miles S by E of Savannah; in lat. 31 43 N, and lon. 81 18 W. The harbour is formed and defended from the weather by the interposition of Catherine Island, which lies off its entrance. An academy was erected here in 1788, which has become a very flourishing institution.

Sunk Island, island within the mouth of the Humber, about nine miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near two miles broad.

Summing, village in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

Sunning Hill, village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is six miles SSW of Windsor.

Sunda, strait between Sumatra and Borneo.

Sunda Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Bornea, Java, and Sumatra.

Sunderbunds, or *The Woods*, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah, of Bengal, which borders on the sea.

Sunderburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo or *Mehindy*, fortified island and seaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles NE of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, township of Bennington, Vermont, 15 miles NE from Bennington. Population 1810, 575; and in 1820, 600.

Sunderland, post village, and township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river, eight miles below Greenfield. Population 1810, 551; and in 1820, 597.

Sunderland, seaport in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence to this side of the kingdom to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Were, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones and other articles. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Sunderland, town of the United States, in Massachusetts; seated on Connecticut river, 100 miles W of Boston.

Sundswall, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carried on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals and linen, and is seated near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

Sunfish, township of Pike county, Ohio. Population 1820, 502.

Sunneberg or *Sonneberg*, town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Darta, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 41 N.

Superior, lake of North America. See *St. Lawrence basin*, and *St. Mary's straits*.

Supino, ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

Sur. See *Sour*.

Sura, town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland.

Surat, city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Sure, river of Ireland in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

Surgooja, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 miles SSW of Patna.

Surinam, country of South America, in Guinea, extending 75 miles long a river of the same name. It abounds with game and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said, there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the

Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Population 1801, 269,043; in 1811, 323,351; and in 1821, 398,658.

Surry, county of Lower Canada.

Surry, post village and township Hancock county, Maine, 18 miles NE from Castine. Population 1810, 360; and in 1820, 428.

Surry, township Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 40 miles SW from Concord. Population 1810, 564; and in 1820, 570.

Surry, county of Virginia; bounded by James' river, opposite Charles' city county N; James' river opposite James' city county NE; Isle of Wight SE; Sussex SW, and W; and Prince George NW. The NE sources of Black river branch of Nottaway rises in Surry. Length 22; mean width 15; and area 330 square miles Chief town, Cobham.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,355
do. do females	-	-	1,396
Total whites	-	-	2,751
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	664
Slaves	-	-	3,440

Total population in 1810 - 6,855

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,280
do. do. females	-	-	1,362
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	2,642
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	308
do. do. females	-	-	304
Slaves, males	-	-	1,788
do. females	-	-	1,552

Total population in 1820 - 6,594

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,848
do. in Manufactures	-	-	215
do. in Commerce	-	-	37

Population to the square mile 20.

Surry, county of North Carolina; bounded by Virginia N; Stokes county in North Carolina E; Rowan and Iredell S; and Wilkes and Ashe W; and area 726 square miles. It is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief towns, Rockford and Huntsville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,061
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Free white females	-	-	4,752
Total whites	-	-	8,813
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	84
Slaves	-	-	1,469

Total population in 1810 - 10,366

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,296
do. do. females	-	-	5,547
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	10,843
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	65
do. do. females,	-	-	47
Slaves, males	-	-	711
do. females	-	-	654

Total population in 1820 - 12,320

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,366
do. in Manufactures	-	-	156
do. in Commerce	-	-	18

Population to the square mile, 17.

Sursee, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

Sursooty, town of Hindoostan Proper, 114 miles NW of Delhi.

Sus, river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Morocco and enters the Atlantic at M. zza. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

Susa, seaport of Tunis. See *Sousa*.

Susa, strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a fort. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France in Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Susannah, village of Clermont county, Ohio, on Ohio river.

Susdal, town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khasma, 90 miles NE. of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehannah, river of the United States. This noble stream from the caprice of geographical nomenclature loses its name at its junction with tide water; an error, now beyond remedy.

Under the general head of the confluents of Chesapeake bay is included a basin of navigation, in form of an immense trian-

gle, having 450 miles base from the extreme southern sources of Nansemond river, lat. 36 40 N, to those of the Chenango branch of Susquehannah, lat. 42 55 N, and 250 miles perpendicular from Cape Henry, N lat. 37 0, East Lon. from Washington City 1 10, to the extreme western sources of James' river, N lat. 37 15, West lon. from Washington City 3 20, with an area of 65,000 square miles. This is by far the most extensive and peculiar basin of the Atlantic slope of the United States. The bay of Chesapeake penetrates it from north to south 175 miles. Into the western side of this great bay, or rather gulf, flow a number of tributary branches, of which the principal are, James' river York river, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, and Susquehannah.

The Susquehannah loses its name at the foot of its falls, at N lat. 39 33, exactly one degree E from Washington. From its magnitude, and from the western origin of its sources, the Susquehannah seems to form a natural chain of water communication between the Atlantic Ocean and Ohio valley; and the curious fact, that all its great tributaries flow from the right and completely pierce the Appalachian chain, renders this observation still more striking. If we turn our attention to the general physiognomy of the Susquehannah, we find its extreme northern source in Madison county, New York, within 16 miles of Oneida lake, and 15 from the line of the Great Canal, and in the angle between the sources of the Mohawk and Seneca rivers. This is the Chenango river, afterwards augmented by the East branch. The latter originates in the northern spine of the Catsbergs, in the angle between the heads of the Coquago branch of Delaware, the Chenango, and opposite to the Mohawk river, reaching within less than ten miles from the line of the Great Canal of New York. The East branch is correctly so called, as its sources are in fact the most eastern tributary waters of the Susquehannah. The East branch and Chenango unite in Broome county in New York; the former having by an abrupt curve entered and retreated from Pennsylvania. Below their junction the united waters flow a little south of west, enter Tioga county in New York, and turning nearly south into Bradford county in Pennsylvania, receive the Tioga branch from the north-west, at Tioga Point.

The Tioga river rises in the angle between the sources of the Genesee and Seneca rivers, in Steuben, Allegheny, and Ontario counties, in New York, and within 30 miles from the line of the Great Canal.

The general course of the Tioga river is from north-west to south-east, by comparative courses about 80 miles. The

general course of the Susquehannah proper, already noticed, is from north-east to south-west, by comparative courses 120 miles.

What in a particular manner renders remarkable the two great northern constituents of the Susquehannah, is their enclosing the two long and navigable lakes Seneca and Cayuga; the latter stretching, in an almost direct line, from the Great Canal to within 20 miles of the Tioga river, at the mouth of the Newtown creek, about 20 miles, by comparative courses, above Tioga Point; and the latter, or Cayuga, stretching also from the line of the Great Canal, to within 30 miles from the Susquehannah, at the mouth of the Oswego, about 20 miles above Tioga Point. Nature, in this section of country, seems to have advanced half way to aid the efforts of man in forming channels of communication between the basins of the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence. The two fine lakes of Seneca and Cayuga are each respectively upwards of 35 miles in length, and occupying the angle between the two main northern constituents of the Susquehannah, would appear to have been placed in their actual position, as if to give, in their utmost extent, the greatest navigable facility.

From the Tioga Point, the Susquehannah flows by comparative courses 60 miles, to the mouth of the Lawahannoc creek, in the centre of Luzerne county. In this range, the river flows nearly due south, 10 miles to the western, or, more correctly, north-western, verge of the Appalachian mountains. Hitherto, the entire tributary waters of this stream have originated and flown north-west of the Appalachian chain, and on the secondary formation. At the mouths of the Towanda and Wysaukin creeks, the river curves to SE and enters the mountains, nearly at right angles to their general range. Continuing about 10 miles still farther upon the secondary, the river enters on the great central transition formation, near the mouth of the Tunkhannoc, where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and issues into the fine valley of Wyoming, across which it maintains a south-east course to the mouth of the Lawahannoc. Here the now noble stream of the Susquehannah again turns at nearly right angles, and flows down the remarkable Wyoming valley, by comparative courses, 70 miles, to its junction with the west branch at Northumberland and Sunbury.

The west branch rises entirely in Pennsylvania, and within the Appalachian valleys, though upon the secondary formation. Its general course is nearly from west to east, by comparative courses, 150 miles, to where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and enters on the transition formation 20 miles below Williamsport.

Here the river pierces the mountain, flows into the great valley, and turning to nearly due south 25 miles, to its junction with the Susquehannah.

Below the mouth of the West Branch, the Susquehannah pursues a general direction, a little west of south, 40 miles to the mouth of the Juniata. The latter is literally a mountain stream, and has its whole valley on the central transition formation. Its general course is nearly from west to east, parallel to the West Branch. Similar to the other secondary rivers of the basin of the Susquehannah, the Juniata traverses the Appalachian ridges in several places, and flows in either a parallel direction, or at right angles to those ridges.

Below the mouth of Juniata, the Susquehannah assumes a south-east direction of 80 miles, by comparative courses, and being precipitated from the primitive on the sea-sand formation, loses its name and rank as a river in Chesapeake Bay.

Between the head of the latter bay, and the mouth of the Juniata, the Susquehannah passes three mountain ridges: the Kittatinny above, and the Blue Ridge below Harrisburgh, and what may correctly be called the south-east mountain, below the mouth of the Conestogo and Pequea creeks.

The valley of the Susquehannah proper presents an area of inland navigation of about 20,000 square miles.

If we turn our eye to the whole basin of the Susquehannah, and consider it geographically, we have before us a mighty link, which connects the three great river systems of North America—those of the Gulf of Mexico, St. Lawrence, and Atlantic Ocean proper. The natural facilities it presents to channels of inland navigation will be shown in the sequel, with the relative elevation of its mountain valleys, and the obstructions opposed to artificial water routes.

If we examine this basin geologically, we find its general physiognomy, in a very remarkable manner, commanding our attention. We have in this basin all the formations which the world affords, from the highest class of primitive rocks, to the most recent alluvion. And we have all those formations on an immense scale. But the circumstance arising out of this geological structure, most worthy of our attentive observation, is that the courses of the waters, or their fitness, or unfitness for navigation, appears to be totally independent of the rock formations. It appears, also, that although the mere windings of the streams are influenced by the mountain ridges, that their general courses towards the recipient, into which the waters are discharged, have no dependence upon either the mountains or rock formation. The latter character the Susquehannah ba-

sin partakes, in common with its three contiguous Atlantic basins, those of Roanoke, Delaware, and Hudson.

These very important facts prove how little we are advanced in a correct view of any of these basins, in a navigable point of view, by the most minute knowledge of the relative position of the mountains, the extent and relative position of the different formations, or, more, that of the courses of the rivers themselves. Falls, in the proper sense of the term, are rare in any of the Atlantic rivers. What are usually denominated falls are in reality rapids; but those, in respect to either their position or magnitude, have but an incidental connexion with the mountain ridges. In most instances, where the rivers do pass the mountains, rapids occur; but this coincidence is by no means universal. The rivers, in a number of the mountain gaps, present an intervening smooth sheet of water. This is remarkably the case with the Juniata, below Bedford, and with the Lehigh, at its passage through the Kittatinny range. The real fall of the water in its descent from the mountain valleys to the level of the tides, can in no instance be even tolerably correctly estimated by a comparison with its course through the mountains. Every stream, to be well understood, must be surveyed separately, and considered a whole in itself.

Before quitting the general review of the basin of the Susquehannah, we may remark, that the main volume of that river, from its source to the Atlantic, receives all its large tributary streams from the right, and serves as a common recipient, lying along the base of an inclined plain, extending from the 37th to the 42d degree of north latitude. It will be seen by inspection, that this feature is also prominent in the physiognomy of the Potomac, Delaware, and the Hudson. See *James' river*, *York river*, *Rappahannock*, *Potomac*, *Patuxent*, *Patapsco*, &c.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the resolves of a meeting at Wilkesbarre, Nov. 4th, 1822.

"Whereas the complete and unobstructed navigation of the river Susquehannah is wished for by every friend to the prosperity of the commonwealth, and is calculated to advance the immediate and lasting interests of all who inhabit its borders and the borders of its tributary streams, and whereas a convenient, cheap, and safe market at all seasons throughout its channel, would, in our opinion, put an end to pecuniary suffering in the midst of abundance, and to the great depression of property surrounded with unavailing sources of wealth.—We feel it incumbent upon us to endeavour to impress the public mind

the importance of the object, and through the public voice to call upon the representatives of the people to take measures for effecting the proper and necessary improvements in the channel of this noble river.

"A single glance at the map of Pennsylvania is sufficient to convince the most unbelieving, and a more thorough examination of the vast tract of country watered by this river and its branches will strike the reflecting mind with astonishment, that our state has not yet called into action those great agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial advantages which its improvement would inevitably produce. That these advantages cannot well be overrated is evident, if we will but take the trouble to trace on the maps the sources of the Susquehanna and its numerous branches, and examine into the nature and resources of the country which they water in all their various windings.

"This territory (that drained by the Susquehanna proper) may be emphatically called the *heart* of Pennsylvania. It furnishes a greater surplus of grain than all the rest of the state together; it furnishes beside, four fifths of all the lumber which finds its way to the Baltimore market, and much of that sent to Philadelphia. Its ores are abundant, and already manufactures more iron than any other district in the state, and the quantity can be increased to any amount. Its mountains abound in stone-coal of the best quality; this article is found on the Juniata, on the west branch, and the county of Luzerne alone, could, were the Susquehanna made easy of navigation, furnish a sufficient supply for all the cities and towns in the Atlantic sea board. Bradford county has extensive mines of bituminous coal, and Susquehanna has her salt springs. In short the more we examine into the nature and extent of our resources, the more we are astonished at our supineness and neglect.

"The counties of Steuben, Tioga, Otsego, Broome, and part of Delaware, in the state of New York, are also dependant upon this river for an outlet for the produce of their labour, and are anxious for its improvement.

"The country embraced by the Susquehanna and its waters contains about 22,000 square miles, or about fourteen millions of acres, producing, or capable of producing, all the materials for the manufacture of iron, steel, cutlery, glass, stone ware, pottery, queens ware, cabinet ware, cloths of wool, hemp and flax in all their variety, cordage, spirits, malt liquors; in short, every article which

is necessary for the comfort and convenience of man. The whole of this country is well calculated for the growing of grain and pulse of all kinds, common to temperate latitude; raising of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and consequently of beef, pork, butter, cheese, feathers; and is well stocked, more particularly along the northern side of the state for about 60 or 70 miles in width, with timber of the best quality for boards, scantling, masts and spars for our shipping, and lumber for every description of building.

"To the merchant then we say, open to us the safe navigation of the Susquehanna, and we will throw into your hands the products of our mines, our forests and our soil, property to the amount of from three to five millions of dollars, annually. This property you can turn to your own profit as well as ours, and, in return, we will receive such commodities as will suit your condition and our wants. The benefit will be reciprocal—the interest mutual—the object patriotic—the times favourable for its completion—let us no longer hesitate.

"To the manufacturer we say, open the navigation of the river, and you obtain at a cheap rate the raw materials for carrying on your various occupations to the greatest advantage. Shall we remain tributary to Russia and Sweden for iron and steel, when our mountains are filled with the richest of ore? Shall we be dependent upon Europe and Asia for the clothes we wear, when we can furnish you with the wool, the flax, the hemp, the water power, and all the materials for carrying on your business with profit to yourselves, to us, and with advantage to your country.

"To the farmer we say, shall our agricultural industry remain unrewarded and circumscribed? Shall millions of acres of the finest land, covered with timber of the best quality, and containing within its bosom, mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, marble in abundance, continue a mere solitary wilderness, and an exhausting encumbrance to the proprietors?"

Susquehanna, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Broome county in New York N; Wayne county in Pennsylvania E; Luzerne S; and Bradford W. Length 34; width 23; and area 800 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality.

The local features of this county are very peculiar. The Susquehanna river enters and again retires from its northern border; and thence, after an immense sweep through Broome and Tioga

counties in New York, and Bradford county in Pennsylvania, it again reaches in the NW angle of Luzerne, within less than five miles from the SW angle of Susquehanna. From this singular position, the creeks of the latter county flow from its centre like radii of a circle, and yet nearly all enter Susquehanna river. Chief town of this county Montrose.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,149
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,761
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	9,910
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	22
do. do. females	-	-	-	28
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	9,960
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3-9
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,862
do. in Manufactures	-	271
do. in Commerce	-	23

Population to the square mile. 12½.

Sussex, county of England, 70 miles in length, and 23 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surrey on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the English channel, and on the W by Hampshire. The N part of *Sussex* a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth. The middle line of the county is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it succeed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil. Towards the sea the land in general declines, and in some parts is marshy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost or entirely abandoned; this business from the late improvements made in smelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the counties which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which *Sussex* is at present distinguished, are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle, and timber. It is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital. Population

1801 159,311; in 1811, 190,083; and in 1821, 232,927.

Sussex NW county of New Jersey; bounded by Delaware river or Luzerne county of Pennsylvania W; Delaware river or Pike county in Pennsylvania NW; Orange county in New York NE; and Bergen, Morris, and Huntingdon counties in New Jersey SE. Length 58; mean width 18; and area about 1000 square miles. It is a hilly or mountainous tract. B sides the Delaware, it is watered by Platterkill, Paulingskill, Peququest creek, Mnskonetoung creek, and the Walkkill. The alluvial valleys and much of the highland soil excellent. Chief town Newton. See *Sussex New Jersey* in the Addenda.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	12,768
do. do. females	-	-	12,034

Total whites	-	-	24,802
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	869
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Slaves	-	-	478
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Total population in 1810,	-	26,149
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	16,354
do. do. females	-	-	15,547

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	31,901
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	259
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do. do. females	-	-	214
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Slaves, males	-	-	172
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do. females	-	-	206
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Total population in 1820	-	32,752
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	122
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,539
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do. in Manufactures	-	1,611
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do. in Commerce	-	97
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Population to the square mile, 32½.

Sussex, southern county of Delaware; bounded by Delaware bay NE; Atlantic Ocean E; Worcester county in Maryland S; Somerset county in Maryland SW; Dorchester and Caroline counties in Maryland W; and Kent county in Delaware N. Length 32; mean width 30; and area 960 square miles. Surface generally level and in part marshy. Soil sandy in part and of middling quality. Its waters flow from its centre in opposite directions; Nanticoke drains its western side. Pocomoke river has its source near its southern limits; Indian river, interlocking sources with both the preceding flows into the Atlantic Ocean; and Cold spring, Broadkill, Prune-hook, Slaughter, Cedar, and Mispillan

creeks enter the bay of Delaware. Chief towns, Georgetown, and Lewistown.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	10,958
do. do. females	-	-	10,789
Total whites	-	-	21,747
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	3,601
Slaves	-	-	2,402
Total population in 1810	-	-	27,750

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	9,455
do. do. females	-	-	9,277
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	18,732
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	1,524
do. do. females	-	-	1,557
Slaves, males	-	-	1,274
do. females	-	-	970
Total population in 1820	-	-	24,057

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,758
do. in Manufactures	-	-	439
do. in Commerce	-	-	149
Population to the square mile, 25.	-	-	

Sussex, county of Virginia; bounded by Southampton SE; Greenville SW; Dinwiddie, and Prince George NW; and Surrey NE, and E. Length 38; mean width 20; and area 760 square miles. More than four fifths of its entire surface is drained by the Nottaway river and its confluent. Black water river, however, also contributes to water the NE section. Chief town Hunting.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,221
do. do. females	-	-	2,215
Total whites	-	-	4,436
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	582
Slaves,	-	-	6,344
Total population in 1810	-	-	11,362

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,975
do. do. females	-	-	2,180
Total whites	-	-	4,155
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	324
do. do. females	-	-	360
Slaves, males	-	-	3,707
do. females	-	-	3,338
Total population in 1820	-	-	11,884

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,880
do. in Manufactures	-	-	47
do. in Commerce	-	-	7
Population to the square mile, 15½.	-	-	

Sutherland, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the SW by Rosshire, on the S and SE by the Frith of Dornock, and on the E by Caithness-shire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadest part from E to W, terminating at the S to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile: abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. Population in 1801, 23,117; in 1811, 23,629; and in 1821, 23,840. Dornock is the county town.

Sutri, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome.

Sutton, post village, and township, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 20 miles NW from Concord. Population in 1820, 1573.

Sutton, post town and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts; 10 miles S from Worcester. Population in 1810, 2660; and in 1820, 2056.

Sutton Colefield, corporate town in Warwickshire, 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 110 NW of London.

Suza, city of Italy. See *Susa*.

Suzanne, St. town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

Swabia. See *Suabia*.

Swaffham, town in Norfolk, on a hill, 28 miles W of Norwich, and 93 NE of London

Swale, river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows E by Richmond and then SE to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, where their united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 miles W of Surat. Lon. 72 33 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Swalwell, village in the county of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 miles WNW of Sunderland. Here are famous iron works, originally established by a blacksmith, about the year 1691.

Swan, island of Maine, at the mouth of Kennebec river.

Swan, township of Hancock county, Maine, 15 miles NW from Castine.

Swansborough, post town and seat of justice, Onslow county, North Carolina, on

White Oak river, near its mouth into the Atlantic Ocean, about 40 miles SSW from Newbern.

Swansea, town of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, on the Bristol Channel, 205 miles W from London.

Swansey, post village, and township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 44 miles SW from Concord. Population in 1810, 1400; and in 1820 1716.

Swansey, post village and township of Bristol county, Massachusetts; 16 miles S from Taunton. Population in 1810, 1839; and in 1820, 1833.

Swanton, township of Franklin county, Vermont, on lake Champlain, 30 miles N from Burlington.

Swanton, village of Maryland, three miles SE from Georgetown.

Swansville, township of Hancock county, Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. Population in 1820, 503.

Swatara, river of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill county, about 15 miles SW from Orwiesburg. It flows thence SE, enters the NE angle of Lebanon, through which and Dauphin, it meanders into the Susquehanna at Middletown, with an entire comparative course of about 50 miles. The valley of this stream as far as the mouth of Quitapahilla branch, about two miles above the limit between Dauphin and Lebanon counties, part of the intended channel of communication between Susquehanna, and Schuylkill rivers.

Swatara, township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, along the Susquehanna river, between Middletown and Harrisburg. Population in 1810, 2291; and in 1820, 1788.

Sweasy's-ville, post village, Adams county, Mississippi.

Sweden, kingdom of Europe, extending 800 miles from N to S, and 450 from E to W; bounded on the N by Danish Lapland, E by Russia, S by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the Categat and Norway. It is divided into five general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains East Gothland, Smoland, West Gothland, Werneland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gestrucia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemtia, Angermania, and West Bothnia, Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pithia, Lula, Tornea, and Kemi: these have no towns, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into the

gulf of Bothnia. The greater part of Finland, was ceded to Russia in 1808. In 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden, with near a million of inhabitants. The whole monarchy now contains 350,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,500,000 inhabitants. It extends from lat 55 to 70 N. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. Sweden produces crystals, amethyst, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and smelting-houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners descend about 40 fathoms to the lowest vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper.

Sweden, post village Oxford county, Maine, 20 miles SW from Paris. Population 1820, 249.

Sweden, township of Genesee county, New York. Population 1820, 2761.

Swedesboro', post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, situated on the S side of Raccoon creek, eight miles S of Woodbury, and 16 SW from Philadelphia.

Sweet Springs, post village, Monroe county, Virginia. 43 miles SW of Bath court-house, and 93 in the same course from Staunton. These waters have long been famous for their medicinal virtues, and attract a numerous company of valetudinarians yearly.

Switzerland, country of Europe, bounded on the N by Suabia, E by Tyrol, S by Savoy and Italy, and W by France. It is 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and bailiwics; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich,

Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aosta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the Bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyards and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are generally strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers, who never have any bread. In 1797, the partisans of France having excited disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country; and, after defeating the troops and peasants, who opposed them, in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the territories of Valais and Neuchatel, the country is divided into 19 cantons; the six new ones are Pays de Vaud, Tesin, Argau,

Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau; of which the first two are catholics, and the other four contain both catholics and protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government. The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assembles annually in June at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basil, Zurich, or Lucern, in rotation; and the president is styled Landamman of Switzerland. The diet declares war, concludes peace, makes alliances with foreign states, and also decides on all treaties on commerce. The armed force is fixed at 30,000 men. In December, 1813, the allied armies traversed this country, for the purpose of invading France, when some partial changes again took place in the administration of Switzerland, which was the cause of violent commotions amongst several of the cantons; but in 1814, on the meeting of the diet, these disturbances were appeased, and a federal compact was signed on the 8th of September, by the deputies of all the 19 cantons at Zurich.

Switzerland, county of Indiana, bounded by Ohio river E, SE, and S, Jefferson W; Ripley NW; and Dearborn N. Length 24; mean width 13; and area 312 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town Vevay.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,070
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,855
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,925
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	-	4
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,934

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	91
Engaged in Agriculture	-	690
do. in Manufactures	-	58
do. in Commerce	-	1

Population to the square mile, 124.

Sya, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 13 miles SW of Lindköping.

Sycamore, township in the NE quarter of Hamilton county, Ohio. The soil of the land is generally fertile, and well irrigated by mill creek and several of its branches. Montgomery, Reading, and Sharon villages are laid out in this township. Population 1820, 3385.

Sycamore grove, post village, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

Sydenham, village in Kent, in the de-

clivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney, township of Kennebeck county, Maine containing 1558 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1890; situated on the W side of Kennebeck river.

Sydney bay, bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney cove, town or settlement of convicts founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in February, 1783.

Symmes, township of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Symmes creek. Population 1820, 247.

Syracuse, strong city of Sicily, in Valdi-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 SE of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria or *Suristan*, province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck

and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judæa, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, were included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are fine plains and pastures. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camels, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

Syrium, town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 95 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szeben, town of Hungary, situated on the river Tareza, 30 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Szelely, town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Szucca, town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Lulm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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Taafé, or *Tave*, rapid river in Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal: of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the self-taught genius of a common mason in this county.

Taaf, town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situated on a lofty mountain, 90 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taus, city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a saint, who according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaga, an island of America, in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long, and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, island on the coast of Barbary, 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situated on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasco, province of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yncata, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

Tabasco, island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, about 30 miles long, and ten broad, formed by the river Tabasco, and the rivers St. Peter and St. Paul.

Tabasco, capital of the province of Tabasco. Cortez obtained a victory here on his first arrival. It is situated in the island of the same name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table Bay.

Table Mountain, mountain of Pendleton district, South Carolina, rising 4300 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean. On

one side it is said, there is a precipice of rocks 900 feet high.

Tabor, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Husites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Tabristan, province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Chilan on the W.

Tacazzé, the great south-eastern branch of the Nile, called particularly, the Nile of Tigre, contradistinguished from the Arnharo, or middle district.

Tecames, bay, seaport, and district of New Granada, on the Pacific ocean. The port is situated at lon. W C 2 40 W, lat. 0 52 N.

Tachau or *Tachaw*, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 21 miles W of Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Tadcaster, town in the West riding of Yorkshire. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 60 miles S of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 28 45 N.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, town of Lower Canada, in N America, which is a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 miles NE of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Tafala, or *Tafalla*, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

Tafilet, kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Beriberries, on the S by the deserts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

Taganrock, flourishing city of Russia, on the NE side of the sea of Azoph, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Don. The very rapid advance in population, wealth, science, civilization, and commerce of Tcherkask, Azoph, Taganrock, Odessa, Sevastopol, and other Russian towns along the Black and Azoph seas, is a very striking and truly pleasing revolution in human happiness in a very fine section of the earth. Taganrock now contains 10,000 inhabitants, and extensive commercial prosperity. In 1817, 387 vessels sailed from its port, laden

with wheat, tallow, bees'-wax, wool, hemp, wine, coal, isinglass, fish, hides, iron, &c.

Tagasta, town of Africa, in Algiers, famous for being the birth place of St. Augustine.

Tage, town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Taghmon, town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

Tagliacozzo, town of Italy, in Naples, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tagos, town of African Morocco, the largest in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 97 miles S of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 23 23 N.

Tagumadert, town of the kingdom of Tafilet in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

Tagus, river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands, and is called Tejo by the Portugese.

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

Tai-ming-fou, city of China, in the province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city of the second class, and eighteen of the third, in its district.

Tain, borough and seaport in Ross-shire, on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

Tainton, village in Gloucestershire, seven miles W of Gloucester.

Tai-ouang, capital of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea. It is a large, well peopled place, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping, city of China, in the province of Kuang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its jurisdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Tai-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has six cities in its district. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

Tailebourg, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

Tai-tong-fou, city of China, in the province of Chan-si.

Tai-yuen-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, stuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 miles S W of Peking.

Talamone, seaport of Tuscany in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbetello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Talavera, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

Talavera, town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

Talbot, county of Maryland, occupying the peninsula between Tuckahoe river, and Choptank, Chesapeake, and St. Michaels bays; bounded N by Queen Ann county; E by Tuckahoe river or Caroline county; and SE by Choptank bay, or Dorchester county. Length 25; mean width 8; and area 200 square miles. Beside Choptank, and St. Michaels bays, it is penetrated by Treadhaven river about 10 miles. Chief town Easton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,643
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,633

Total whites	-	-	-	7,276
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	2,003
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Slaves	-	-	-	4,878
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	14,157
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,660
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,727

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	7,387
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1,042
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,192

Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,488
do. females	-	-	-	2,280

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,389
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	7
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,500
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	675
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	182

Population to the square mile, 71.

Talgaguana, town of South America, in Chili. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay of Concepcion, and is seated on the SE shore, near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion, nine miles from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Tallach, town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles WNW of Cork, and 32 WSW of Waterford.

Tallano, seaport of Corsica, situated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tallapoosa, eastern branch of Alabama river, rises in Georgia in the same ridge of mountains, and between the sources of the Coosa and Chatahooche rivers, its general course is nearly parallel to the former, 200 miles to where they unite and form the Alabama. The Tallapoosa is navigable about 30 miles.

Tallard, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Tallmadge, post village and township, Portage county, Ohio, containing a furnace forge and an academy. Population in 1820, 742.

Talmont, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

Tamalameca, town of South America, in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madalenia. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Taman. See *Phanagoria*.

Tamar, river of England, which runs from N to S, and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and after forming the harbour of Hamoze, enters Plymouth Sound.

Tamara, capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragonsblood. It is seated on a bay, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 53 45 E, lat. 11 56 N.

Tamarica, or *Hamaria*, province of Brasil, between Paraibo on the N, and Fernambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 miles in length, which has a harbour and good fresh water. Lon. 35 5 W, lat. 7 56 N.

Tambof, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Mokscha, 228 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Tame, inconsiderable rivulet in Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See *Thames*.

Tame, town of Oxfordshire, with a famous free school, and a small hospital. It is seated on a small rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by

north of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Tamich, town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

Tampico, bay and seaport of Mexico, near the mouth of the Mottezuma river. Lon. W C 11 36 W, lat. 22 45 N.

Tamworth, borough in Staffordshire, on the Tame, eight miles SE of Litchfield, and 114 NW of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 52 49 N.

Tamworth, post town in Stafford county, New Hampshire; situated on the N side of Ossipee river, and joining Grafton county on the NW. The inhabitants were stated at 1134 in the census of 1810; and in 1820, 1442.

Tandro, river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and flows by Cherasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alessandria, in the Milanese, and falls into the Po.

Tanasserim, town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

Tanbof, government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz, containing 13 districts.

Tancos, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zezira, near its fall into the Tago 60 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Tancrowall, town of Africa, in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James' river.

Tanda, or *Taurak*, town in Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tandago. See *Samar*.

Taneytown, post town in Frederick county, Maryland; situated on a branch of Monacasy creek, 20 miles N by E of Fredericktown, 12 N by W of Westminster, and 40 of Baltimore.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

Tangermunde, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, on the Tanager, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Tangier, seaport of the kingdom of Fez in Africa. It is 130 miles N of Fz. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

Tangipao, river of Louisiana and Mississippi, rising in the latter in Amite county, enterlocking with the sources of Amite and Bogue Cutoff; its general course SSE, 25 miles in Mississippi and 45 in Louisiana, separating in the latter, the parishes of St. Tammany and St. Helena, and after an entire course of 70 miles is lost in Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 miles east of the Pass of Manchac. Like that of all the

neighbouring streams, the country drained by the Tangipao is a sterile pine forest.

Tanjore, province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel; bounded by Gingi on the N, by the mountains of Gate on the W, by Madura and the fishing coast on the S, and by the sea on the E, being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

Tanjore, city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Cauvery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 45 N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lussa.

Tanna, fertile and considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

Tanore, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

Tantallan, ruinous castle in Haddingtonshire, two miles E of N Berwick.

Tao, most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

Taormina, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 21 N.

Taos, town of New Mexico, on the east side of Rio Grande del Norte above Santa Fe. Lon. W C 29 45 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Taoukaa, island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

Tappahannock, post town in Essex county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Rappahannock river, 57 miles NE of Richmond, 53 SE of Fredericksburg, and 117 from Washington. It is a low unhealthy situation, but a place of considerable trade, and has about 600 inhabitants.

Taploe, village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

Tapoor, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 miles SSW of Darampoory, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

Tapti, river of the Deccan of Hindoostan which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, river of North Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town. It is navigable 40 miles

to Washington, for vessels drawing nine feet water, and for boats to Tarborough 50 miles still higher.

Taransa, one of the Hebrides, or W Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

Taranto, seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 160 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Tarragalla, town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa, with a castle seated on the Dras, 275 miles SW of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Tarare, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais seated on the For-dive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles NW of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Tarascon, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk, and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Tarascon, town of France, in the department of Arriège, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriège, seven miles SE of Foix.

Tarazona, town of Spain, in Arragon. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbat, town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbelltown.

Tarbes, populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, post town in Edgecombe county, North Carolina; lying on the S side of Pamlico river, 34 miles S of Halifax, 44 W by N of Washington, and 83 NW of Newbern. It has about 600 inhabitants, and an academy. It is a place of much inland trade.

Tarentesia, province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of mountains. Moutier is the capital.

Targa, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

Targorod, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

Tariffa, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on an eminence, on the straits of G'braltar, 51 miles WSW of G'braltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarku, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, 51 miles SE of Terki and 300 NE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarlton, post village Pickaway county, Ohio; between Chillicothe and Lancaster 17 miles distant from each.

Tarn, department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital.

Tarn, river of France which gives name to the above department. It has its source in the department of Lozhere, and having watered Mithud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne.

Tarnowitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, in the vicinity of which is a silver mine. It is 38 miles SE of Oppeln. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Taro, or *Borgo di Val-di-Taro*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 25 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Tarodant, or *Tarudant*, town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 miles SSW of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarraga, or *Tarrecca*, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cerdra, 15 miles E by S of Lerida, and 60 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 41 18 N.

Tarragona, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia with a university. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 210 miles E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Tartary, country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoestan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 E, lon. and between 35 and 55 N lat. being 3600 miles in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and is di-

vided into three provinces, Teitcicar, Kirin, and Leao-tong. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian Sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for many ages been attached to Persia. These vast countries include all the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Somovedes, Turcomans, and Usbecs.

Turtas, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse river flows through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Tarvis, or *Tarvis*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 miles NNW of Trieste. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tassacorta, maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tassasudon, capital of Bostan, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

Tassing, island of Denmark between Funen, Lolland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tasso, ancient *Thasos*, island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contesa. It is 35 miles in circumference and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

Tasso, mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

Tate, township of Clermont county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1775.

Tatnall, county of Georgia; bounded by Appling S; Tellico and Montgomery W; Emanuel NW; Canchee river, or Bullock county NE; and Liberty and Wayne SE. Length 60; mean width 30; and area 1809 square miles. Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers unite, and form the Alapaha, on the western boundary of this county. The latter stream winds

SE through the county, and receives from the north about its centre, Great Ochopee.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	835
do. do. females	-	-	765
Total whites	-	-	1,600
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	64
Slaves	-	-	542
Total population in 1810,	-	-	2,206

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,062
do. do. females	-	-	1,001
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	2,063
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	291
do. females	-	-	277

Total population in 1820 - - 2,644

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	6
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	794
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	3

Population to the square mile, 13.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Anrungszebe but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore, W of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, small town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

Tattershall, town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Tavastus, town of Sweden in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wapa, 62 miles NE of Abo.

Tavai Poenamoo, the most southerly

island of New Zealand; about 500 miles long, and with a mean width of 100.

Tauchel, town of Poland in Pomerellio, seated on the V-rd, 30 miles NW of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Taverna, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coroco, 20 miles E of Nicastro, and 70 NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Galaon, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Tavistock, borough in Devonshire, on the river Tavy, 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Taumago, island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1806. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Taunton, borough in Somersetshire, on the Thione, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

Taunton, river of Massachusetts in North America. It rises in the Blue Mountains, and running SE falls into Narragansett Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

Taunton, post town, the capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Taunton river, 25 miles N of New Bedford, and 35 S of Boston. The township contained 3900 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 4520. It contains an academy, a bank, the county buildings, two cotton factories, a paper mill, a furnace, a nail factory, three rolling and slitting mills, &c.

Taunton-Dean, or *Vale of Taunton*, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

Taureau, isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

Taurida, government of Russia, bounded S by the Black sea; W by Cherson; N by Ekaterinoslaf; and E by Caucasus. It takes its name from, and includes the Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. See *Crimea*.

Tauris, city of Persia, capital of Ader-

beitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about five miles in circumference and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain surrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Naksivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

Tauris, great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Armenia, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

Taus, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 miles SW of Pilsen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Tavy, river in Devonshire, which rising in Dartmoor Forest, waters Tavystock and then enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taw, river in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstable, and then turns W to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tavy river in Glamorganshire in S Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

Tay, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 miles long and about two broad, runs E through Athol, then turning to the SE in a course of near 40 miles, exclusive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of the N and S sands may be near a mile, without about three fathoms water, but within the Frith it grows deeper, and in the road to Dundee is full six fathoms.

Tay, Loch, lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad.

Taylorsville, post village of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the N fork of Salt river, 30 miles SW from Louisville.

Tazewell, county of Virginia; bounded by Russel SW; Kentucky and Ceabell county in Virginia NW; Giles NE; Wythe SE; and Washington S. Length 60; mean width 40; and area 2400 square miles. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. The sources of Chinch and Great Sandy rivers are in this county, and from its NE section flow

several branches of Great Kenhawa. Chief town, Jeffersonville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,397
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,282

Total whites - - - 2,661

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 18

Slaves - - - 328

Total population in 1810 - 3,067

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 1,730

do. do. females - - - 1,705

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total white - - - 3,435

Free persons of colour, males - 9

do. do. females - 9

Slaves males - - - 226

do. females - - - 237

Total population in 1820 - 3,916

O these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 1

Engaged in Agric. Pure - 757

do. in Manufactures - 2

do. in Commerce - 4

Population to the square mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Tazewell post town and seat of justice in Claiborne county, Tennessee, about midway between Clinch and Powell's river; about 50 miles NE from Knoxville.

Tchang tcha, city of China, capital of the S part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank in Fo-kien. It has a considerable trade with Fmony, Pong-hou, and Formosa; and is 950 miles S of Peking. Lon. 117 55 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te, city of China, of the first rank, is H-nan. It is 255 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Tchao-king city of China, of the first rank in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 miles W of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 85 miles E of Canton.

Tche kiang, province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, SW by Kiang-si, S by Fo-kien, and E by the Ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, pur-

posely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk-worms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne, 345 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 66 45 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Tchesme, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which is famous for the destruction of two Turkish fleets first by the Russians, in 1770, secondly by the Greeks in 1822. See *Chisme*. It is four miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Tching kiang, strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, 25 miles N by N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Tching tcheou city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who prefer it to the most elegant porcelain. It is 640 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting, large city of China, in the province of P-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Tchi tcheou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

Tchong-king, city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Se Schuin. It is 637 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 0 E, lat. 29 42 N.

Tchudskoi, NE coast of Asia, inside of Bering's straits. Lon. W from London 160 46 lat. 66 15 N.

Tatticar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

Taiticar, city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of a Mandshur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his fron-

tiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 600 miles NNE of Peking. Lon. 123 50 E, lat 47 25 N.

Tease's valley, post office in Kenhawa county, Virginia.

Tebesta, or *Tinsa*, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 miles SE of Constantia. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Teceut, town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar canes, four miles E of Messa.

Teche, river of Louisiana. See *Atchafalaya* and *Mississippi basin*, page 612.

Tecklenburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Tecoantepec, seaport of Mexico, in Oaxaca. See *Tehuantepec*.

Tecrit, town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W side of the Tigre, 130 miles south of Mosul.

Teculet, town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 miles W of Morocco. Lon. 9 45 W, lat. 31 5 N.

Teddington, village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London.

Tedla, or *Tadila*, province of Morocco, which extends along the east side of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

Tedsi, commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain, abounding in corn, 25 miles SE of Taro-dant.

Tees, river which rises in the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Tefezura, strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

Tefflis, city of Russia, residence of the Russian governor, and capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis Cabar*, (warm town,) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more

than one half are Armenians, the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. Tefflis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Constantinople by the way of Erzerum. The silks of this country, are bought up on the spot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum to be manufactured. It is 225 miles NE from Erzerum. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Tefza, town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles NE of Morocco.

Tegaza, town of Zehara, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerhy, town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

Teglio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is situated on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

Tehuantepec, *Teguantepec*, or *Tecoantepec*, port of the Pacific Ocean, in the Mexican intendency of Oaxaca, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Tehuantepec, and near the mouth of the Chimalapa river. It is environed by the villages of San Francisco, San Dionisio, and Santa Maria de la Mar. Lon. W C 18 0 W, lat. 16 5 N.

Tehuantepec, *The gulf of*, is a semi-elliptical indenting of that part of the Pacific Ocean, stretching between Guatemala, and the intendency of Oaxaca.

Teign, river of Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, seaport in Devonshire, has a considerable coasting trade, especially to Liverpool. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Teisendorf, town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles WNW of Salzburg.

Teisse, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls in the Danube, near Titul.

Tekin. See *Bender*.

Telemana, town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Ossa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, ten miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Telesa. See *Cervito*.

Telles, seaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles ESE of Tangier.

Telegein, or *Telga*, trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank

of the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Telfair, county of Georgia; bounded by Appling S; Doolen SW; Pulaski NW; Little Oakmulgee river or Montgomery county NE; and Tatnall E. Length 50; mean width 25; and area 1250 square miles. The Oakmulgee river enters the NW side of this county, and after an immense curve to the SE, E, and NE, joins the Oconee at its NE angle. Chief town, Jacksonville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	289
do. do. females	-	-	-	236
Total whites	-	-	-	525
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	-	218

Total population in 1810 - 744

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	746
do. do. females	-	-	677
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites - - - 1,423

Free persons of colour, males 14

do. do. females 21

Slaves, males - - - 332

do. females - - - 314

Total population in 1820 - 2,104

Of these;

For-igners not naturalized - 1

Engaged in Agriculture - 646

do. in Manufactures - 15

do. in Commerce - 3

Population to the square mile, 14.

Tell, extreme western township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 23 miles SE from Huntingdon. Population 1820, 686.

Tellicherry, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Tellico, river of Tennessee, rises in the SE angle of the state, flows NW into Tennessee river at the northern corner of Monroe county.

Tellico, post village, Blount county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Tennessee river, opposite the mouth of Tellico river; 40 miles SW from Knoxville.

Telsh, town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya, 36 miles WNW of Znaïm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Temendefust, town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

Temeswar, town of Hungary, capital of

a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Temissa, large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

Temple, township of Kennebeck county, Maine, 40 miles NW from Augusta. Population 1820, 615.

Temple, township and post town, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 30 miles S from Concord. Population 1810, 941; and in 1820, 752.

Templeton, township and post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; lying between Athol and Petersham, 28 miles NW of Worcester, and 63 W by N of Boston. Population 1810, 1205; and in 1820, 1331.

Templin, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 miles SW of Prenzlau, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 53 5 4.

Temrock seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Asaph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

Tenasarim, town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

Tenbury, town of Worcestershire, on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Tenby, seaport in Pembrokeshire. Its trade is inconsiderable. It is ten miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Tench's Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by Lieut. Ball, in 1760. Lon. 151 51 E, lat. 1 39 S.

Tenda, town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Tenedos, celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Nauplia, and 10 miles SW of the straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name, and is one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, near the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the best Muscadine wine in the Levant; and its position, thus near the mouth of the Hellespont, has given it im-

portance in all ages; vessels bound towards Constantinople finding shelter in its port, or safe anchorage in the road during the Etesian or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 miles long and seven broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. On the E side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

Tenen, or *Knin*, episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 miles S of Bihać Lon. 16 30 E. lat. 44 5 N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long, and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, the Pike of Teneriff, is 12,176 feet above the level of the sea; and the distance of the peak from the port of Orava is about 11 miles. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity,) oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds; and in their season, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greatest plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

Teneriff, town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la Madelena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W. lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Te-ngan, rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities dependent on it. It is 209 miles W by S of Nan-king. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Teng fog hien, city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tcheoukoug, who according to the Chinese invented the mariner's compass.

Tennessee, state of the United States; bounded by Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia S; North Carolina SE; Virginia

NE, Kentucky N; and the Mississippi river W.

Miles.

Tennessee is an interior state, having a boundary on Kentucky, commencing at the south-west angle of that state, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and running thence east along the south boundary of Kentucky, - - -	64
Thence up the middle of Tennessee river, - - -	12
Thence by a line a little south of due east, along the south boundary of Kentucky, to the extreme south-west angle of Virginia, - -	250
Thence continuing the last noted line, along the south boundary of Virginia, to the extreme north-east angle of the state, - - -	105
Thence south-west, along the north-west boundary of North Carolina, to the north boundary of Georgia, - -	174
Thence due west along north lat. 35°, the north boundary of Georgia, to the north-east angle of Alabama, - -	100
Along north boundary of Alabama to the Tennessee river, and the north-east angle of Mississippi, - -	140
Thence to the north-west angle of Mississippi, and the south-west angle of Tennessee on Mississippi river, - - -	116
Thence up the Mississippi river to place of beginning, - - -	150
	<hr/>
	1,111

Area 40,900 square miles, 26,176,000 acres.

The longest line that can be drawn in Tennessee, is from its south-west to north-east angles, 455 miles, and is the longest line that can be extended in any state of the United States. The mean width about 100 miles.

Extreme south, North lat. 35°. Extreme north, North lat. 36 40.

Tennessee is naturally divided into two distinct portions by Cumberland mountains. These sections have given the designating terms of East and West Tennessee. In relation to the rivers, Higher and Lower Tennessee would be equally appropriate. This state has features which in a remarkable manner distinguish it from any other section of the United States. Its difference of latitude is but little, being only one degree and forty minutes, and yet few states in our union presents, on an equal surface, more marked change of climate, and vegetable production, than does Tennessee. Nor does any two contiguous sections of equal extent, and similar latitude in the United States, differ more in general physiognomy, than does East and

West, or Lower and Higher Tennessee. The latter is a comparative alpine region, the former depresses to within little more than 300 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Thus, in addition to the mere declivity necessary for the descent of the streams, Tennessee has a slope from the summit of the Allegheny mountains to the surface of the Mississippi river. The length of the state being near 500 miles from east to west, embraces all the various soils, and geological formations, from transition to recent alluvion. The extreme north-east angle almost touches the primitive mass which prevails and forms the substrata of the western part of North Carolina.

I have before remarked, the singular coincidence between the courses of Kentucky, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. It would appear that a plain, having an inclination to the south west, commenced in the south-west part of Virginia, and in the south-east part of Kentucky and north-east of Tennessee. Down this slope the rivers have their courses. Let a curved line be drawn from the great bend of Kentucky river, between Jessamine and Garrard counties, to the bend in Salt river, between Washington and Hardin counties, thence to the junction of Greene and Big Barren rivers in Butler county, thence to the great bend in Cumberland river near Nashville, and thence in a direct line to the Muscle shoals in Tennessee. This curve would describe a very remarkable inflection of the plain we have noticed. Thus far from their sources the rivers we have noticed pursue nearly a parallel course south-west, inflecting to the west in ascending the curve from Tennessee to Kentucky rivers. Between the designated curve and the Ohio river the plain inclines towards the latter, and the courses of the rivers conform to the change of surface, all turning to a little west of north, continues that direction to Ohio river.

From the peculiar inflections of the surface of this part of Ohio valley, Tennessee has taken its singular natural structure. The range of Allegheny mountains we have seen pursues, from the Hudson river to the south-west part of Virginia, very nearly a south-west and north-east direction. At the latter point the lateral ridges of the chain commence a gradual curve more to the west. The two ridges which contribute most, however, to characterize Tennessee are, the Allegheny, properly so called, and Cumberland mountain. The former bounds the state, and in a great degree the sources of Tennessee river; the latter enters Tennessee between Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and by a very distinctive ridge crosses the whole state obliquely, and is the mountain which di-

vides East from West Tennessee. After leaving the latter state, Cumberland mountain passes into Alabama, extends south-west, and crosses Tennessee river near Fort Deposit, and is imperceptibly merged into the hills of Alabama. The Allegheny ridge, also, after entering Georgia, continues over the north-west angle of that state into Alabama, and gradually subsides into hills in the peninsula between Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.

Between those two ridges in the south-west angle of Virginia, at North lat. 37° , Tennessee river takes its source. Under the various names of Holston, Clinch, French Broad, and Tennessee, the different confluent of this river are united above, or at Kingston in Roan county. Continuing a south-west course out of Tennessee into Alabama, the Tennessee reaches as low as North lat. $34^{\circ} 25'$, the extreme southern extension of the Ohio valley. Here the Tennessee is turned to the west by opposing high land. The inclined plane, however, down which Tennessee had thus far flowed, extends still further south-west, as is demonstrated by the courses of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Black Warrior rivers. Even the higher branches of the Chatahoche, and Ocmulgee rivers, indicate an extension of the slope of Tennessee as far as their sources.

After its turn to the westward Tennessee river inflects a little to the north, and at the point of re-entrance into Tennessee abruptly turns a little east of north, in which direction it continues through the state. Where it enters Kentucky this river again turns south-west by north, and finally enters Ohio after an entire comparative course of 680 miles. This stream is by far the largest confluent of Ohio.

Cumberland river rises north-west of Cumberland mountain, North lat. $37^{\circ} 0'$, and flows nearly west through Kentucky a little north of Tennessee line, 200 miles, enters Tennessee in Jackson county, and continuing nearly parallel to Tennessee river, as far as the town of Nashville; there again, corresponding with its counter stream, assumes a north-west course, and flowing nearly parallel to Tennessee, enters Ohio river eleven miles above the latter, after an entire comparative course of 440 miles.

These two rivers, and particularly the latter, are amongst the most remarkable objects in the hydrography and topography of the United States. Rising on the primitive, the French Broad branch of Tennessee crosses the transition to the secondary or flat formation. When entering on the latter, we have already seen the entire stream turned south-west between the lateral ridges of the Appalachian system, and carried in that direction upwards of

three hundred miles. Following all the laws of analogy, this river ought to have continued down the slope on which it originated, and have entered the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of Mobile. On the contrary, the river turns, and actually passes a ridge of the same system of mountains which would have seemed to determine its course.

Tennessee is divided into three portions, whose soil, productions, and climate, have marked distinction. East Tennessee, as it is commonly called, though taken either geographically or relatively, is the south-eastern part of the state; this section is composed of a part of the valley of Tennessee river, and lies in a direction south-west and north-east, containing about one-third of the state.

The higher valley of Tennessee, is in form of an oval or ellipsis, whose longest diameter, from the north-west angle of Georgia, to the south-west of Virginia, is about 200 miles, its greatest breadth from the sources of Tennessee and French Broad to those of Cumberland river 150 miles, or embracing an area of more than 10,000 square miles, the much greater part in Tennessee. This fine vale has a secondary calcareous base, is well watered and wooded. The soil along the streams is excellent, though in the intervals poor and covered with pine and other timber indicative of sterility. This region is, however, pre-eminently distinguished by the softness of the climate and salubrity of the air. It is no doubt, as far as health is concerned, the most desirable section of the United States. The face of the country is variegated by hill and dale, and except on its extremities not mountainous. The real elevation above the ocean has never been well ascertained. Adopting a similar rule pursued with Ohio and other streams, and giving due allowance for the much greater comparative fall in Tennessee, would give for the sources of the latter, at least 1500 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

From its elevation, and also from the mass of the Appalachian mountains interposing between its surface, and the warm air of the Atlantic Ocean, the climate of Upper Tennessee, is too severe to admit the profitable culture of the cotton plant. The cereal gramina, particularly maize, is produced in abundance, as is fruit of various kinds. Upon the whole it is the country of the United States where a due mean is best preserved, between heat and cold, and between an Alpine height, and alluvial depression.

Tennessee river, on issuing from the higher basin we have surveyed, passes through some of the lateral spurs of the Appalachian mountains; its valley is here contracted to 30 or 40 miles wide. The

scenery is wild and picturesque, the banks rocky and precipitous, and the stream confined and extremely rapid. It is through this mountain breach that the stream issues from Tennessee into Alabama, and commences its second basin or dilatation of its valley. This second basin is more extensive than the first, or higher, though not more than one half the former is in Tennessee.

Opposite to the second basin of Tennessee, lies the elliptical valley of Cumberland. These regions, together with the space between Tennessee and Mississippi river, forms West, or Lower Tennessee, embracing about two-thirds of the whole area of the state.

The less comparative elevation and exposure to mountain influence, superinduces in West Tennessee a more temperate climate than in the eastern section. The common features, such as mills, valleys, or mountains of the former are less bold and prominent than in those of the latter. Approaching the Mississippi the varied scenery so common along Ohio is no more seen. The country, though broken into small hills, is comparatively level. The soil of West Tennessee is superior to that of East Tennessee, having more river alluvion in the former.

The substrata are calcareous, and composed of secondary limestone. The rivers, though not flowing in such profound chasms, as do those of Kentucky, have nevertheless deep channels and precipitous banks. It is this calcareous base which imparts such exuberant fertility to all soils where that stone prevails. It is this fossil which enables us to solve a problem otherwise of difficult solution; that is, the very great extremes of fertility often perceived in contiguous districts. In West Tennessee, as elsewhere, the beneficent quality of the calcareous admixture in its soil, produces the best effects on its agriculture. Cotton, the most valuable staple of the state, is here cultivated in great quantity.

A remark made in our view of Kentucky applies with equal force to West Tennessee; that is, the fact, that the best land is distant from the water courses. Bottom land of similar specific quality with that on Ohio, and some of its confluent on the higher parts of the basin, is very rare on either the waters of Tennessee or Cumberland. The sharp abrupt ridges of the eastern and south-eastern part of Kentucky, are succeeded in Lower Tennessee, by hills of a more conical form, and more gentle inclination.

Though less diversified in its exterior, than either Kentucky or East Tennessee, West Tennessee is far from exhibiting a monotonous aspect, and very far from enjoying a uniform temperature. A very marked difference of seasons is perceptible

between the valleys of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, even where but little change of latitude exists. The winters near Nashville are so much more rigorous than those upon the waters of Duck and Buffalo rivers, as to excite much surprise in minds unaccustomed to connect prominent effects with their more latent causes. Those causes in the present instance, are, however, sufficiently obvious. The ridge of hills which separates the two valleys, and shelters that of Tennessee from, and leaves that of Cumberland exposed to north winds. As far as vegetable criteria can be adduced, the fact is established; the cotton plant succeeds much better on the waters of Lower Tennessee river, than on those of Cumberland, where soil and other circumstances are equal.

As in every instance which has reached my knowledge in the United States, the advantages of productive soil, and lengthened summer, is purchased in Tennessee by a sacrifice to health. The immense slope of this state, comprises, as I before observed, all the varieties of formation, from the most ancient transition, to the most recent alluvion; it also presents every change of position, from the most salubrious, to those equally exposed to the deleterious, combined effects of heat and moisture, to any comprised in the United States. It may be also noted, amongst the most remarkable features of Tennessee, that its greatest comparative length is east and west; and that it occupies the longest valley in that direction which exists east of the Mississippi, in the United States.

The civil and political subdivisions of Tennessee, are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	To square mile
Anderson,	4,668	750	6
Bedford,	16,012	875	18
Bledsoe,	4,005	455	9
Blount,	11,258	570	20
Campbell,	4,244	420	13
Carroll,		1,870	8
Carter,	4,835	560	
Claiborne,	5,508	400	14
Cock,	4,892	370	13
Davidson,	20,154	620	32
Dickson,	5,190	1,020	5
Franklin,	16,571	700	23
Giles,	12,558	600	21
Granger,	7,651	360	14
Greene,	11,324	700	16
Hamilton,	821	470	2 nearly
Hardin,	1,462	660	2
Hawkins,	10,949	680	16
Henderson,		1,440	
Henry,		1,630	
Hickman,	6,080	730	8
Humphries,	4,067	750	5
Jackson,	7,593	500	15
Jefferson,	8,953	360	22

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	To square miles
Knox,	13,034	150	30
Lawrence,	3,271	600	5
Lincoln,	14,761	580	25
M'Minn,	1,623	520	3
Madison,		1,900	
Marion,	3,888	580	6
Maury,	22,141	870	25
Montgomery,	12,219	700	17
Monroe,	2,529	1,050	2½
Morgan,	1,676	750	2
Overton,	7,128	660	11
Perry,	2,384	1,050	2
Rhea,	4,215	600	7
Roane,	7,895	600	11
Robertson,	9,938	600	16½
Rutherford,	19,552	610	32
Serier,	4,772	660	7
Shelby,	354	500	7 7-10
Smith,	17,580	540	32
Stewart,	3,397	620	13
Sullivan,	7,015	600	11
Sumner,	19,211	450	42
Washington,	9,557	540	17½
Wayne,	2,459	480	5
Warren,	10,348	800	13
White,	8,701	750	11
Williamson,	20,640	660	31
Wilson,	18,730	330	56
	422,813	36,540	11½

To the above aggregate amount of square miles included in the inhabited and appropriated parts of Tennessee, may be added 1,260 square miles, yet unpurchased from the Cherokee Indians, and lying south from the counties of Hamilton, M'Minn, and Monroe, and north from the north boundary of Georgia. This will produce 37,800 square miles as the superficies of Tennessee; which falls about one-twelfth part below the actual area; but deducting water surface, yields very nearly the arable land of the state.

Of the existing population of Tennessee, 2,737 are free blacks, and 79,157 are slaves, leaving a white population of 340,919.

The different numbers of the aggregate mass, were by the census of 1820, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	312
Engaged in Agriculture	-	101,919
do. in Manufactures	-	7,860
do. in Commerce	-	882

The large counties of Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, and Shelby, lie between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and remain, Shelby excepted, either entirely uninhabited or but very thinly settled.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	111,763
do. do. females	-	-	104,112
Total whites	-	-	215,875

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	1,317
Slaves - - - -	44,535
Total population in 1810 - -	261,725

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	173,400
do. do. females - - -	166,327
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	52
Total whites - - - -	339,779
Free persons of colour, males -	1,501
do. do. females - - -	1,226
Slaves, males - - - -	39,747
do. females - - - -	40,360

Total population in 1820.	422,613
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Of these ;	
Foreigners not naturalized -	312
Engaged in Agriculture - -	101,919
do. in Manufactures - - -	7,860
do. in Commerce - - - -	882
Population to the square mile, 15.	
Progressive population :	
In 1790 - - - -	35,691
1800 - - - -	105,602
In 1810, and in 1820, as in the preceding table.	

Tennessee river. See *Tennessee state.*

Tensaw, river of Alabama. See *Mississippi basin*, page 614

Tensaw, river of Louisiana, it is the drain of the inundated lands west of the Mississippi river, in the parishes of Concordia, and Washitau. It flows, a little west of south, and unites with Washitau to form Black river, after a comparative course of about 120 miles.

Ten-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Tennestadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers of Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

Tennis, town of Egypt, on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N

Tenterden, corporate town in Kent, 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Tentugal, town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles WNW of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 17 N.

Tepic, town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

Teplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

Teramo, town of Naples, in Abruzzo

Ultriore, at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri, and 25 NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 37 N.

Terasso, decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, formerly Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, and the birth place of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Terasson, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, sea ed on the Vesere, 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, or Western, Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

Terchiz, or *Terhiz*, town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 35 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

Tergovista, or *Tervio*, commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the waywode, and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on the Russians. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E of Teffis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Denona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Termoli, or *Termini*, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Ternate, island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, but produces cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Ternavasso, town of Piedmont, six miles NE of Carnagnola, and eight S of Chieri.

Terneuse, town and fort of Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Terni, ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birth-place of Tacitus the

historian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spolitto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain, near the Jencra, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Terracina, anciently called *Auxur*, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terra del Espíritu Santo, most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the South Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Lon. 165 0 E, lat. 16 0 S.

Terra del Fuego, under this name are comprehended several islands, at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are very barren and mountainous.

Terra di Lavoro. See *Lavora*.

Terra d'Otranto. See *Otranto*.

Terra Firma, or *Tierra Firma*. See *Columbia*, *New Grenada*, &c.

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See *Darien*.

Terranova, town of Sicily, in Val di Nota. It belongs to the duke of Monte Leone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Terra Nuova, ancient seaport, on the NE coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 miles NNE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terre au Boeuf, an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, about 15 miles below New Orleans.

Terre Haute, post office, Vigo county, Indiana, three miles below Fort Harrison.

Terriato, or *Mango*, small village of Pegue, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, *Loch*, inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Ross-shire, between Gairlock and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

Terruel, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a

large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Aldambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Terveere, or *Veere*, town of Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to Austria. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between emperor Joseph II and Frederick William III. of Prussia. It is 27 miles SE of Troppau, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Teseget, town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

Tesino, river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, town of Zehara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco, Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 15 24 N.

Tessia, town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles NE of Trent, and 24 SE of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Teset, or *Tese*, river which rises in the NW of Hauts, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Tetbury, town in Gloucestershire, 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Tetucaco, lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tettwang, town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 ENE of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Tetuan, city of the kingdom of Fez, on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Gueta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

Teverone, river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appenines, 50 miles above Tivoli. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, falls into the Tweed, near Kelso.

Teutoldale. See *Roxburghshire*.

Teurart, town of the kingdom of Fez, on a mountain near the river Za.

Teuschnitz, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon 11 27 E, lat 50 22 N.

Teusera, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 29 N.

Tewkesbury, borough in Gloucestershire, with a manufactory of cotton stockings, 102 miles WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Tewksbury, township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 1308 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1490. It is situated on the NE side of the river Delaware.

Tewksbury, township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on the S side of the river Merrimac, 20 miles NW of Boston. Population in 1810, 943; and in 1820, 1008.

Texas, province of Mexico, in the Provincias Internas; bounded SW by the Rio Grande del Norte, on the NE by the United States, from the sources of Rio Grande, to the mouth of Sabine, and SE by the gulf of Mexico. Length from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to its source 1200 miles. The breadth is very unequal, the province ending in a point to the NW whilst from the mouth of Rio Grande to the NW angle of Louisiana, it is more than 550 miles. The whole may be considered an immense triangle, whose base is the general course of Rio Grande, and whose perpendicular would be a line drawn from the mouth of that river, to the NW angle of Louisiana, area 240,000 square miles; extending from lat. 26 0 to 40 0 N. Texas exhibits a very great variety of climate; it is however comparatively a cold and dry country. Though intersected by a number of rivers, and checkered by some mountains, the general surface is level, and except near the streams sterile. Immense prairies extend along the rivers, on which the bison, deer, wild goat, and wild horse, range in herds to the amount of countless thousands. Like many other regions to the SW, Texas, is to an astonishing degree void of spring water. The earth and heaven are alike arid. This circumstance will for ever prevent a dense population from being spread over this country. It will be a picture on which many richly glowing parts may be seen but taken as a whole will appear the representation of nakedness and desolation. Towards the gulf of Mexico, a low border of sea marsh skirts the whole province. The banks of the rivers in the interior, are picturesque, and often to a small extent extremely productive. Except near the sea coast, Texas, shares with all the internal

provinces, an air of the highest degree of elasticity and salubrity. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, all the European cerealia, and fruits may be cultivated, together with many useful vegetables, (perhaps coffee,) which cannot be produced in Europe.

Texas cannot be considered as peopled by the civilized descendants of Europeans. St. Antonio de Behar, St. Altar, La Bahia, and Nacogdoches, are the only Spanish settlements, or presidios existing in the country, the whole falling short of 10,000 whites. Even the native Indians are comparatively few in number. The most numerous tribes are those of the Heitans, or Cumanches, who are nomadic, having no fixed residence, rove over the plains on horseback, and though occupying the extent of an empire are very limited in number. Other more settled tribes exist towards the gulf of Mexico. It may, however, be doubted, whether there are 40,000 human beings in all Texas.

After the Spaniards had formed presidios, or missions in New Mexico, more than a century elapsed before they extended their colonies into Texas. As late as 1714, the most northeastern establishment of Spain towards the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte was in New Leon. In 1699 the French came to the mouth of the Mississippi and commenced the settlement of Louisiana, which that nation claimed in virtue of La Salles discoveries made 16 years before.

La Salle, discovered the Mississippi and explored it to its mouth in 1683; and in 1685, February 16th, in an attempt to return by sea from France to the Mississippi, by mistake landed in Texas, at the mouth of the Guadaloupe or Colorado river. March 19th, 1687, he was murdered by one of his own men, and his colony broken up by a Spanish detachment sent from New Leon.

When the French began to extend their forts and settlements along the Mississippi and its confluent, the circumstance aroused the vigilance of the Spanish authorities in Mexico. The jealousy of the Spaniards was indeed superinduced by the active curiosity of the French. In 1714, Bienville governor of Louisiana, sent St. Denis to explore the regions claimed by France W of the Mississippi; St. Denis penetrated to the Spanish settlements west of the Rio Grande del Norte, and returned to Louisiana. January 1717, a French detachment, formed a fort at Natchitoches; and in the same month a Spanish force settled at the Adayes, nine miles west of Natchitoches. France gave the name of Louisiana to all the country E of Rio Grande, and the Spaniards designated all the regions between Red and Rio Grande rivers, the province of Las Texas. So has rested this

clashing of claims and confusion of names, until March, 1821, when the treaty of 1819, was finally ratified by the government of the United States, and the boundaries of Louisiana and Texas definitely fixed.

As defined by that treaty, part of Arkansas and Red rivers are included in Texas. The rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico whose sources are in the interior of Texas, are Sabine, Trinity, Basos à Dios, Colorado, the united streams of St. Marc and Guadalupe, Nueces, and Rio Grande del Norte. The shore is very much indented by bays and inlets. A chain of islands extends from Sabine to Rio Grande, within which are several good harbours. But like Louisiana the shores are naked, and low, and have a desolate appearance. Navigation is dangerous from the shallowness of the sea, and the entire want of landmarks.

St. Antonia de Behar, is the capital and residence of the Commandant General. La Bahia is a mere mud fort, and Nacogdoches, on the head waters of Natchez river, is a small village or presidio, containing only a few houses and farms.

Texel island of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in North Holland, separates from the continent by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, and is 11 miles long by two wide.

Teya, river of Germany, which has its source near Teltsh, in Moravia, flows E by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Tezar, town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi, seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Tezcuco, city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, formerly remarkable for its extensive cotton factories, which from the rivalry of Queretara have greatly declined. It stands on the E side of Lake Tezcuco 20 miles NE from Mexico. Lon W C 21 51 W, lat. 19 30 N. Population 5000.

Tezcuco, lake. See *Mexico the city*

Tezela, town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

Tezote, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Thainee, town of Africa, in the king-

dom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon 10 13 E, lat. 34 50 N

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell, and proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thames. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentwood, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coin, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation; there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal has been made, from the Severn to Stroud; which canal is now continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames; a distance of above 30 miles. A communication between this river and the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal.

Thames river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little River, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island sound, which it enters below New London.

Thames, river of Upper Canada, formerly called la Tranche, rises in the Chippewa country, and running SW,

washes the counties of York, Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent, and disembogues itself into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit; it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches, it communicates by small portages with Lake Huron, and the Grand river; the scite of Oxford is on its upper fork; and that intended for Dorchester on its middle fork; London on the main, and Chatham on its lower fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile. About the mouth of this river are large extensive marshes, or natural meadows, which, with the exception of small tracts of woodland on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about 12 miles up the country, and about four or five miles in depth, affording hay sufficient for a numerous settlement.

Thamsbruck, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, three miles N of Langensalza.

Thanet, island comprising the E angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, and the S part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, town of Suabia, on the river Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim.

Thasos, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, town of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N by W of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE of London.

Theaki, island in the Mediterranean Sea, 24 miles long and seven broad, separated from the NE part of that of Cefalonia by a narrow channel. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth place and kingdom of Ulysses. The chief town is Valthi, which has a spacious harbour. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Theakiki. See *Kankahee*.

Thebaid, country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said*. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts; now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 109 gates; and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, in Turkey. See *Thiva*.

Themar, town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 miles SE of Meinungen.

Thengen, town of Suabia, capital of a princely county of the same name, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. It is situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen.

Theodosia. See *Cuffa*.

Thermia, island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thessalon river, Upper Canada, runs into lake Huron a little to the eastward of Muddy lake, on the north shore.

Thessaly. See *Janna*.

Thetford, borough in Norfolk. It has a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and paper. The spring assizes for the county are held here. It is 80 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Thetford, township of Vermont, situated in Orange county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 12 miles N of Dartmouth college in the state of New Hampshire. The population was stated at 1735 by the census of 1810.

Theux, village three miles NW of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794, in which the Austrians were defeated.

Thibet, or *Great Thibet*, country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102 E lon. and 25 and 40 N lat. bounded on the NE and N by the desert of Kobi, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan Proper and Boctan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but to those also of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1600 British miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the

Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Lassa, the capital is seated, and of which it forms the centre; and the Lower, that which borders on China.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, strong town of Guelderland on the Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Tielt, town of Flanders, in the chateaulany of Courtray.

Thiers, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Thionville, town of France, in the department of Moselle, over which is a bridge, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Thirsk, or *Thursk*, borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Thive, or *Thebes*, celebrated city of Livadir, seated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Thoissel, town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerrone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Thomas, *St.* island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes.

Thomas, *St.* one of the Virgin islands in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort, 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

Thomas, *St.* archiepiscopal town of Hindoestan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and three miles from Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

Thomas, *St.* town of Columbia in Guiana, seated on the Orinoko. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

Thomastown, post town in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot bay; seven miles S of Camden, the same distance E of Warren, and 43 NE of Wiscasset. Population 1820, 2551.

Thomdamm, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situated on the Elbe,

25 miles SE of Lauenburg, and 58 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Thomond, county of Ireland, also called *Clare*; which see.

Thompson, township of Windham county, Connecticut; containing 2467 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2928. It is situated in the NE corner of the state; joining Rhode Island in the E and Massachusetts in the N.

Thompson, post village and seat of justice in Sullivan county, New York, on Nevesink creek, 34 miles NW by W from Newburg. Population of the township in 1810, 1300; and in 1820, 1897.

Thompson, township of Sandusky county, Ohio. Population 1820, 162.

Thompson, township of Delaware county, Ohio, W from Sciota river. Population 1820, 173.

Thompson, one of the eastern townships of Geauga county, Ohio. Population 1820, 324.

Thompson's creek, creek of Louisiana, in New Feliciana, rises in the SE corner of Wilkinson county, flows south and falls into the Mississippi river opposite Point Coupee, after a course of 25 miles.

Thompson's salt works, post office in Jefferson county, Ohio.

Thompsonstown, post village in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the west branch of Susquehannah river, 10 miles by land below Mifflin.

Thonon, town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drania, 13 miles SW of Lausanne, and 16 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

Thorn, city of Western Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town; on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, seven miles SW of Ruremonde.

Thorn, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaster, and 167 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

Thorn, township in the NW corner of Perry county, Ohio, in which is situated the town of Thornville. Population 1820, 1031.

Thornsbury, small post town in Spotylvania county, Virginia; lying on the NE side of Mattapony river, 18 miles S of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and 74 from Washington.

Thornbury, town of Gloucestershire, 24 miles SW of Gloucester.

Thornbury, small township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, situated on Chester creek, between Egmont and Birmingham, 18 miles WSW of Philadelphia. In 1810 the inhabitants were 564, and in 1820, 537.

Thorney, village in Cambridgeshire, six miles NE of Peterborough.

Thorney, small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant, seven miles SW of Chichester.

Thornhill, town in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn, and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E side of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

Thornton, township, Grafton county New Hampshire, 48 miles N from Concord. Population 1810, 794; and in 1820, 857.

Thornton's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, post office, Culpepper county, Virginia, 50 miles NW by W from Fredericksburg.

Thornton's River, SW branch of the Rappahannock, rising in the Blue Ridge near Thornton's Gap, and flows nearly E through Culpepper county, Virginia, into the Rappahannock.

Thouars, considerable town of France, in the department of two Sevrés and late province of Poitou. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.

Thrapston, town in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Three hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicolo.

Three Sisters. See *Kuriles*

Thuin, town of Hanault, on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Thule. See *Fula*.

Thule, Southern. See *Sandwich Land*.

Thun, lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long, and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar passes through it.

Thun, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is seated on the NW extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 15 miles SSE of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Thunder Bay, bay, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of lake Huron, in North America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard there.

Thur, river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S part of the county of

Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, seven miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, formerly a baliwig, now a canton of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the canton of Zurich. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, formerly a langravate of Germany in Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt.

Thurman, now *Athol*, post town of Warren county, New York, containing 1330 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 570; and situated 75 miles N of Albany.

Thurso, borough in Caithness-shire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth; and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Tiagar, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, fifty miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 11 25 N.

Tiano, town of Naples, in Terri di Lavoro. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Tiber, river in Italy, which rises in the Appenines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulero, Citta-di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiburoon, cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

Ticarte. See *Tecort*.

Teckell, town in the W riding of Yorkshire, five miles S of Doncaster. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Tickely, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Ticonderoga, fort of the United States, in New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1752 by general Amherst, and in 1779 by general Bourgoyne, but was evacuated soon after the convention at Saugatoga, when he was obliged to surrender to the American army. It is 110 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New York. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Tiddenham, village in Gloucestershire, Engla d, seven miles S of Colford.

Tideswell, town in Derbyshire, on the S

confines of the Peak, 22 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Tidor, one of the Molucco islands, in the East Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo, and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 125 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Tiel. See *Thiel*.

Tiengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Wutach, 29 miles E of Basle, and 36 W of Constance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Tierra del Espiritu Santo. See *Terra del Espiritu Santo*.

Tierra del Fuego. See *Terra del Fuego*.

Tiffin's river, rises in Michigan territory, heading with the St. Joseph of lake Michigan and the river Raisin of lake Erie; flows S, enters Ohio crossing Henry, and falling into Maumee one mile and a quarter above Fort Defiance in the SE corner of William's county. It is navigable for boats, into Michigan, 70 or 80 miles above its mouth. Channel very circuitous. The land watered by this stream is of the first rate quality; timbered with liredendron tulipifera, various species of oak, hickory, black and white walnut, sugar maple, &c.

Tiffin, township of Adams county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1028.

Tigris, river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania, afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khusistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diar-bekar, Gezira, Mausul, Bagdad, and Basarah.

Tilbury, East, village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury, West, village in Essex, situated on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury Fort, in Essex on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

Tillieres, town of France, in the department of Evre, and late province of Normandy, six miles NE of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Tilsit, town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situated on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 95 SSW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same

name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 3 N.

Timballier, bay at the mouth of Lafourche, in Louisiana. This bay is about 30 miles in length and from three to eight wide. The adjacent islands and shera, are low grassy or sandy flats.

Timercotta, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hyderabad, and 95 W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

Timor, island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Tina, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Tina, or *Tinos* the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad. The fortress stands on a rock; Nich is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tindelsville, post town Montgomery county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Yadkin river, 90 miles SW by W from Raleigh.

Tinercely. See *Palancotta*.

Tinian island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões, 12 miles in length and six in breadth.

Tinicum, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing 1017 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1249. It is situated on the SW side of the river Delaware, between Plumstead, and Noxon, 25 miles NW of Trenton in New Jersey.

Tinicum, township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. It lies on the Delaware, below the mouth of Darby creek, about six miles from Philadelphia, and consists principally of grazing farms. Population 1810, 249; and in 1820, 182.

Tinmouth, seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tinmouth, town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 15 miles S of Rutland, and 26 N of Bennington, with 1001 inhabitants in 1810.

Timos. See *Tina*.

Tintagel, village in Cornwall. Here

are the remains of a remarkable fortification called King Arthur's Castle.

Tinto, river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

Tinzeda, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat 28 15 N.

Tioga, river of the United States, which rises in Steuben county, New York and runs in a SE course into Pennsylvania; where it falls into the Susquehannah at Tioga Point. It is navigable by batteaux about 50 miles.

Tioga, county of New York; bounded by Bradford county in Pennsylvania S; Steuben county in New York W; Tompkins N; and Broome E. Length 36; mean width 28; and area about 1000 square miles. Surface hilly, but in a peculiar degree well watered. The main branch of Susquehannah crosses its SE angle. Its SW is in a similar manner traversed by Tioga river. Cayuta and a number of other large creeks drain the central parts, and flows S into the Susquehannah, and Tioga rivers. The northern side of the county is drained by creeks falling into Seneca, and Cayuga lakes. By the channel of Newtown creek, along the western side of Tioga, a canal has been projected to connect the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence basins. Chief towns, Spencer, and Smithboro'.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,085
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,714
Total whites	-	-	-	7,799
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	39
Slaves	-	-	-	61
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	7,899

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,712
do. do. females	-	-	-	8,123
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	16,835
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	20
do. do. females	-	-	-	19

Slaves, males	-	-	-	66
do. females	-	-	-	38

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	16,971
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	59
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	2,411
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	233
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	66

Population to the square mile, 17 nearly.

Tioga, post village, and township Tioga county, New York, on Susquehannah river, 17 miles below Binghampton. Population 1810, 500; and in 1820, 1816.

Tioga county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Steuben county in New York N; Bradford in Pennsylvania E; Lycoming SE and E; and Potter W. Length 36; breadth 31; and area 1108 square miles. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. The main southern branch of Tioga river rises in the SE angle; and traverses this county, flowing N into New York. Its SW angle is drained by the sources of Pine creek. Chief town, Wellsborough.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	902
do. do. females	-	-	-	785
Total whites	-	-	-	1,687
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	-	1,687
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,112
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,892
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	4,004
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	8
do. do. females	-	-	-	9
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,021
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	23
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	682
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	10
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	2

Population to the square mile, 3 2-3.

Tioga, township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on Tioga river 10 miles NE from Wellsborough. Population 1810, 803; and in 1820, 246.

Tioughnioga, western branch of Chenango river, rises in Onondago, and Courtland counties, New York, and flowing SE joins Chenango river at the village of Chenango, on the W border of Broome county, after a comparative course of 50 miles.

Tifherah, or *Tifrah*, kingdom of Asia, lying to the E of Hindoostan Proper.

Tifhecanoe, one of the northern branches of Wabash, brought to public notice by a severe engagement between the United States troops, and the Indians November 1811.

Tifherary, county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. Cashel is the capital.

Tifherary, town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles SSW of Cashel.

Tirano, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzerö. It is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Tirce, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland, lying to the SW of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tireh, town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situated on the Meander, 32 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Tirlemont, village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tirnav, strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, five miles W of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Tirol, or *Tyrol*, county of Germany, in Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and Salzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tyrol. Innspruc is the capital.

Tisbury, township of Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the N side of the is-

land of Marthas Vineyard. Population 1810, 1202; and in 1820, 1223.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, island of France, the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, lake of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is one of the largest in South America.

Titchfield, village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, six miles E of Southampton.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

Tittmaning, town of Germany, in Saltzburg, on the Saltza, 24 miles NW of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Titul, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Tiver. See *Tiber*.

Tiverton borough in Devonshire, on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W lat. 50 44 N.

Tiverton, township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing 2857 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2875. and lying about 14 miles from the city of Newport.

Tiumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 miles ENE of Rome, and 15 NNE of Frascati. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See *Solfatara* and *Teverone*.

Tlascalala, formerly a republic, and at present a town of Mexico, about 70 miles E from the city of Mexico. Population 4000.

Temesen. See *Tremesen*.

Tobago, the most southward of the islands in the West Indians, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad, 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Tobago, *Little*, island near the NE extremity of Tobago, (in the West Indies) two miles long, and one broad.

Tobolsk, government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk, seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh.

800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Toby, NW township of Armstrong county Pennsylvania, on the E side of Allegheny river. Population 1810, 611; and in 1820, 1156.

Toby's creek, river of Pennsylvania, rising in McKean, flowing SW enters and traverses Jefferson county, and from thence falls into Allegheny river at the village of Foxburg.

Tocantim, large river of South America, Brazil. It is composed of large branches, the Tocantins proper to the SE, and the Araguay to the SW. The latter is the main stream, rising in Goias, and Mata grosso, lat. 20 0 S and flowing a little E of N about 1000 miles by comparative courses joins the Tocantim. The latter has its source in Goias, lat. 16 0 S and by comparative courses a little W of N 800 miles meets the Araguay, at lat. 6 0 S. Below their junction the United waters flow N 300 miles, and are finally lost in the channel of Jeanne, or Para.

Tocat, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenians, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk, their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruits and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Tocayma, town of New Grenada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W lat 4 3 N.

Tockay, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by one vineyard, it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large saltworks. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog

and Teisse, 75 miles NW of Great Warden, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Tockou Falls, Franklin county, Georgia. It is in a branch of Tugaloo river. The fall near 200 feet.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Todd, county of Kentucky; bounded by Robertson county, Tennessee S; Christian W; Muhlenburg N; and Logan E. Length 39; mean width 15; and area 450 square miles. It is drained by Red river, branch of Cumberland and Muddy fork a branch of Green river. Chief town, Elkton. Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,715
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,641
Total whites	-	-	-	3,356
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, male	-	-	-	869
do. females	-	-	-	860
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	5,089

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	8
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,303
do. in Manufactures	-	-	35
do. in Commerce	-	-	9

Population to the square mile, 11.

Todi, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Perugia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Toggenburg, county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen, between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Protestants.

Tolasey, town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Tolaga Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tago, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 53 N.

Tolen, town of the Netherland, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Bra-

bant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, town of Italy, in the marquinate of Ancona, on the river Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tolzburg, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, town of Italy in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum, and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tolhuys, town of Guilderland, on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Tolland, township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of Connecticut river, 20 miles below Springfield. Population 1810, 800; and in 1820, 692.

Tolland, county of Connecticut; bounded by New London S; Hartford W; Hampden in Massachusetts N; and Windham in Connecticut E. Length 30; mean width 15; and area 450 square miles. It lies on the dividing ground between the sources of the Thames, and various creeks flowing SW into Connecticut river. Surface generally hilly. Soil of middling quality.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,681
do. do. females	-	-	-	6,878

Total whites	-	-	-	13,559
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	220
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	13 779
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	6,910
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,170

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	14,080
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	139
do. do. females,	-	-	-	109

Slaves, males	-	-	-	1
do. females	-	-	-	1

Total population in 1820	-	-	14,330
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,967
do. in Manufactures	-	-	533
do. in Commerce	-	-	60

Population to the square mile, 32.

Tolland, post town and the capital of Tolland county, Connecticut, 17 miles NE of Hartford, and 19 W of Pomfret, contain-

ing 1638 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1607.

Tolmezzo, town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolmino, town of Germany, in Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

Tolna, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Toluan, town of Hindoostan, 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolosa, town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Tolu, town of South America in Carthagera; famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagera. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Tomar, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Naboom, 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Tombec, town of Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Tumbelaine, small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avanches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

Tombigbee, western or rather NW branch of Alabama, rises on the NE angle of Mississippi, runs SE receiving numerous tributaries from the spurs of the Allegany mountains, which are here scattered in groups over the country. At Cotton-Gin-Port, about 70 miles SW of the Muscle shoals the various branches unite and form a fine navigable stream. Thence assuming a course E of S, it crosses into Alabama, receiving several creeks from the Choctaw country on the W, and the Sipsey river on the E. It unites with the Tuckaloosa, or Black Warrior, at N lat 32 30 after a course of 150 miles, and thence turning S 130 miles unites with Alabama, forms the Mobile. The Tombigbee is navigable by schooners to St. Stephen, where rapids first occur; but barges and keel boats ascend to Cotton-Gin-Port, 220 miles higher, fol-

lowing the bends of the river. See *Mobille*, page 642.

Tombuctoo, kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Sahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves.

Tombuctoo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. It stands near the Niger. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Tomebamba, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

Tomina, government of South America, in Buenos Ayres.

Tomini, town of the island of Celebes, in the East Indies, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Tompkins, county of New York, bounded by Seneca lake W; Seneca and Cayuga counties N; and Courtland E. Length 35; mean width 15; and area about 500 square miles. Surface generally very hilly; and soil productive. It is in great part watered by the confluent creeks of Cayuga lake. Chief town, Ithaca.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	10,536
do. females	-	-	10,073
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	20,609
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	31
do. females	-	-	35

Slaves, males	-	-	5
do. females	-	-	1

Total population in 1820	-	-	20,681
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	20
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	9,704
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	925
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do. in Commerce	-	-	73
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Population to the square mile 41.

Tompkins, post village and township in Delaware county, New York; 27 miles SW from Delhi. Population 1820, 1206.

Tompkinsville, post village and seat of justice in Monroe county, Kentucky; about 40 miles a little S of E from Russellville.

Tomsk, town of Siberia, in the pro-

6 M

vince of Tomsk. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Tonderen, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about twenty leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. Lon. 176 46 E, lat. 21 9 S.

Tongres, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the Neckar, 12 miles SW of Maestricht, and 15 W of Liege.

Tong-tchang, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. It is 150 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-chuen, fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchu-n. The inhabitants are all soldiers who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 867 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

Tongusians, people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of saibles.

Tonnewanto, small river or creek of New York, rises in the SW angle of the Genesee, flows N about 20 miles, to Batavia. Here it abruptly turns W and continues that course 40 miles, into Niagara river, opposite Grand Isle. The channel of this stream for a distance of about 11 miles is intended to form a part of the Erie canal. From the western border of Genesee, it forms the limit between Niagara and Erie counties.

Tonna, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, six miles N of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonge, 17 miles N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 56 N.

Tonnay Charente, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, with a castle and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

Tonniers, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Ga-

ronne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

Tonniere, town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 miles of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

Towningen, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW of Sleswick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China, and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by Cochin China, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest, and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Tobonai, small island in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, being in any direction, not above five or six miles. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topcliff, town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

Topel, or *Topl*, town of the kingdom of Bohemia, 24 miles NW of Pilsen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Toplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 14 miles WNW of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Topolitz, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemeetz. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

Topoltzau, town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Topsfeld, post village and township in Essex county, Massachusetts; nine miles N from Salem. Population 1810, 815; and in 1820, 866.

Topsham, town in Devonshire, on the Ex. five miles SE of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 SW of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

Topsham, township of Lincoln county,

Maine; situated at the mouth of the Andriscoggin river, containing 1271 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1429. The township contains a number of manufactures, mills, &c.

Tor, or *Ellor*, town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour. In the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Nose. In gales of wind it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

Torbia, town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It is seven miles E of Nice.

Torbole, town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Torcello, town of Italy, on a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Torda, or *Torenburch*, town of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 N W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Tordesillas, town of Spain in Leon, in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Torgau, town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, 27 miles NE of Liepsic, and 35 NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Torigny, town of France, in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, seated on a rivulet, seven miles SE of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

Tormes, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-de-Douero.

Torna, or *Tornav*, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is a fortified place, and is seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Torne, river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and taking a SE course enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Torneo.

Torneo, town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated

at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes the people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles NE of Uma, and 420 NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid, Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Torre-de Mongris, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees 19 miles E by S of Girona, and 62 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Torperley, town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester.

Torquay, village in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Bushel.

Torre-del-Greco, town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncorvo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 27 miles SE of Mirandela, and 42 SSW of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Torre de las Salinas, town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuella, and 37 NN E of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Torres, maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada, Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Torres Novas, strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a fertile plain,

on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

Torriglia, town of Italy, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Torrington, post village in Litchfield county, Connecticut; in the SE angle of Torrington, 23 miles a little W of N from Hartford.

Torrington, corporate town in Devonshire, on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstable, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Torrington, township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 25 miles N of W from Hartford. It has one of the largest woollen cloth factories in the state. Population 1810, 1586; and in 1820, 1449.

Torsil, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Tortola, principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. In this island almost all the trade is carried on; it is near five miles long and two broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortones, on the Scrivia, 28 miles SE of Casal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Tortorella, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, five miles NE of Policastro.

Tortosa, city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It is situated in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles SW of Turragona, and 180 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Tortuga, uninhabited island, near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the island of Margaretta, and about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Tortuga, island of the West Indies, near the N coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tosa, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Tosanthu, ancient Lycus, river of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey. It passes Tocst, and falls into the Jekil Ernak.

Toscanello, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

Tosena, small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddervella. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.

Tosso, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddervella. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

Tostar, or *Shustar*, the shushan of the scriptures, town of Persia in Khosistan, on the banks of the Ahwas, ancient Eulaeus, of the Greeks, and Ulai of the scriptures. It is a place of some manufactures and commerce, about 200 miles SE from Bagdad.

Totness, borough in Devonshire, on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, has a manufacture of serges. It is 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Tottenham High Cross, village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial.

Totteridge, village near Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet, 10 miles NNW of London.

Toul, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nancy, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Toula, river of West Chinese Tartary, which takes its course from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect upon the eye as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loses itself in the Paical.

Toulomea, or *Tulmabine*, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauve, 70 miles ENE of Multan.

Toulon, city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. The harbour is distinguished by the names of the Old Port, or Merchants' Port, and the New Port, or King's Port. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places

necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels; the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury for muskets, pistols, halberds, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock yards, the basins, &c. are all worthy of observation. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them, that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length, one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other by the canal of Languedoc. Toulouse might have been a very commercial city: but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course there are two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Tour, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, 22 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Tour de Rousillon, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rousillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, town of France, in the

department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Périgueux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Tour la Ville, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

Tourain, late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orléanais, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tourancourch, town of Hindoostan, 35 miles SSW of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Tourine, town of Germany, in Liege. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Tournai, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Tournay, considerable city of Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis, is a large trading place with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge 14 miles SE of Lisle, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Tournehem, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

Tournon, town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Tournus, town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, and late province of Burgundy seated on the Saône, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 262 S by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tours, considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, advantageously seated on the Loire, near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet diameter. It is a large and well built city, and the streets very clean by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs, is the late abbey of Mar-montier, reputed the most ancient in the

West. Near the city is Plessis les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Tousera, town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependant on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, at 32 30 N.

Towanda, township, post village, and seat of justice, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river. Population of the township, in 1820, 1024.

Towcester, town in Northamptonshire, on a small river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Townsend, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1246 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1482.

Townsend, township of Vermont, situated in Windham county, between Sexton and West rivers, about 15 miles NW of Brattleborough, and containing 1115 inhabitants in 1810.

Townsend, township of Huron county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 166.

Townsend, township of Sandusky county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 148.

Towridge, river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol Channel, runs SE to Hatherly, and then joining the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N, and passing by Torrington and Bideford, enters the Bristol Channel, at Barnstable Bay.

Towton, village in the W riding of Yorkshire, SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which 35,000 are said to have fallen on both sides. It was fought in 1461.

Towy, river of South Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

Trachenburg, or *Drachenburg*, town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is seated on the Barch, 12 miles NE of Wolaw, and 26 N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Trafalgar, promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

Trajanapoli, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the Marizza, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Trajeto, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ, near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Train, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs, five miles S of Abensberg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Traina, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Tra los Montes, province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the W by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S by Beira, and on the E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

Tralee, maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, seated near the bay of Tralee, seven miles SSE of Ardfert. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Tralleborg, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Tranchin, town on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Tranco, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Pinnel. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Trani, city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani, on the gulf of Venice, 26 miles W by N of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

Tranquebar, seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 11 1 N.

Transylvania, county of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Hungary, E by Moldavia, S by Wallachia, and W by Hungary. It is 160 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary

to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. Hermanstadt is the capital.

Transylvania University. See Article *Kentucky*, page 471, and *Lexington* page 507.

Transylvania, village of Jefferson county, Kentucky, on Ohio river, on the point above the mouth of Harod's creek, eight miles above Louisville.

Trapani, ancient Drepanum, seaport on the NW coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Trap, post town Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, nine miles NW from Norristown.

Trap, village of Somerset county, Maryland, on a small branch of Wicomico river, six miles N from Princess Ann.

Trap, post village Talbot county, Maryland, 10 miles S from Easton.

Trapollizza, town of European Turkey, near the centre of the Morea, 30 miles nearly N from Misitia, and 20 SSW from Corinth.

Trarbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, on the Moselle, 47 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Trasmaur, town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, 12 miles W of Tulu.

Trau, seaport of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, in a small island joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bau by another of stone, 22 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Travancore, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 miles in length, by 70 in breadth at the N extremity, and contracting gradually to the S point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.

Travancore, town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by a strong and extensive lines, 110 miles SSW of Madura, and 230 SSE of Calicut. Lon. 77 15 E, lat 8 25 N.

Trave, river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Traveller's-repose, post village Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Traveller's-rest, post village, Greenville district, South Carolina.

Travemunde, strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city.

Travers, town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neufchatel, 11 miles W of Neufchatel.

Traunstein, town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 miles over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 miles WNW of Salzburg.

Trantenau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 21 miles N of Koniggratz.

Trayguera, town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles SW of Tortosa.

Trebbin, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 miles SW of Berlin.

Trebia, river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebignia, town of Turkish Dalmatia; on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles ENE of Cassano.

Trebisond, seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structure, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are many gardens in it, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black Sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Igla, 21 miles SE of Iglau.

Trebnitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 miles N of Breslau.

Trebsen, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles E by S of Liepsic.

Treffurt, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, 36 miles ENE of Cassel.

Tregarron, town of Wales, in Cardi-

ganshire, on a branch of the Tivy, 15 miles S by E of Aberystwith, and 204 W by N of London.

Tregony, borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Fale, six miles E of Truro, and 253 W by S of London.

Treguier, seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 48 47 N.

Trelleborg, town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 miles S of Lund.

Tremesan, or *Tlemsan*, city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 miles SSW of Oran. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 34 56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the N coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicoli, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tremouille, town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Benne, 35 miles E by S of Poitiers.

Tremf, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 miles N of Balaguer.

Trenschin, town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 79 miles NNE of Presburg. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Trent, principality of Germany, in the S part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Trent, fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige 67 miles NW of Venice, and 260 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Trent, or *Trentino*, formerly a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tyrol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Bellu-

ness, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano.

Trent, large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the country, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and with a NE course, penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming towards the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

Trent, river of North Carolina, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad. It is navigable for vessels 12 miles above its mouth.

Trenton, township of Hancock county, Maine, 30 miles NE from Castine. Population in 1820, 639.

Trenton, post town of Oneida county, New York, containing 1548 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3617. It is situated 165 miles NW of Albany.

Trenton, post town, the capital of New Jersey; situated in Hunterdon county, on the NE bank of Delaware river, 30 miles NE of Philadelphia, 12 SW of Princeton, and 30 N of New Brunswick, in lat. 40 15 N, and lon. 74 48 W. The Delaware is navigable thus far for sloops. Trenton contains a state house, two banks, an academy, two very extensive cotton, and several other manufactories. A very elegant and substantial bridge crosses the Delaware at the foot of the falls, opposite this town.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,282
do. do. females	-	-	1,265
Total whites	-	-	2,547
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	272
Slaves	-	-	181
Total population in 1810	-	-	3,000

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,598
do. do. females	-	-	1,744
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	3,342
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	221
do. do. females	-	-	294

Slaves, males	-	-	-	59
do. females	-	-	-	46

Total population in 1820 - 3,942

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	40
Engaged in Agriculture	-	227
do. in Manufactures	-	433
do. in Commerce	-	43

Trenton, post town in North Carolina, the capital of Jones county, seated on the N side of Trent river, 16 miles SW of Newbern, 50 NW of Beaufort, and 81 N by E of Wilmington.

Trenton, post village, Christian county, Kentucky.

Treptow, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 42 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Treptow, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S of Stralsund, and 50 WNW of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

Tresen, or *Trosa*, seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Treshanish Isles, four of the W islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

Trethimrow, town of Poland, in Volhonia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

Treuchenbrietzen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Bradenburgh, and 34 SW of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Treves, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, E by Wetteravia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, and now belongs to Prussia.

Treves, city of Germany, formerly the capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the M-selle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20

miles NE of Luxemburg, and 55 S by E of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

Trevi, town of Italy, in Umbria, 25 miles SE of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Treviglio, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Trevigo, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, town of Spain, in Biscay, on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vittoria. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Trevisano, marquissate of Italy; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Felrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, on the Silis, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Besse. The printing press here celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 67 N.

Treysa, town of Germany, in Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marpug. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Trezzo, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Triberg, town of Germany, Suabia, 15 miles NE of Friburg, and 15 S Freudenstadt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Triebesers, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is seated on the river Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Strausund, and 30 ESE of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Tribstadt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Tricala, town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles ENE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Tricala, town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larissa.

Tricarico, town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Triceto, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles ESE of Scala.

Trics. See *Treves*.

Triest, town of Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and SW winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Trigg, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee SE; Tennessee river SW; Livingston county NW; and Caldwell and Christian NE. Length 45; mean width 10; and area 450 square miles. Cumberland river winds obliquely through this county to the NW. Surface low and flat in general.

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	1,619
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,420
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,039
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
do. do. females	-	-	-	9
Slaves, males	-	-	-	407
do. females	-	-	-	409
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,874

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	943
do. in Manufactures	-	48
do. in Commerce	-	6

Population to the square mile, 8.

Trim, the county town of East Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles N W of Dublin.

Trincomale, town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the East Indies, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

Tring, town in Hertfordshire, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Trinidad, island on the NE coast of Columbia, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Trinidad, town of Guatimala, on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered by a thick smoke,

and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 E.

Trinidad, town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 53 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

Trinity, or *La Trinite*, town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Trinomaly, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 35 E, lat. 12 2 N.

Tripoli, among the ancients was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to S E, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barea. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

Tripoli, considerable town in Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

Tripoli, ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. About it, there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles NW of Damascus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Trist, small uninhabited island of Mexico. It is situated on the coast of Tamaulipas.

Trist, in the bay of Campeachy, and is separated by a narrow channel, on the E from the isle of Port Royal. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Tristan d'Acunhu, lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

Tritchinopoly, strong town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bogano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Trochtelfingen, imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles N W of Buchau, and 29 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Trogen, town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It carries on an extensive manufactory of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is seven miles N of Appenzel, and seven SE of St. Gall.

Troja, town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

Trois Rivières, town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

Troki, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Tron, St town in Germany, in Liege, 21 miles WNW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tropea, populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles NW of Nicoterra, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Tropes, St seaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Troupsville, post village of Ontario

county, New York ; on the W side of Sodus bay and on the lake Ontario.

Trowbridge, town in Wiltshire. The inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broad cloth, and kerseymere, in a great degree by machinery. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

Troy, township of Orleans county, Vermont ; 50 miles N from Montpelier. Population 250.

Troy, post village and township of Bristol county, Massachusetts ; 50 miles S from Boston. Population 1810, 1296 ; and in 1820, 1300.

Troy, city of New York, and seat of justice for Rensselaer county. It stands on the E side of Hudson, five miles above Albany. The site is a plain, bounded by hills rising pretty abruptly. It contains the county buildings, five churches, and in the vicinity, eight or 10 flour mills, an extensive cotton and woollen cloth factory, one for fire arms, a paper mill, a rolling and slitting mill, saw mills, &c. It contains a considerable number of wholesale and retail stores. This city has increased rapidly in population, trade, manufactures, and commerce. Before the year 1794, it was a very trifling village, in 1810 ; the population was 3895 ; and in 1820, had risen to 5264. Of these there were :

Engaged in Agriculture	-	70
do. in Manufactures	-	704
do. in Commerce	-	275

Troy, post town and seat of justice for Miami county, Ohio. It is situated on the west bank of the Great Miami river, in Concord township, eight miles S from Piqua, and 21 N from Dayton. It contains fifty dwelling houses, and 283 inhabitants. Lon. 7 8 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Troy, NW township of Cayahoga county, Ohio ; containing 347 inhabitants, in 1820.

Troy, township of Geauga county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Troy, river, village, and township, situated in Athens county, immediately above the mouth of Hockhocking river. Population 1820, 527.

Troy, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population 1820, 456.

Troy, post town and seat of justice in Perry county, Indiana ; on Ohio river, above the mouth of Andersons creek, 50 miles above the mouth of Green river.

Troy, township of Delaware county, Ohio. Population 1820, 253.

Troyes, considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in

some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-candleries, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Trucksville, village of Delaware county, Ohio.

Trugillo, town of Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N

Trumbull, township of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county, and containing 1241 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 1232.

Trumbull, county of Ohio ; bounded by Mercer county in Pennsylvania E ; Cebiana S ; Portage and Geauga W ; and N by Ashtabula. Length 35 ; mean width 25 ; and area 875 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, butter, salted provisions, and whiskey. Chief town, Warren.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	4,590
do. do. females	-	-	4,026
			<hr/>
Total whites	.	.	8,616
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	55
Slaves	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-		8,671

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	8,140
do. do. females	-	-	7,352
			<hr/>
All other persons except Indians			
not taxed	-	-	4
			<hr/>
Total whites	.	.	15,496
Free persons of colour, males			38
do. do. females			12
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-		15,546

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	68
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	4,045
do. in Manufactures	-	-	727
do. in Commerce	-	-	47

Population to the square mile, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Trumansburg, post village, Tompkins county, New York.

Truro, town of the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Gray League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles W of Hantz.

Truro, borough in Cornwall. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore,

found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

Truro, post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; lying near Cape Cod, 38 miles N of Chatham, and 126 SE of Boston, along the post road. The inhabitants who are about 1200 are principally the families of fishermen.

Truro, township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population 1820 693.

Truro, town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

Truxillo, considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, noted for being the birth place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situated near the river Almont, 65 miles SW of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Truxillo, rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1535. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 380 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

Truxillo, strong seaport in Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, town of Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaibo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

Trydriffen, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania; situated between Charles-town and Radnor townships; and joining Montgomery county on the NE. In 1810 the inhabitants amounted to 1253, and in 1820, 1449.

Tschopu, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

Tschoulyms, nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. The country which they inhabit is for the most part, fertile with large forests, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiousses, which take their sources among the mountains of the province of Yeniseisk, near the river of that name. In imitation of the Ostyaks fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furnishes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten skins.

Tschutski, country of the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage.

Tshetsheu, See *Kisti*.

Tsi-nan, celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is seated S of the river Tsi, or Tsing-ho, 160 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tsi-ning-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yen-tcheou.

Tshin tcheou, commercial city of China, in Chang-tong.

Tsong-ming, island of China, 15 miles long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan, by two channels, 13 miles broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situated at its SE end. Lon. 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tsongrad, town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Tiesse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 miles N of Segedin.

Tuam, city of Ireland in the county of Galway. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roscommon.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Tubingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university. Here are good snuff manufactures. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Tucker's Island, or *Flat Beach*, four miles long, and from half a mile to a mile wide, six miles and a half S of the village of Tuckerton, separated therefrom by the bay of Little Egg Harbour, which in the best channels is navigable for shallops, is said to be the finest bathing upon the coast on account of the gradual descent into the surf; it is much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia, and the adjacent parts of New Jersey.

Tuckerton, post village and port of entry, in the township of Little Egg Harbour, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the head of Tuckerton Mill Creek, which empties into the Bay of Little Egg Harbour. This creek is navigable for small craft. The village contains about 60 dwelling Houses and Methodist and Friends meeting houses. The dwelling houses, with the exception of one of brick, are all frame, and generally painted, it is handsomely laid out. Streets

crossing at right angles and shaded with poplar and willow trees. There is one hotel and two other public taverns in the village, two castor oil mills in operation which manufactures considerable quantities of oil from the bean cultivated in the vicinity, or from those imported; one salt manufactory, which produces salt by evaporation sufficient to supply the neighbouring country; and in the Winter glauber salts are manufactured. There is also near the village a saw and grist mill. The natural curiosities near the village are a spring of fresh water in the salt marsh near the Bay. The village is a part of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, which extends from Barnegat to Brigantine inlet. Distance from Philadelphia, 52 miles.

Tucuman, extensive province of South America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of Río de la Plata. This province, with the country S of the river Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them bishopricks.

Tudela, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 miles S of Pamplona, and 100 E of Burgos. Lon. 1° 38' W, lat. 41° 12' N.

Tver, government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of laws of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe. Besides the fish common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviar is made.

Tver, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces,

towards Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages. Catharine II. at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300*l.* for 12 years, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36° 5' E, lat. 56° 7' N.

Tuftonborough, township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the Winnepesaukee. Population 1810, 709; and in 1820, 1232.

Tugelo River, one of the constituents of Savannah river, and which for some distance separates South Carolina from Georgia.

Tugssville, post office, Clarke county, Alabama.

Tuggurt, country of Barbary, in Africa.

Tuggurt, town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5° 10' E, lat. 33° 0' N.

Tula, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Resan, is seated on the Tubesh, 118 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40° 45' E, lat. 55° 25' N.

Tulebras, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated on the river Queois, seven miles W of Tudela.

Tullamore, town of Ireland in King's County, situated on a river of the same name.

Tulles, episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Guienne. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1° 42' W, lat. 45° 23' N.

Tullow, town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles SSW of Dublin.

Tully, township in Onondago county, New York; situated between Sempronius

and Fabius, equidistant from both, where is a post office. Population 1820, 1194.

Tuln, town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienerwald, or wood of Vienna, and near the river *Tuin*, in a country abounding in corn and wine. 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Tulpehocken, creek in Pennsylvania, which rises in Dauphin county, and its general course is SE till it falls into the Schuylkill about half a mile above the borough of Reading. A company has been incorporated for cutting a canal between this creek and the Swatara, in order to open a water communication between the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah.

Tulpehocken, township of Berks's county, Pennsylvania, lying on the waters of the above mentioned creek, and containing with Bern and Bathel townships 5800 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3238.

Tumbez, town of South America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W lat. 3 40 S.

Tumel, rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

Tumpach, town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 ENE of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Tunbridge, town in Kent, on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 miles WSW of Maidstone, and 30 SSE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Tunbridge, Wells, town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The Wells are 35 miles SSE of London.

Tunbridge, township of Orange county, Vermont, situated between Strafford and Randolph and joining Windham county in the S. The population was stated at 1640, in the census of 1810; and in 1820, perhaps 1700.

Tunkinskoi, town of Russia, situated on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunkhamock, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing 884 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1132. Situated on the east branch of Susquehannah, and watered by Tunkhamock creek.

Tunkhamock, small river of Pennsylvania, rising in Susquehannah, and flowing SW into Luzerne county, falls into Susquehannah river, 55 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Tunja, town of New Granada, in South America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Tunis, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the S and SW by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 250 from N to S. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcarbar, Magrita, Magereda, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey. The members of the divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches' eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

Tunis, large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Tunkerstown. See Ephrata.

Tura, town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles SW of Trent.

Turbot, northern township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah river, containing 2917 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2752.

Turchheim, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar, one mile NW of Colmar.

Turcoin, town of France, in the department of Nord, where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is six miles NNE of Lille.

Turcommania, province of Turkey, in Asia, part of Armenia.

Turcomans, *Terekemens*, or *Trukhmenians*, people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the Eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemish, and the southern promontory between the sea and the river Alazan. Most of these tribes are now nominally subject to Russia. They are the Cardrichians of Xenophon.

Turenne, town of France, in the department of Correze, 16 miles SSW of Tulle.

Turin, fortified city of Piedmont, capital of the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel, deemed the strongest in Europe; and a university founded in 1405, by Amadoc duke of Savoy. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80 000. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive and well-furnished arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chemical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corfo, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. In 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia. *Turin* is 68 miles NW of Genoa, and 80 SW of Milan. Lon. 7 40 E, lat 45 4 N.

Turinge, town of Sweden, in the pro-

vince of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Turinsk, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 miles W by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

Turivacary, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer an inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 34 miles S of Sera, and 50 N of Seringapatam.

Turkestan, country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N and E by the country of the Kalmucs, S by Bokharia, and W by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpaks. The capital is Taraz.

Turkey, large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Transilvania, and Poland, E by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarbia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 49 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black sea and Circassia, E by Persia, S by Arabia, and W by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. and contains the countries of Irac-Arabi, Diarbek, Cordistan, Armenia, Caramania, Ntolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seragli, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are despatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With

opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them, but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement: the Arabic word *Haram*, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet: they appropriate to themselves the name of Moslem, which has been corrupted into Musselman, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls Islam. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and ecclesiastics. The beglerbegs or viceroys, the bashaws or governors, the sangiaes or deputy-governors, and the officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janisaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25 000, and there may be about 100 000, who have that name. The tributary princes are obliged also to send auxiliaries. The whole Turkish army is nominally about 400,000 men, but effectively no above 150,000. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, consists of about 40 large ships; but in time of war auxiliary ships are received from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; they also buy up or hire merchant ships, and thus raise a fleet of 150 sail, exclusive of galleys. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. This

empire is now in a disturbed state. The Greek of the Morca, and the adjacent places have revolted, and have hitherto successfully sustained their revolt. In all human probability, if left to themselves, that part of Europe is lost to the Ottoman Turks.

Turkey, township of Essex county, New Jersey, 14 miles NW from Elizabeth town.

Turkey Foot, post village, Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Turkey Point, Cecil county, Maryland, between North East river and Elk river.

Turkheim See *Durkheim*.

Turkin, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain Cape, cape on the E side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turnau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 miles N NE of Jung Buntzlau.

Turner, post town in Oxford county, Maine, on the west side of Androscoggin river, 18 miles E from Paris. Population in 1810, 1129; and in 1820, 1726.

Turnhout, town of Brabant. Here Prince Maurice in 1600, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spanish army consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 0 E, lat 51 22 N.

Tursi, town of Italy in Naples, seated on the river Sino, 50 miles SW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Turtle Creek, creek of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Monongahela, 12 miles above Pittsburg.

Turtle Creek, township of Shelby county, Ohio, containing the village of Sydney. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Turtle Creek, township of Warren county, Ohio, containing the village of Lebanon. Population in 1820, 4773.

Turtle Island, island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 S.

Tuscaloosa, county of Alabama; bounded S by Perry and Greene; W by Pickens; N by Jefferson, and E by Shelby and Bibb. Length 40; mean width 30; and area 1200 square miles. Tuscaloosa river winds across this county from N to S. Chief town, Tuscaloosa.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,101
do. females	-	-	-	2,793
Total whites	-	-	-	5,894
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,176
do. females	-	-	-	1,159

Total population in 1820 - 8,229

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,600
do. in Manufactures	-	78
do. in Commerce	-	46

Population to the square mile, 7 nearly.

Tuscaloosa, village and seat of justice, Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, on the bank of Tuscaloosa river, about 35 miles above the mouth of that stream.

Tuscany, sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long, and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gill leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Senese. It is now an independent duchy governed by an Austrian prince. Population 1,180,000. Chief cities, Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa.

Tuscarawas river. See *St. Lawrence basin*.

Tuscarawas county, bounded N by Stark, E by Harrison, S by Harrison and Guernsey, and W by Coshocton counties. It is 30 by 29 miles in extent, containing 680 square miles. The principal waters are the Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoten, Stillwater and Sugar creeks. Chief town, New Philadelphia.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	- - - 1,582
do. do. females	- - - 1,457

Total whites	- - - 3,039
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - 6
Slaves	- - - 0

Total population in 1810	- - - 3,045
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Population in 1820.	
Free whites, males	- - 4,299
do. do. females	- - 4,025
6 0	

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - - 0
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Total whites	- - - 8,324
Free persons of colour, males	- - 2
do. do. females	- - 2
Slaves, males	- - 0
do. females	- - 0

Total population in 1820	- - 8,328
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- 296
Engaged in Agriculture	- 1,364
do. in Manufactures	- 388
do. in Commerce	- 12

Population to the square mile, 12.

Tuscarawas, township in the western borders of Stark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 735.

Tuscarawas, small village on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, and in the county of the same name, Ohio, nine miles southerly from New Philadelphia.

Tuscaroras. See *Oneidas*

Tusis, town of the country of the Grisons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

Tuskaloosa, or *Black Warrior*, the principal branch of Tombigbee; rises in the spurs of Alleghany mountains, 20 or 25 miles south of the great bend of Tennessee, about 34° N lat. It is formed by the union of the Big and Little Warrior river, having a general course to the SW 230 miles falls into the Tombigbee. The Tuskaloosa is navigable for boats of requisite tonnage, 160 miles below its mouth.

Tutbury, town in Staffordshire, 15 miles E of Stafford and 54 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Tutacarin, town of Hindoostan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Tutwa, town of Russia, situated on the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, town in Nottinghamshire, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Tuy, town of Spain, in Galicia, 62 miles S of Compostella, and 254 west of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, town of Turkey in Asia, situated on a lake of the same name, 28 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Tweed, river of Scotland, which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweeddale. See *Peeblesshire*, 1025

Peedsmuir, rugged and heathy mountain, in the S part of Peeblesshire.

Twickerham, village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles SSW of Brentford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

Twiggs, county of Georgia; bounded W by the Oakmulgee river, or Monroe county; Jones county NW; Wilkenson NE; and Pulaski SE. Length 27; mean width 15; and area about 400 square miles. Chief town, Marion.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,484
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,322

Total whites	-	-	-	2,756
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	7
Slaves	-	-	-	642

Total population in 1810	-	-	3,405
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,599
do. do. females	-	-	3,369
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	6,968
Free persons of colour, males	-		8
do. do. females	-		9
Slaves, males	-	-	1,778
do. females	-	-	1,689

Total population in 1820	-	10,447
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,319
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 26.

Twin, township in Dark county, Ohio Population 1820, 228.

Twin, township in Ross county, Ohio; eight miles west from Chillicothe. Population 1820, 1512.

Twin, township of Prebble county, Ohio. Population 1820, 865.

Tybee, island of Georgia, at the mouth of Savannah river.

Tyboine, SW township of Perry county, Pennsylvania, joining the SE side of the Tuscoroa mountain. In 1810 the inhabitants were stated at 1799; and in 1820, 1965.

Tycokzin, town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

Tyler, county of Virginia; bounded by

Ohio river NW; Ohio county N; Harrison SE; and Wood SW. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Surface very broken, but soil generally fertile.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,116
do. do. females	-	-	1,087

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	2,203
Free persons of colour, males	-		5
do. do. females	-		6
Slaves, males	-	-	42
do. females	-	-	58

Total population in 1820	-	2,314
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	12
Engaged in Agriculture	-	500
do. in Manufactures	-	43
do. in Commerce	-	5

Population to the square mile, 4 nearly.

Tyne, river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexam, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinnmouth.

Tyne, river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the west of Dunbar.

Tynemouth. See *Tinnmouth*.

Tyngsborough, post village and township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 28 NW from Boston. Population 1810, 704; and in 1820, 808.

Tyre, seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, now a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles SW of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Tyringham, township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts; 15 miles SSE from Lenox. Population 1810, 1682; and in 1820, 1443.

Tyrnaw, town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschan, 30 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Tyrone, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long, and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry; on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains

50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

Tyrone, township of Perry county, Pennsylvania; between Big Buffaloe and Sherman's creek, with Rye township in the east, and Tyboine in the west. According to the census of 1810, it contained 2604 inhabitants; and in 1820, 2236.

Tyrone, one of the northern townships of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; between Youghiogany river, and Jacob's creek. Population 1810, 989; and in 1820, 1058.

Tyrone, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; on Sinking creek, 14 miles NW from Huntingdon. Population 1810, 753; and in 1820, 813.

Tyrral, county of North Carolina; bounded by Albemarle Sound N; Roanoke Sound E; Pamlico Sound SE; Hyde county S; and Washington W. Length 40; mean width 18; and area 720 square miles. Surface level, and soil generally poor, sandy, or marshy. Alligator river, or bay, puts up from Albemarle Sound, and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. Chief town, Elizabeth.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,191
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,229

Total whites	-	-	-	2,420
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	34
Slaves,	-	-	-	910

Total population in 1810 - 3,364

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,498
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,509
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	-	3,007
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	27
do. do. females	-	-	-	24
Slaves, males	-	-	-	647
do. females	-	-	-	614
Total population in 1830	-	-	-	4,319

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,340
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	40
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	83
Population to the square mile,	-	-	-	6.

Tysted, town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, with a citadel, on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Tyry, or *Teiry*, river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

Tyrawpatty, extensive flat along the Mississippi river, in Missouri; partly in New Madrid, and partly in Cape Girardeau counties.

Tzadurilla, town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles SE of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzaritzyn, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Tzernitz, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles NNE of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Tzivilsk, town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 57 miles west of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

V, U.

Vaast, St. town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

Vabres, town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue, 30 miles SE of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Vacha, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Vache, one of the West India Islands, lying to south of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaneers began a settlement here in 1673, and they made it one of their rendezvous.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

Vada, town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan sea, 20 miles south of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Vadagary, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SSW of Madura.

Vadin, town of Turkey, in the European province of Bessarabia, situated on the Danube, 32 miles west of Nicopoli. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Vado, seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles west of

Savona, and 34 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Vadstein, town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the side of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles west of Nordkiöping. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Vadutz, town and castle of Germany, in Suabia, 26 miles south of Lindau, and 34 SSE of Constance. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Vaena, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 23 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Vaihingen, town of Germany in Suabia, on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hahliron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Vaiseaux, small island of North America, on the north coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour. See *Ship Island*.

Valais, county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Son; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. Population 120,000.

Val, village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maastricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, province of Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Ætna is situated in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo; the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, province of Sicily; so called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

Val Ombrosa, celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

Valckowar, town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Valdai, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

Valdai, lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in

circumference. In the middle of it is an island on which there is a convent.

Valdai Hills, hills of Russia, in the governments of Novogorod, Tver, and Vologda. They separate the sources of the Volga, from those of the Masta, Volkof, and other streams flowing into the Baltic, and lake Ladoga.

Valdasnes, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Mirandola.

Valdeburon, town of Spain. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Valdecona, town of Spain, 15 miles S of Toroso. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 11 15 N.

Valdigem, town of Portugal, in Beira.

Valdivia. See *Baldivia*.

Valence, episcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphin, on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Vivers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Valence, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, situated on the Garonne.

Valencia d' Alcantara, considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, 15 miles SW of Alcantara, and 37 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 39 26 N.

Valencey, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry.

Valencia, province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the NE by Catalonia, on the NW by Arragon, and on the W by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain, for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessities of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum.

Valencia, city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, with a university. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with gr at success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalvia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Valencia, New, town of Caracas, seated on the lake Tocaragca, 57 miles SW of Port Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

Valenciennes, city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Lisle, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valenzo-do-Minho, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Min-

ho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Valentine, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Valenza, or *Valencia*, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomelne, and subject to the king of Sardinia, on a mountain near the river Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Valestra, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Valletta. See *Malta*.

Valette, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois ten miles S of Angoulême. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, town of Dutch L. mburg, on the Gae. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Valladolid, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The environs of this city are a fine plain covered with garden, orchards, vineyards, meadows and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Valladolid, town in the peninsula of Jucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 30 E, lat. 20 33 N.

Valladolid, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situated near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

Valladolid, intendency of Mexico; bounded by the Pacific Ocean W; Guadalupe NW; Guanajuato, or Santiago river N; and Mexico NE, E, and SE. Length 250; mean width 100; and area about 26,400 square miles. (See table, page 590.) Situated on the Western declivity of Anahuac; intersected with hills and charming valley, which exhibit to the eye of the traveller, a very uncommon appearance under the torrid zone, extensive and well watered meadows. Valladolid enjoys generally a mild and temperate climate, exceedingly conducive to the health of the inhabitants. It is only when we descend the table land of Aric, and approach the coast, that we find a climate in which the new colonists, and frequently even the old inhabitants, are subject to the scourge of intermittent and putrid fevers. The general level, independent of particular mountain summits, differs in relative elevation from the low shores of the Pacific to the fine plain between the hills of Aguascalientes, and the villages of Tepepa, and Petatlan 2600 feet above the surface of the ocean.

In this fine country the fruits and grain of the temperate is followed, and frequently intermixed with the plants of the torrid

zone. Cotton and Indigo are its most valuable vegetable staples.

Valladolid contains two cities of considerable magnitude, Valladolid the capital and Pasacaro Tzintzontzan, bears the name of a city but is in reality a poor Indian village. It contains a part of the volcanic region of Mexico. See *Torillo*. Within its limits are the mines of Zitiquaro, Anganguero, Tlapaxahuia, the Real del Oro, and Inguarón.

Valladolid, de Mechoacan, capital of the intendency of the same name, is elevated 6396 feet above the level of the Ocean, at latitude 19 42 N. Snow has been known to fall in its streets. The aqueduct which supplies this city with potable water, cost upwards of 900,000 dollars. See *Mechoacan*.

Vallclonga, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Vallemont, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

Valleucay, town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Vallengin, town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchâtel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchâtel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See *Neuchâtel*.

Vallers, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Vallery, St. commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Vallery en Caux, St. seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Vallier, St. town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Normandy, seven miles NE of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Valogne, town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Valona, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near

the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Valparayso, town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S. Since the revolution in Spanish America has opened this port 1817, it has become a place of very extensive trade, but the enormous importation of British goods, affords no safe criterion to estimate the solid prosperity of its inhabitants. According to Mr. Morse, from February 1817, to July 1818, 3,300,000 dollars worth of British manufactured goods entered Valparayso. Population 7000.

Valrees, town of France, in the Vennaisin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

Vals, town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for a mineral spring. It is seated on the Ardech, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Valtelline, called by the inhabitants *Val-le-te-lino*, fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiarenna, and is enclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories: on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan. The Valtelines export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman Catholics. It now forms a part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Valverde, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Valverde, town of Spain, in Estramadura, and eight miles from Badajoz.

Van, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Armenia near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbegic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Vanceburg, post village, Lewis county, Kentucky, near the Ohio river, 35 miles NE by E from Washington. There are salt works near this place.

Vandalia, seat of government Bond county, Illinois, on the right bank of Kaskaskias river about 55 miles from

St. Louis. It was chosen whilst occupied by a wilderness as the seat of government for Illinois, and is now rapidly assuming the aspect of a flourishing village with the ordinary state, and county buildings found in those places in the United States in which the state legislature, and county courts are held. Lon. W C 12 1 W, lat. 39 5 N.

Vanderburgh, county of Indiana; bounded by Ohio river S; Posey W; and N; and Warrick E. Length 20; mean width 12; and area 240 square miles. It is drained by Big Pigeon creek. Chief town, Evansville.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	948
do. do. females	-	-	839
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,787
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	2
do. do. females	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	4
do. females	-	-	4

Total population in 1820 - 1,798

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	200
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	388
do. in Manufactures	-	-	56
do. in Commerce	-	-	1

Population to the square mile, 7½.

Van Diemen's Land, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, afterwards visited by captain Cook.

Van Diemen's Road, road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W. lat. 21 4 S.

Vannes, seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 W of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Vansville, post town Prince George county, Maryland, 15 miles NE from Washington.

Vanwert, county in the NW part of Ohio; bounded by Paulding N; Putnam E and Allen E; Mercer S; and state of Indiana W. Length 24; width 18; and area 432 square miles.

Var, department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

Var, river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Medi-

terreanean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

Varollo, strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 47 miles WNW of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Varambon, town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourge. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

Varella, cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Varendore, fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

Varennes, town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Varennes, town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

Varhely, town of Transylvania, 60 miles E of Temeswar. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Variety, post village, Nelson county, Virginia.

Varinas, province of Colombia, SW from Caraccas, on the head waters of Apure river.

Varna, considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 22 miles N of Mesembria, and 145 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

Vasil, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situated on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalboro', post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the E side of Kennebec river, seven miles S of Fort Halifax, 40 N of Wiscasset, and about 83 NE of Portland, containing 1188 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2484.

Vasserburg, town of Bavaria. It is surrounded by high mountains and seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Vassi, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Vatan, town of France, in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Issoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Vatica, seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, situated in a bay of the same name, 44 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Vaucouleurs, town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, 22 SW of Nanci, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 48 36 N. See *Domremy-la Pucelle*.

Vauluse, department of France, which includes the county of Venaissin, and territory of Avignon.

Vauluse, village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, *Pays de*, country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Vaudables, town of France, in the department of Puy de Donne, five miles from Isoire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

Vaudemont, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nanci. Lon. 5 67 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Vaudois, *Valleys of*, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquise of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; also Waldenses from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being banished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the 17th century, particularly in 1653, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, decayed town of France in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sare, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Vauxhall, village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles SW of London.

Ubeda, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five miles NE of Baeza, and 153 SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Uberlingin, city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is

seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E. lat. 47 50 N.

Ubes, *St.* or *Setubal*, fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It is 23 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W lat 38 32 N.

Ubigau, town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 28 miles SE of Wiltemberg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Uby, or *Pulo Uby*, island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Uchland See *Uwchland*.

Ucayale, one of the main sources of the Amazon, formed by several streams, rising about lat. 16 0 S, and lon W C 4 0 E. It flows generally N, and falls into the Paro. lon. W C 4 0 E, and at lat. 11 0 S.

Ucker, river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same name, near Prenzl, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

Uckermunde, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, on the Frisch Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Uddevala, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, situated in a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of some steep rocks, at the extremity of a small but fertile valley. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports, iron planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

Udenskoi, town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the SE side of the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles NW of Peking, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Udina, or *Udine*, city of Italy, capital of Friuli. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Udskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the Udda, 1100 miles ENE of Irkutsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Vecht, river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenford and Bentheim, and entering Overysse, passes by Ornen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is Blackwater.

Vecht, river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the old channel of the

Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Mayden.

Vechta, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N

Vedenskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokscha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Veere. See *Terzere*.

Veglia, island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a good harbour, It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk. The only town of the same name, is seated on the sea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 64 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vagliana, town of Italy in Piedmont, in the marquise of Susa, seated on the eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Veiros, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 38 57 N.

Veit, *St.* strong town of Germany, in Austria, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wanich, 8 miles N of Clagenfort, and 173 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Veit, *St.* strong seaport of Istria. See *Fiume*.

Vela, cape of South America, on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 50 N.

Velay, late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Velden, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 22 miles NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Veldentz, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Moselle, 13 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Veleki Ustug, province of the Russian government of Vologda. Ustug is the capital.

Veletri, or *Velletri*, town of Italy in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleasant place, and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles ESE of Albano, and 20 SE of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Velez, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Velez-de-Gomara, town of Africa, in the

kingdom of Fez, with a harbour seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Fez Malaga, town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Felika, town of Slavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Posega. Lon. 16 59, lat. 46 18 N.

Felino, small river of Italy, flows past Terni, and near that town falls over a precipice 300 feet. See *Terni*. This is the cataract so poetically described by Byron.

Felore, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. It is ninety miles W of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

Felzen. See *Uitzen*.

Vena, or *Monti-della-Vena*, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S of the lake Czernie.

Venafro, town of Italy in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, seated near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Venaissin, small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of France, and included in the department of Vaucluse. It is of small extent, but pleasant and fertile.

Venango, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Armstrong SE; Butler SW; Mercer W; Crawford NW; Warren NE; and Jefferson E. Length 38; width 29; and area 1114 square miles. Surface generally broken, though much good soil lies along the water courses. Allegany river winds through and receives French creek in this county. Chief town Franklin.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,610
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,444

Total whites - - - 3,054

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 6

Slaves - - - 0

Total population in 1810 - 3,060

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,593
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,294

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 4,887

Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	-	15
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 4,915

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 15

Engaged in Agriculture - 930

do. in Manufactures - 135

do. in Commerce - 3

Population to the square mile, 4.

Venango, NE township, Butler county Pennsylvania. Population in 1820, 353.

Venango, one of the northern townships of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, NW from French creek six miles N from Meadville. Population in 1820, 630.

Venent, St. town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 23 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Venasque, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Esera, in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Venetighery, town of the peninsula of Hindoos an, 51 miles E of Bangalore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Vence, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Vende, department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

Vendin, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, 36 miles NE of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Vendôme, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Vendrell, town of Spain in Catalonia, 25 mil S WSW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Venezuela, province of Colombia, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccas, on the S by New Grenada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian Village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, on Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of

which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa nuts, which are exceedingly good; and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, capital of the province of the same name, in Colombia, seated on a peninsula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

Venezuela, gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow strait.

Venice, late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamasco, Cremasco, Polesinodi Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadornino, and part of Friuli and Istria. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisional democratic government: but, soon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N and W of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France, and by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given up; and the whole territory of Venice was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. The Austrians, however, took possession of this country in 1814. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. This once powerful state now forms one of the great sections of Austrian Italy; area 9950 square miles. Population 1,930,000.

Venice, city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchy, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands, in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N. The trade, opulence and population of Venice are still respectable. The inhabitants amount to about 140,000.

Venice, *Gulf of*, sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the an-

cient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. It extends from SE to NW between Italy, to the SW, and Albania, Herzigowina, Dalmatia, and Illyria NE; reaching from latitude 40 0 to 46 0 N.

Venlo, strong town of Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns; 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Venosa, town of Italy in Naples, on Basilicata, a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

Ventade-Cruz, town of Colombia, in Darien, on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandize of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

Venzona, town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles ENE of Bellano. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Vera, town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Vera Cruz, city of Mexico, in Tlascala, on the gulf of Mexico. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island of St. Juan de Ulhua, nearly adjoining. This port is the natural centre of the treasure and merchandise of Mexico, and it receives much East India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine islands. Here the ships from Spain receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. An annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world; and such crowds of Spaniards attend, that tents are erected for their accommodation. The Old Town, 16 miles to the NW, is famous on account of the landing of Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. Vera Cruz is 200 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 96 50 W, lat. 19 5 N.

Vera Cruz, intendency of Mexico: bounded by the gulf of Mexico NE; by Mexico, Puebla, and Oaxaca SW; Guatimala S; and Merida E. Length 450; mean width about 70 miles. There are few, if any region of the world where transition of soil, elevation, and vegetable life are more rapid and striking. The western part rises on the declivity of Anahuac. In one day the traveller ascends from the parched plains near the Mexican gulf, to the region of perpetual snow. Ascending from the city of Vera Cruz to the table land of Perote, we see the physiognomy of the country, the aspect of the sky, the form of plants, the figure of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and their modes of cultivation assume a different aspect at every step. Staples, vanilla, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. This intenden-

ey, contains the two great volcanic summits of Orizaba, and Cofre de Perote. In it near Papantla, are found very well preserved, remains of ancient monuments. See *Pyramids of Mexico*. Its cities are, Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlacoatlapan. It is drained by the Sumasinta, Guasacualco, Alvarado, and some streams of lesser consequence.

Vera Paz, province of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Jucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatemala Proper, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatemala. Lon. 90 55 W, lat. 15 30 N.

Veragua, province of Colombia, on the isthmus of Darien; bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by the province and bay of Panama, S by the Pacific Ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in gold and silver. St Jago is the capital.

Verberie, town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 miles N E of Senlis.

Vercelli, city of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholsk, town of Russia in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Verchotura, town of Russia, in the government of Perm. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situated near the river Tura, 120 miles N of Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, promontory on the W coast of Africa, 145 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till they were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. The names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Bremen, and E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It now forms part of the kingdom of Hanover.

Verden, town of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 miles ESE of Bremen. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Meuse. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 miles N by E of Bar le Duc, and 140 E by N of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 80 miles E by S of Autun.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles NNW of Toulouse.

Verea, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonica.

Vergennes, post town of Vermont, in Addison county, seated on Otter creek, six miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 10 N of Middlebury.

Verina, town of Colombia, in the province of Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situated on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Cumana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Vermandois, territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late territory of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn and excellent flax.

Vermeho, river which rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Peru, flows SE to the Paraguay, and enters that river a little above its junction with the Parana.

Vermillion, small river of Ohio, rises near the northern boundary of Richland, and flowing N, falls into lake Erie, after a comparative course of 30 miles.

Vermillion, post office and township, Huron county, Ohio, on Vermillion river. Population in 1820, 266.

Vermilion, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 639.

Vermillion, name of a branch of Wabash, in Indiana, above Onitaton; branch of Illinois river falling into that stream from the SE 160 miles above its mouth, and a small branch of Mississippi entering that stream above the Falls of Pegagama.

Vermillion, river of Louisiana, rises three miles NW from the town of St. Landré, in Opelousas, by Bayou Bourée, After con-

tinuing to flow to the S a little E 12 miles, an interlocking stream the Fussillier unites the Vermillion and Teche, forming the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas, at that place. The Vermillion, continues through St. Martin's the Upper parish of Attacapas, in nearly a S direction 60 miles, having an entire course of a little more than 70 miles. The arable lands along the Vermillion, are extremely fertile, and as the stream flows south of lat. 30 0, sugar can be cultivated on its banks; considerable forests clothe the banks of the Vermillion near the limits of Opelousas and Attacapas; but in proceeding towards the sea, trees gradually diminish, and near the bay except a few coppices of cypress, live oak, &c. the prairie or sea marsh extends on all sides. The tide rises in the Vermillion 15 or 20 miles, but the bar at the mouth only admits vessels drawing four or five feet water.

Vermillion and Côte Blanche Bays, Louisiana, are formed by the same sheet of water, indented by point Cyprière Mort, and limited on the south by a chain of low marshy islands. The depth of water over the two Bays is 10 or 12 feet, though no vessel drawing more than five feet can enter. The coast along the shores is low and marshy, except the two small elevated spots of Côte Blanche and Grand Côte. Small coppices of trees are scattered along the lagunes, but the general surface is a grassy marsh.

The grand or western pass into Vermillion Bay, is about one mile wide and three miles long. Morrissons cut, or eastern pass is merely a strait between two small islands; each pass having about five feet water.

Vermillion Sea. See *Gulf of California*.

Vermont, state of the United States; bounded by Lower Canada N; Connecticut river, or New Hampshire E; Massachusetts S; and New York, and lake Champlain W.

Having an outline along Connecticut river in common with New Hampshire	463
Along the N boundary of Massachusetts	43
In common with New York, and along lake Champlain	160
Along Lower Canada, on lat. 45 0 N.	90

Length from N to S 160 miles; mean width 52; and area 8000.

Lying between lat. 42 44 and 45 0 N. A chain of high mountains, running N and S, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this

chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green Mountains, the largest are on the W side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moelle, and Mischiscou; the most numerous are on the E side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Passumpsic.

Vermont is subdivided into the counties of:

	Sq. miles.	Population.	To sq. m.
Addison	500	20,469	41
Bennington	630	16,125	24
Caledonia	500	16,669	33
Chittenden	630	16,055	25
Essex	728	3,284	4
Franklin	810	17,192	21
Grand Isle	90	3,527	39
Orange	600	24,681	41
Orleans	800	6,976	8 ³
Rutland	730	29,983	41
Washington	480	14,113	30
Windham	640	28,457	44
Wind-or	732	38,233	38
	8000	235,764	29

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	109,951
do. do. females	-	-	-	107,194
Total whites	-	-	-	217,145
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	730
Slaves	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - - 217,895

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	117,310
do. do. females	-	-	-	117,536
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	15

Total whites	-	-	-	234,861
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	438
do. do. females	-	-	-	465
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - 235,764

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	935
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	56,950
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	8,484
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	776

Population to the square mile, 28.

The principal products of Vermont, are small grain, pot, and pearl ashes, beef, pork, &c. The opening of the Champlain

canal must be of incalculable advantage to the western section of Vermont, in opening to the inhabitants the markets of the Hudson

There are two colleges in Vermont, located at Burlington, and Middlebury.

Vernet. See *Issoire*.

Verneuil, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Anre, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Vernuil, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 3 miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Virron, town in France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Vernon, township of Windham county, Vermont, on Connecticut river. Population 600.

Vernon, post town, Tolland county, Connecticut, 12 miles NE from Hartford. Population in 1810, 827; and in 1820, 966.

Vernon, post town, and township, Oneida county, New York, 18 miles W from Utica. It is the seat of a glass factory. Population in 1810, 1319; and in 1820, 2707.

Vernon, post village, and township, Sussex county, New Jersey, 21 miles NE from Newtown. Population in 1810, 1708; and in 1820, 2096.

Vernon, post town, and seat of justice, Montgomery county, Georgia, on the left bank of Oconee river, about 100 miles NW by W from Savannah.

Vernon, post town, Hickman county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Duck river, 45 miles SW from Nashville.

Vernon, SE township of Clinton county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1383.

Vernon, post village and township, Trumbull county Ohio. The village is 20 miles NE from Warren. Population 1820, 514.

Veroli, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on the Cosa, at the foot of the Apennines, 45 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Verona, post village and township, Oneida county, New York, on the Erie canal, 10 miles W from Rome. Population 1810, 1014; and in 1820, 2441.

Verona, city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with an academy, 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veronese, province of Austrian Italy, in the former territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy,

abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. Area 1330 square miles; and population 285,000.

Vernois, considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rzan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Verez, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

Verriers, town of Switzerland, six miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW of Neuchâtel.

Versailles, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a small village, till Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1769. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is ten miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 48 48 N.

Versailles, capital of Woodford county, Kentucky; situated on the E side of the river Kentucky, 12 miles W of Lexington. Population, about 600.

Vershire, post village, and township of Orange county, Vermont, containing 1400 inhabitants. It is situated on the W side of the Connecticut river, 20 miles E of Randolph.

Versio, village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Versio.

Vertus, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles SW of Chalons and 78 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Verue, or *Ferrua*, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Cassal, and 23 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Verviers, town in the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Wese, 4 miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

Vervins, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Verulam, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Verulamium, and by Ptolemy, Urolanium.

Verzuolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a castle.

Vesley, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne.

Vesoul, town of France, in the department of Upper Soane, and late province of Franche Compté, at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Besancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Vesperin, or *Wesibrain*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwize, 50 miles SW of Szigonia and 83 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Vesuvius, celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Vesuvius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent from the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S and W side are entirely covered with clinders and ashes; while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosion of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The top of the mountain fell in 1634, and the mouth is now little short of Two miles in circumference.

Veray, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It stands on a small plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Vevay, post town, and seat of justice, Switzerland county, Indiana, situated on an elevated bank of the Ohio river, 65 miles by water, and 45 by land below Cincinnati. The original settlers were emigrants from the canton of Berne in Switzerland. It was commenced in 1814, and now contains about 100 houses, with the county buildings, market, public library, and printing office. The culture of the vine has been attempted with some success. The vineyard is on the Ohio river below the village. Lat 38 47 N.

Veude, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

Vezelay, town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this

town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. S 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Vezelize, town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Ufa, government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburg. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburg.

Ufa, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 miles E of Moscow. Lon 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Uffenheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles NNE of Anspach.

Ugento, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

Ugliani, town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Aosta. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Ucocz, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Ugogno, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Viaduna, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Viana, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 3 miles N of Logrono, and 46 SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

Viana, town of Portugal, in Entre-Donero-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Arago, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Vianden, town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle, built on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Vianen, town of the Netherlands, in Holland, on the Leck, seven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Viatska, government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatska, which runs through it.

Viatska, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river

Viatka, 160 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE of Nancy, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Vic, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Vic, or *Vicq*, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a small river that falls in the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vic-Fezensac, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vic-le-Compte, town of France, in the department of Pay-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne resided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Vicegrad, or *Vizegrad*, strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. The Austrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Vicentino, territory of Austrian Italy, bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Treviso and Paduano, on the S by Paluano, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 33 miles long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silk worms; and there are mines of silver, and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino. It is seated between the rivers B. chiglione and Ronere, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Vichy, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Vico, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Vico, town of Corsica, 15 miles SW of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vico, town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Vicovaro, town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Victoria. See *Vitoria*.

Victor, post village, and township, Ontario county, New York. Population 1820, 2984.

Victory, township in Essex county, Vermont; 45 NE from Montpelier.

Vidin. See *Widdén*.

Virlsk town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 miles NNE of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, city of Germany, capital of Austria, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph-square is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze, of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the city-arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town-house, the custom house, the bank, the library, and the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1529, and 1683. At the latter period the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. No houses within the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs is upwards of 18 miles. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which, is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal, now imperial library, is much frequented by

foreigners, as it contains above 290,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk-stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. In 1805, this city surrendered to the French, but was given up by the peace at Presburg. In 1809, it again surrendered to the French; but they again restored it on the conclusion of peace. It is 50 miles west of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, and 570 E of Paris. Lon. 16 16 E lat. 48 13 N.

Vienna, post town and township in Kennebec county Maine; 26 miles NW from Augusta.

Vienna, township of Oneida county, New York; on Oneida lake. Population 1820, 1307.

Vienna, port of entry and post town in Dorchester county, Maryland; situated on the W side of Nontikoke river, 13 miles NW of Salisbury, on the Wicomico, 33 of Snow Hill, in the same direction, and 20 SE of Boston.

Vienna, capital of Davies county, Kentucky; lying on the E side of Green river, about 30 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and 20 NW of Hartford, in Ohio county.

Vienna, post village in Trumbull county, Ohio; eight miles E from Warren.

Vienne, considerable town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vienne, department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierarden, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Wesle; near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Vierzon, ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Bern. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles NW of Bourges,

and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Viesti, town of Italy in Naples. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 43 E. lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

Vigevano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanasco. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the Tesino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vignamont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Vignot, town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Vignuola, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

Vigo, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, and an old castle. It has a good harbour, and stands in a fruitful country, 14 miles WNW of Tuy, and 47 S of Compostella. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vigo, county of Indiana; bounded by the state of Illinois W; Parke N; Putnam E; and Sullivan S. Length 20; width 18; and area 360 square miles. It is traversed by Wabash river from N to S. The chief town, Terre Haute, is situated on the left bank of Wabash, 60 miles by land above Vincennes.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,907
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,457
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	3,364
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	12
do. do. females,	-	-	-	14
Slaves, males	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	0

Total population in 1820 - - 3,390

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	14
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,029
do. in Manufactures	-	169
do. in Commerce	-	22

Population to the square mile, 9½ nearly.

Vihiers, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles S of Angers, and 20 W by S of Saumur.

Vilaine, river of France, which rises in

the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 miles N of Oporto.

Villa Flor, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 miles S by W of Braganza.

Villa Franca, seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It is three miles E of Nice.

Villa Franca, town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona.

Villa Franca, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, 20 miles NE of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, town on the S coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where fifty vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 miles E by N of Ponta del Guda. Lon. 25 30 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Villa Franca de Panades, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles W by S of Barcelona.

Village Hill, post office, Nottaway county, Virginia.

Villa Hermosa, town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 miles N of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 60 miles SW of Tabasco, and 70 NE of Chiapa.

Villa-Joiosa, or *Joysa*, town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 33 42 N.

Villa-Nova-da-Cervera, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Villa-Nova-de-Porta, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douero e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa-Nova-di-Portimao, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Villa-Nuova d'Asti, town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Villa-Panda, town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Villa-Real, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera,

15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Villa-Real, town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Villa-Real, town of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

Villa-Rica, seaport of New Spain, in North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

Villa-Rica, town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

Villa-Viciosa, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Villa Viciosa, seaport of Spain, in Asturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Villa-Viciosa, town of Spain, in New Castile, six miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

Villac, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 miles S W of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE of Brixen, Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 11 SE of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

Villefort, town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Rhone surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 miles N by W of Lyons.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 miles WSW of Perpignan.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveyron, 20 miles W of Rodez.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 miles SE of Toulouse.

Villejuive, town of France, in the department of Paris, four miles S of Paris.

Villemur, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Toulouse.

Villena, town of Spain in Murcia. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 miles SSE of Almanza, and 50 N by E of Murcia.

Villeneuve, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

Villeneuve, town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 miles ENE of Nismes.

Villeneuve, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situate at the E extremity of the lake of Geneva, three miles from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 ESE of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 13 miles S of Privas.

Villers Coterets, town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles SW of Soissons, and 44 NE of Paris.

Villingen, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 20 miles E by N of Friburg.

Vilseck, town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several founderies. It is seated on the Vils, 20 miles N of Amberg.

Vilshofen, town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 miles W by N of Passau.

Vilvorden, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Senne, seven miles NNE of Brussels.

Vimieiro, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles W by N of Estremoz.

Vimiera, village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 miles N of Lisbon.

Vimoso, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles WNW of Miranda, and 17 SE of Braganza.

Vincennes, post town, Knox county, Indiana, on the E bank of Wabash river, 160 miles NE of Kaskaskia, and 136 NW of Louisville in Kentucky. As this town lies in the bosom of a fertile country, it must still progress rapidly in population and improvement. It now, 1822, contains about 300 dwelling houses, and 1500 inhabitants, two market houses, a bank, two printing-offices, with a considerable number of stores, and the county buildings. The citizens have formed a library of about 700 volumes. A college has been projected, and endowed by Congress, with a very valuable township of land, and some of the buildings are completed.

Vincent, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania; situated on the SW side of Schuylkill, between Pikeland and East Nantmill. French creek runs nearly through the middle of it. The inhabitants were stated at 1630 by the census of 1810; and in 1820, 1918.

Vincent, Cape St. the SW promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 3 N.

Vincent, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 55 miles W of Barbadoes; it is 24 miles long and 18 broad; extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit

trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. Kingston is the capital.

Vincent, St. uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd Islands. There is a bay on the NW side of it, and near it are caught vast quantities of Turtle.

Vincent, St. maritime province of Brasil, in South America. The capital of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

Vincent, St. strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Vineyard, township of Grand Isle county, Vermont; situated on the small island Motte. Population in 1810, 338; and in 1820, 400.

Vine yard, post office, Mecklenburg, county, Virginia.

Vingorla, Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

Vingorla Rocks, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, possessed by the Malwans, a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Vintimiglia, town of Italy, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ENE of Nice and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

Vire, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Courances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

Virgil, township of Courtlandt county, New York, on the W side of Chenango, 10 miles S from Homer. Population in 1810, 913; and in 1820, 2411.

Virgin Cape, cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda. See *Virgin Islands*.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division belonging to the English is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Just Van Dyke's and Little Vandyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muskito Islands, the Commancoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Faller City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from

63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 13 30 N.

Virginia, state of the United States; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E; North Carolina, and Tennessee S; Kentucky W; Ohio river or the state of Ohio NW; Pennsylvania N; and Maryland NE.

	Miles.
Having an outline on the Atlantic Ocean of - - - -	110
In common with Maryland from the Atlantic Ocean across the eastern shore peninsula, and Chesapeake bay, to the mouth of Potomac river - - - -	55
Up Potomac river to its source -	200
Thence due N to the S boundary of Pennsylvania - - - -	36
Thence due W to the SW angle of Pennsylvania - - - -	53
Thence due N along W boundary of Pennsylvania to Ohio river -	61
Down the Ohio river following its course to the mouth of Big Sandy river - - - -	355
From the mouth of Big Sandy river in common with Kentucky, to the north boundary of Tennessee - - - -	170
Thence east along Tennessee, and North Carolina to the Atlantic Ocean - - - -	440
Intire outline - - - -	1,483

Breadth from North Carolina to Pennsylvania 223 miles.

Between lat. 36 30, and 40 37 N.

From its great extent, and from being so much intersected by mountains, Virginia presents a very marked diversity of soil and climate. It possesses the main southern nucleus of the Appalachian system, spreading also into the widest base, upon which that system rests. See *article United States section, mountains*.

In point of soil, Virginia like Maryland, presents three district tracts. The first, that of the alluvial sea sand inland to the falls of the rivers, and generally to the head of tide water. This region is flat and in part marshy along the sea coast, but rising imperceptibly inland, into the second or hilly tract. The latter again merges gradually into the third or mountain section. The subjoined tables will exhibit the relative density of population, on the respective sections. The middle section of Virginia is remarkable for its rich scenery, and generally for good soil, and the production of excellent grain. The narrow zone between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany

mountain is generally considered as the most productive region of Virginia.

In order to give the reader means of estimating correctly the present locality of population in Virginia, the counties in the respective zones as far as their outlines would admit are given separate.

No. I.—Eastern or Alluvial Virginia, contains the counties of:

Counties.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1820.	to sq. m.
Accomac	240	15,969	66
Caroline	600	18,008	30
Charles City	200	5,255	25
Elizabeth City	64	3,789	59
Essex	280	9,909	35
Gloucester	320	9,678	30
Greensville	300	6,858	23
Isle of Wright	450	10,139	22
James' City inclu- ding Williamsburg	184	4,563	17
King and Queen	400	11,798	29½
King George	160	6,116	38
King William	480	9,697	20
Lancaster	230	5,517	27½
Mathews	80	6,920	86½
Middlesex	210	4,057	19
Nansmond	660	10,494	16
New Kent	230	6,630	29
Norfolk including Norfolk borough	600	23,943	40
Northampton	240	7,705	32
Northumberland	240	8,016	33
Princess Anne	300	8,767	29
Prince Georges	312	8,030	29
Prince William	300	9,419	31
Richmond	160	5,706	36
Southampton	500	14,170	28
Surry	360	6,594	18
Sussex	560	11,884	21
Warwick	105	1,608	16
Westmoreland	150	6,901	46
York	120	4,384	36½
	8,875	262,524	30

No. II.—Middle Virginia contains the counties of:

Counties.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1820.	to sq. m.
Albemarle	700	19,750	28
Amelia	300	11,106	37
Amherst	418	10,426	25
Augusta	900	16,724	19
Bath	900	5,237	6
Bedford	660	19,305	30
Berkeley	500	11,211	22
Bottetourt	1,120	13,589	12
Brunswick	570	16,687	30
Buckingham	680	17,570	26
Campbell	550	16,569	30
Charlotte	600	13,290	22
Chesterfield	480	18,003	27
Culpepper	540	20,942	38
Cumberland	320	11,023	34
Dinwiddie	600	20,482	36
Fairfax	450	11,404	24
Fauquier	720	23,103	32

Counties.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1820.	to Sq. m.	Counties.	Sq. miles.	Population.	To sq. m.
Fluvanna	414	6,704	16	Mason	830	4,868	6 nearly.
Franklin	670	12,017	18	Monongahela	660	11,060	16
Frederick	736	24,706	33½	Is. E. and			
Georgetown	236	10,097	30	W.			
Halifax	90	19,060	20	Monroe	450	6,620	13
Hampshire	1,250	10,889	8	Montgomery	950	8,733	9
Hanover	640	15,267	23¾	Ohio	440	9,182	20
Hardy	700	5,730	8	Nicholas	900	2,853	2
Henrico, including the city of Richmond	300	23,657	78¾	Preston	640	3,422	5
Henry	400	5,674	14	Randolph	2800	3,357	1
Jefferson	300	13,087	43	Russell	1575	5,536	3½
Loudon	400	22,702	56	Scott	1100	4,263	3¾
Louisa	560	15,746	24½	Tazewell	2400	3,916	1½
Lunenburg	220	10,662	48½	Tyler	600	2,314	4
Madison	784	8,490	10½	Washington	850	12,444	16 nearly.
Megklenburg	600	19,786	33	Wood	1300	5,860	4½
Morgan	450	2,500	5½	Wythe	1030	9,692	9
Nottaway	264	9,658	36½		28,130	147,514	
Nelson	345	10,137	30	The entire population of West Virginia were classed by the census, 1820.			
Orange	600	12,913	21½	Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	235
Patrick	600	5,089	8½	Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	34,314
Pendleton	1,000	4,836	4½	do. in Manufactures	-	-	3,878
Pittsylvania	1,000	21,313	21¼	do. in Commerce	-	-	343
Prince Edward	250	12,577	40				39,314
Powhatan	320	8,292	25				
Rockbridge	700	11,945	17				
Rockingham	770	14,784	19				
Shenandoah	900	18,926	21				
Spottsylvania	450	14,254	31¾				
Stafford	240	9,517	45				
	24,277	655,266	27				

No. III.—The surface of West Virginia is still more broken than that of West Pennsylvania. In one respect the two sections are equal; the air and water of both are pure and healthful. Sirenuous exertions are making by the legislature and people of Virginia to open an uninterupted water communication from James river to the Great Kenhawa, and down that stream to the Ohio. Should such an undertaking be carried into effect, and nature appears to have opposed no obstacle insuperable to genius, wealth, and industry to remove, then will a new and most important commercial line be added, to connect and cement the two opposing slopes of the Ohio river and Atlantic ocean.

Politically, West Virginia is subdivided into the counties of:

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Population.	To sq. m.	Summary.	Sq. miles.	Population.	To sq. m.
Broke	150	6,611	44	East Virginia	8875	262,524	30
Cabell	1750	4,789	2½	Middle Virginia	24297	655,266	26
Giles	1900	4,521	2	West Virginia	28130	147,514	5
Grayson	900	5,598	6		61302	1,065,304	
Greenbriar	1200	7,041	6 nearly.				
Harrison	1125	10,932	9				
Kenhawa	2400	6,399	2½				
Lee	780	4,256	5				
Lewis	1400	4,247	3				

We here behold the interesting result, that although the large towns of Richmond, Petersburg, and Lynchburg, are all included in the middle section, and though com-

paratively inferior in soil, that the alluvial portion of Virginia, contains the most dense population of any of the great sections of that state.

The following table exhibits the entire population at the respective census of 1810, and 1820.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	280,038
do. do. females	-	-	271,496
Total whites	-	-	551,534
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	30,570
Slaves	-	-	392,518
Total population in 1810	-	-	974,622
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	304,731
do. do. females	-	-	298,343
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	250
Total whites	-	-	603,324
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	17,849
do. do. females	-	-	19,040
Slaves, males	-	-	218,274
do. females	-	-	206,879
Total slaves and free coloured persons	-	-	462,042
Total population in 1820.	-	-	1,065,366

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	2,142
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	276,422
do. in Manufactures	-	-	32,336
do. in Commerce	-	-	4,509
Population to the square mile, 17 1-3.	-	-	
Progressive population :			
In 1790	-	-	747,601
1800	-	-	886,149
In 1810, and in 1820, as in the preceding table.	-	-	

In the alluvial and middle counties enumerated in sections No. I. and II. there were by the census of 1820, free whites, 452,930, and slaves, and free coloured persons 424,370.

The interests of education have received ample consideration from the legislature of Virginia. The university of Virginia has been located at Charlottesville, but has not yet went into operation. The most ancient college of that state, William and Mary is at Williamsburg. See *Williamsburg*. Washington college at Lexington. See *Lexington*. Hampden Sydney college stands in Prince Edward county. See *Prince Edward*.

The funds appropriated by the legislature of Virginia, for literary purposes, are about 1,200,000 dollars, received from the United States for military services,

and other sums arising from escheats, fines, &c. The whole estimated to yield annually 90,000 dollars. Of which, about one half is appropriated to primary schools; and 15,000 dollars to the state university. The residue remains unappropriated.

The actual commercial relations of Virginia may be seen by reference to the articles Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, its four principal ports. The most valuable staples of this state are wheat, and tobacco, but a considerable quantity of cotton is cultivated in the SE counties. Small grain, fruit, and pasturage abounds, where due attention has been paid to agriculture. Iron, lead, gypsum, salt, and mineral coal, are its most valuable and abundant metallic productions.

Virnenberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 miles W of Coblentz, Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 60 27 N.

Virton, town of Austrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg, Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Visagapatam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 82 40 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Vischma, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

Viset, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 00 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Vishnei-Volotchok, town of Russia, in the government of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N. This place is situated on the canal which unites the Masta to the Tver, and takes its name from the Russian noun, Velok, signifying the space between two navigable rivers.

Vishapour, or *Bejapour*, considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles E of Poonah, and 234 SE of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

Visagorod, town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

Uist, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, viz.

Uist, *North* which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about nine miles over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye. And,

Uist, *South*, is about 21 miles in length, and three or four in breadth, 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

Vistula, large river which rises in

Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic. It is formed by the Vistula proper, the Bug, and Narew, and passes, Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienberg, and Dantzic.

Viterbo, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, containing 10,000 inhabitants; seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at a distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome.

Vitre, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes.

Virile-Brule, village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

Virile-Francois, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Châlons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Viting, town of Germany, in Austria, on a lake, called the Wordsee, four miles SW from Clagenfurt.

Vitteaux, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, on the river Braine, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon.

Vitoria, or *Victoria*, town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivans, late small province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour in the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonede. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

Viviers, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Viza, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Ukenskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier, and lies along the Dnieper, and belonged many ages to Russia. Kiel was one of the original capitals of that empire. After a series of revolutions, it has again entirely fell under the Russian sceptre. The principal town is Kief. See *Cossacs*.

Uladimir. See *Volodimir*.

Ulala, town of Hindoostan, in Canara, three miles SW of Mangalore.

Ulupool, town of Scotland, in Rosshire, on the E side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 miles W by N of Tain. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 57 50 N.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, seaport of Russian Finland, and the largest town in east Bothnia, with a commodious harbour, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 340 miles N by E of Abo. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 65 30 N.

Ulieland. See *Ulie*.

Uhtea, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a harbour called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W, lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, lake on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 10 miles N of Ambleside. It is eight miles long. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

Ulm, city of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place; in which the archives of the late imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed. Its other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the town-house, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 15,000; they have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iller, 38 miles W by N of Augsburg,

and 40 SE of Stutgardi Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Uben, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 28 miles west of Coblenz.

Ulotho, or *Ulothow*, town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is six miles S of Minden.

Ulrichstein, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 miles SE of Marburg.

Ulrichshamn, town of Sweden, in west Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it, in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleonora. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c. and is 50 miles E of Gotheburg.

Ulster, province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 109 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by the Northern ocean, W by the Atlantic ocean, SW by the province of Connaught, and S by that of Lister. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulster, county of New York; bounded by Hudson river E; Orange county S; Sullivan W; Delaware NW; and Greene N. Length 40; mean width 30; and area about 1200 square miles. Surface highly variegated by mountain, hill, dale, and valley. Its front on the Hudson, is rocky and precipitous, but most of its vales highly productive. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, &c. It is watered by the Wallkill and Kingston creeks. Chief town, Kingston.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	12,443
do. do. females	-	-	11,630
Total whites	-	-	24,073
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	1,066
Slaves	-	-	1,437
Total population in 1810,	-	-	26,576

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	14,829
do. do. females	-	-	13,985
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	28,814
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	303
do. do. females	-	-	294
Slaves, males	-	-	827
do. females	-	-	696
Total population in 1820	-	-	30,934

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	105
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,351
do. in Manufactures	-	9
do. in Commerce	-	16

Population to the square mile, 253.

Ulster, township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; on the right side of Susquehannah river, above Towanda. Population 1820, 704.

Ultzen, or *Veltzen*, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg. It has a trade in flour and wool, and is seated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles SE of Lunenburg.

Ulverston, town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Leven. It is the port of the district of Furness, and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 miles NW of Lancaster, and 261 NNW of London. Lon 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Ulyses post village and township, Tompkins county, New York, containing Ithaca. Population 1810, 3250; and in 1820, 6345.

Uma, or *Umea*, seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and 310 miles N by E of Stockholm. Lon 19 18 E, lat. 63 5 N.

Umago, seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf of Largena, and the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbagog, lake mostly in Maine, but extending into Coos county in New Hampshire. It is above 30 miles long and from one to ten miles wide; and is discharged into the Androscoggin river.

Umbriatico, town of Italy, in Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

Ummadapoor, one of the most flourishing and well built cities of Asia, the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious and regular fort, completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by the emperor Minderagree, four miles to the NE of Ava, the ancient capital. A peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W, and a narrow channel branching E from the river, which soon takes a N direction and expands to a lake on the E side of the city, seven miles long and one and a half broad. It is 520 miles SE from Cal-

cutta, and 620 NNW of Siam. Lon. 76 7 E, lat. 21 57 N.

Unadilla, post town in Otsego county, New York, lying on the right side of Susquehannah river five miles above its junction with Unadilla river. Population 1810, 1426; and in 1820, 2194.

Unadilla river, rises in the southern sides of Oneida and Herkimer counties New York, and flowing SSW, separates for about 10 miles Madison from Otsego, and thence to its mouth, Otsego from Chenango. It falls into the Susquehannah after an intire course of about 40 miles.

Undersaen, or *Underseen*, handsome town of Swiss-land, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Underwalden, canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunnich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long, and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stantz is the capital.

Unghsuar, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Union, river of Hancock county Maine, falls into Blackhill bay. This stream is followed advancing NE by several minor rivers, which are included in this article. Narraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Narraguagus bay; Pleasant river into the bay of the same name; Chandler's river into English bay; and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources 60 miles inland, and though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbours, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Union, post village and township Lincoln county, Maine, 30 miles NE from Wiscasset. Population 1810, 1391.

Unoin, township, Tolland county Connecticut, 33 miles NE from Hartford. Population 1810, 752; and in 1820, 757.

Union, post village and township

Broome county New York, six miles below Chenango, on the Susquehannah. Population 1820, 2037.

Union, post village, Washington county, New York, on the right bank of Batterhill six miles above its mouth. It is the seat of an academy, and extensive manufactories of cotton goods. Population about 600.

Union, township of Essex county, New Jersey. Population 1810, 1428; and in 1820, 1567.

Union, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Susquehannah river E, or Northumberland county E; Mifflin S; and SW, Centre W; and Lycoming N. Length 26; mean width 21; and area 551 square miles. This is a mountain county, and of course much broken, but the river, and creek lands are highly productive. This county is washed in its greatest length by Susquehannah river, and drained by White Deer, Buffalo, Penns. and Mahoning creeks. Chief town, New Berlin.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	9,335
do. do. females	-	-	9,210
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	18,545
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	34
do. do. females	-	-	37
Slaves, males	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	1

Total population in 1820 - - 18,619

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,240
do. in Manufactures	-	-	415
do. in Commerce	-	-	30

Population to the square mile, 34.

Union, township of Erie county Pennsylvania, five miles E from Waterford. Population 1820, 200.

Union, township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in Trough creek valley, 15 miles nearly S from Huntingdon. Population 1820, 1078.

Union, township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, extending from the Susquehannah river, to the E limit of Lycoming county, 13 miles below Wilkesbarre. Population 1820, 686.

Union, post town, borough, and seat of justice, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Redstone creek, 12 miles SE from Brownsville. Population 1820, 1058.

Union, township Fayette county, Pennsylvania, around the borough of the same name. Population 1820, 1947.

Union, township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Centre and Huntingdon counties, containing 1114 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1391.

Union, district of South Carolina; bounded by Broad river or York, Chester, and Fairfield districts E; Ennoree river or Newberry and Laurens districts SW; and Spartanburg W and NW. Length 45; mean width 15; and area 675 square miles. Beside the two bounding rivers, it is drained by Pacolet and Tyger river. Chief town, Union

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	3,940
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,148
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	3,088
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	68
not taxed	-	-	-	2,846
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	11,002

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	5,246
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,540
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	0
not taxed	-	-	-	<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	9,786
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	31
do. do. females,	-	-	-	31
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,438
do. females	-	-	-	1,840
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	14,126

Of these;				
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	63
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	4,694
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	334
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	46

Population to the square mile, 21 nearly.
Union, post village and seat of justice, Union district, South Carolina, 60 miles N NW from Columbia.

Union, county of Kentucky; bounded by Ohio river W and NW; Henderson county NE; Hopkins SE; and Tradewater river or Livingston county SW. Length 30; mean width 16; and area 540 square miles. This county lies opposite to the mouth of Wabash river. Chief town, Morganfield.

Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	1,270
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,159
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	2,429
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	5
do do. females	-	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	-	535
do. females	-	-	-	500
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	3,470

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	22
Engaged in Agriculture	-	576
do. in Manufactures	-	90
do. in Commerce	-	9

Population to the square mile, 6.
Union, county of Ohio; bounded by Delaware E; Madison and Champaign S; Logan W; and Hardin and Marion N. Length 27; breadth 17; and area 500 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Darby and Mill creeks. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Marysville.

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	1,010
do do. females	-	978
All other persons except Indians		<hr/>
not taxed	-	0
		<hr/>
Total whites	-	1,988
Free persons of colour, males	-	2
do. do. females	-	6
Slaves, males	-	0
do. females	-	0
		<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	1,996

Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	342
do. in Manufactures	-	15
do. in Commerce	-	2

Population to the square mile 4 nearly.
Union, township of Union county, Ohio. Population in 1820,
Union, township of Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1356.

Union, township of Belmont county, Ohio, containing the village of Morristown. Population in 1820, 1651.

Union, township of Washington county, Ohio Population in 1820, 242.

Union, township of Lawrence county, Ohio Population in 1820, 519.

Union, township of Knox county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 955.

Union, one of the northern townships of Ross county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 2778.

Union, NW township of Highland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 730.

Union, township of Champaign county, Ohio, which containing 708 inhabitants in 1820

Union, township of Logan county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 616.

Union, township of Madison county, Ohio, in which is situated the town of London. Population in 1820, 720.

Union, township of Fayette county, Ohio, containing the town of Washington. Population in 1820, 1069.

Union, township of Clinton county, Ohio, containing the town of Wilmington. Population in 1820, 1656.

Union, NW township of Scioto county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 322.

Union, township of Warren county, Ohio, which contained 1382 inhabitants in 1820.

Union, township of Butler county, Ohio. Population in 1820, uncertain.

Union, eastern township in Muskingum county, Ohio, through which the road passes from Zanesville to Wheeling. Population in 1820, 990.

Union, western township of Clermont county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1165.

Union, SW township of Miami county, Ohio, containing 1064 inhabitants in 1820.

Union, West. See *West Union*.

Union, or *Shakerstown*, settlement of Shakers, in Warren county, Ohio, four miles west of Lebanon.

Union, post town, Montgomery county, Ohio, 12 miles NW from Dayton.

Union, county of Illinois; bounded by the Mississippi river W; Jackson and Franklin counties N; and Johnson E. Length 24; breadth 18; and area 430 square miles. Chief towns, Hamburg and Jonesburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,254
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,084

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	2,338
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	0

Slaves, males	-	-	14
do. females	-	-	10

Total population in 1820	-	2,362
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	5
Engaged in Agriculture	-	599

do. in Manufactures	-	41
do. in Commerce	-	8

Population to the square mile, 5 1-3.

Uniontown, post town, near Jonathan's creek, Muskingum county, Ohio, nine miles SW from Zanesville.

United Provinces of the Netherlands formerly a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extended 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They were bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They ranked in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen. They now form parts of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

United States, country of North America; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E and SE; Gulf of Mexico S; the Spanish or Mexican province SW; Pacific Ocean W; and N by the Russian and British territories

in North America. This extensive region has the following limits :

	Miles.
Commencing on Passamaquoddy bay at the mouth of St. Croix river ; and thence along the Atlantic Ocean to Florida point	1800
Thence along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine	1100
From the mouth of the Sabine, in common with the Spanish or Mexican provinces to the Pacific Ocean	2300
Along the Pacific Ocean from lat. 42 to 49 N, or about	500
Due east from the Pacific Ocean, on lat. 49° N, on the Russian territories to the Rocky or Chippewah mountains	600
Thence in common with Cabotia, or British North America, to the mouth of St. Croix	3000
Having an intire outline	9300

It is subdivided at this period into the following states and territories, which taken alphabetically, are :

	Square Miles.	Population.
Alabama	51,779	143,000
Arkansaw	100,000	14,273
Connecticut	4,750	275,248
Columbia district	100	33,039
Delaware	2,120	72,749
Florida	54,000	10,000
Georgia	58,000	340,989
Illinois	58,900	55,211
Indiana	34,000	147,178
Kentucky	37,680	564,317
Louisiana	48,220	153,407
Maine	35,000	297,839
Maryland	11,000	407,350
Massachusetts	7,250	521,725
Michigan	174,000*	10,000
Mississippi	45,760	75,448
Missouri	62,870	66,586
New Hampshire	8,030	244,155
New Jersey	6,851	277,575
New York	46,000	1,372,812
North Carolina	48,000	638,829
Ohio	38,260	581,434
Pennsylvania	43,950	1,049,458
Rhode Island	1,580	83,059
South Carolina	24,000	†502,758
Tennessee	40,000	422,813
Vermont	8,278	235,764
Virginia	63,000	1,065,304
Western Territory	950,000	
	2,063,369	9,663,313

* See Michigan.

† Including Kershaw district, which was not returned in the census of 1820.

So much has been given on the separate sections, as to preclude the necessity of a lengthened article under the head of the United States. It may be sufficient to observe, that the territory of the United States is naturally subdivided into four sections.

First, the Atlantic slope; second, a part of the basin of St. Lawrence; third, the greatest part of the basin of Mississippi; and fourth, the central part of the basin of Columbia.

The Atlantic slope, is that part of the United States, from which the streams flow into the Atlantic ocean. This region extends from Florida point, lat. 25 0, to the sources of St. John's river, lat. 48 0 N, and reaches inland considerably beyond the main ridge of the Appalachian mountains. It is a very interesting fact in the geography of the United States, that the real dividing line between the rivers of the Atlantic slope and those flowing into the basins of St. Lawrence, and Mississippi, and the range of intermediate mountains, cross each other obliquely. The Tennessee and Kenhawa rivers, rise E of all the mountain ridges but one; and the Susquehannah and Mohawk, have their sources west of the Appalachian system. In both cases the rivers pierce the mountain ridges in their progress towards their respective recipients. This peculiar structure gives great facility of water communication across an extensive mountain mass.

Take into one general view, the Atlantic slope declines by gradually, but unequally from the sources of its rivers towards the Atlantic coast. North East from the Hudson, this slope terminates by hills on the ocean; but SW, from that river, in an alluvial plain. See the various *States*, and *Rivers*, of the *Atlantic slope*.

Though, not the actual dividing ridge between the sources of its rivers, the Allegany, or Appalachian mountain system, is a very prominent, and influential feature in the physiognomy of the United States. It is composed of two very distinct masses, separated by the deep tide vale of the Hudson. North East from that singular bay, two ridges extend nearly N and S. First, the main ridge between the basins of the Hudson, and lake Champlain, and that of Connecticut river: and the second, in more broken fragments E of the latter basin. One part of the latter ridge, the White mountains of New Hampshire is the highest part of the system. See *Coos county, New Hampshire*.

South west from the Hudson, the Appalachian system, with some apparent confusion, extends in ridges lying nearly parallel

to each other. The system is every where remarkable for the regular height of its ridges, and the non-existence of elevated peaks. The bearing of the whole system, is generally from NE to SW, but, with some remarkable inflections. In the southern side of Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in the N side of Virginia, the ridges lie nearly N and S, but in the latter state, gradually re-assume a SW direction, and continue in that course to near the north boundary of Tennessee. Here the whole system inflects considerably to the west of south-west, and crossing Tennessee, imperceptibly merges into the general level of the adjacent country, in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

From the sources of the Mohawk, to those of Tennessee, Kenhawa, and James' river, the table land gradually rises, advancing from NE to SW. The sources of the Mohawk flow from a surface about 600 feet above the Atlantic Ocean; those of the Tennessee, Kenhawa, and James' river, from a table land from 1500 to 2000 feet above the ocean level. The intermediate streams rise upon elevations, nearly commensurate to their particular distance from the extremes.

The entire Appalachian, or Allegany system, is about 1200 miles in length, and including all its lateral ridges 100 miles wide; embracing an area of 120,000 square miles. But a small part however, comparatively of this superficies is actually covered with mountains. Some of the most productive, picturesque, and salubrious sections of the United States are found in the valleys of this mountain system. They are amply noticed in this treatise, under the respective states, and counties within their range, to which the reader is referred.

The reader is also referred for the other great natural sections of the United States, to the articles *Chippewan, Columbia, Masserne, Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, &c.*

The classified and progressive population of the United States, ore exhibited in the following tables.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,988,141
do. do. females	-	-	2,873,952
Total whites	-	-	5,862,093
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	186,446
Slaves	-	-	1,191,364
Total population in 1810	-	-	7,239,903

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	3,992,166
do. do. females	-	-	3,863,916

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	4,631
Total whites	- - -	7,840,713
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	112,703
do. females,	- - -	120,695
Slaves, males	- - -	784,671
do. females	- - -	746,765
Total population in 1820	- - -	9,625,547
Of these;		
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	53,655
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	2,065,499
do. in Manufactures	- - -	349,247
do. in Commerce	- - -	72,397
To complete the enumeration, the inhabitants of the United States in 1820, to the above aggregate	- - -	9,625,547
Must be added, the population of Kershaw district, South Carolina	- - -	12,442
Additional counties of Alabama	- - -	15,324
Florida	- - -	10,000
Corrected Amount *	- - -	9,663,313
Progressive population since the year 1790 :		
In 1790	- - -	3,929,328
1800	- - -	5,306,035
1810	- - -	7,239,903
1820	- - -	9,663,313*

In Estimating the comparative population to the square mile, it will be four and a third, if the whole territory of the United States is included; but amounts to 16 to the square mile, when we include only the area actually embraced by the census of 1820, or about 600,000 square miles.

* Several very serious discrepancies exist in the general aggregate published at Washington, from the Marshal's return of the census of 1820. In the general summary which precedes the separate tables, the entire population of the United States is given at 9,625,734; but when the classes in the various columns are numbered from the top to the bottom of the page, or from left to right, a difference in the respective results is found, amounting to 20,187. In searching for the source of this large error, it was discovered, that the column headed "*Free white males of 16 and under 26, including heads of families,*" was 755,520, instead of 775,520, the real number. The small fraction of 187, was made up of minor errors, of too little moment to render specification necessary.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure, of the Years 1821 and 1822.

The neat revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1821, amounted to

\$15,898,464 42

The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year 1821, including the loan of 5,000,000, amounted to

19,573,703 72

Viz.—

Customs 13,004,447 15

Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock 1,212,966 40

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax

Dividend on stock in Bank of the United States and other incidental receipts 356,290 11

Loan authorised by act of the 3d March, 1821, including a premium of \$264,703 70 gained on the same 5,000,000 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, of

1,198,461 21

An aggregate of 20,772,164 93

The expenditures during 1821, amounted to 19,090,572 69

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 2,241,871 54

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817 5,162,364 47

Naval services, including the gradual increase of the Navy 3,319,243 00

Public debt 8,367,093 62

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1822, of

The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to 14,745,408 75

Viz —

Customs

12,648,933 15

Public lands exclusive of Mississippi Stock

1,298,584 56

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, dividend on stock in the Bank, and other incidental receipts

891,871 76

Balances of appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, returned to the Treasury, and carried to the surplus fund

406,119 28

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the 4th quarter, are estimated at 5,000,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822

19,745,408 75

And with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1822, forming an aggregate of

21,427,000 99

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to

12,278,653 32

Viz. —

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous

1,536,434 24

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817,

4,930,210 68

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, 1,538,952 88

Public debt

4,276,055 59

The expenditures during the fourth quarter, including the redemption of the \$2,000,000 of six per cent. stock of 1820, are estimated at

6,000,000 00

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1822

18,278,653 32

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1823, an estimate of

3,148,347 67

After deducting from this sum, certain balances of appropriations amounting to \$1,232,212 11, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates, for the service of the ensuing year a balance of \$1,916,135 56, remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1823, continues the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1821, amounted to

17,883,746 84

And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of Oct. 1821, amounted to

75,852,458 18

Making the total amount of funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821

93,686,205 02

In the fourth quarter of that year there was issued Treasury Note six per cent. stock, to the amount of

390 40

Making an aggregate of

93,686,595 42

In the same quarter there was paid the sum of

252,738 75

Viz. Reimbursements of six per cent. deferred stock

252,180 60

1653

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,558 16
Reduction of the funded debt, on the 1st January, 1822, to	93,423,856 67
From that day the 1st of October last, there was issued three per cent. stock to the amount of	143 02
Making an aggregate of	93,423,999 69
During the same period there was paid the sum of	320,380 02
Viz. Reimbursement of 6 per cent. deferred stock	300,230 02
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00
Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1822, to	93,043,019 67
It is estimated that, in the 4th quarter of the present there will be paid	2,265,588 07
Viz. Reimbursement of 6 per cent. deferred stock	265,588 07
Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00
Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1823 to	90,777,431 60
The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1822, is estimated at	27,437 00
And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day, at	26,735 94

3. Of the Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1823.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September last, both days included is estimated at \$19,500,000 00; and that of the whole year at \$23,000,000 00.

It is estimated that the amount of debentures, issued during the same period, exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1821 by \$86,000 and that the amount of debentures outstanding, on the 30th of September last, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823, is \$234,000 more than was on the

same day in 1821 chargeable on the revenue of 1822.

It is estimated the value of domestic articles exported from the United States, in the year ending on the 30th of September last, has amounted to 42,874,079 00 and that foreign articles exported during the same period, have amounted to 22,216,202.

As the receipts from the customs in the year 1823 depend, 1st upon the amount of duty bonds which become due within that year, after deducting the expense of collection, and the amount of debentures chargeable upon them; and 2d, upon such portion of the duties secured in the 1st and 2d quarters of that year as are payable within the year; it is manifest that an increase in the amount of debenture chargeable upon the revenue of the year 1823 or a diminution of the importations of foreign merchandize during the two first quarters of that year, must necessarily diminish the receipts into the Treasury. As debentures can be issued at any time within twelve months after importation, chargeable upon bonds given for the duties upon such importation, it is impossible to foresee the amount which may be chargeable upon the bonds that are payable during the year 1823. The facts, however which have been stated, justify the conclusion, that the amount of debentures which will be issued and charged upon the revenue of 1823, will considerably exceed the amount which was chargeable upon that of 1822. From the same facts, it is also presumed that the importations of the two first quarters of the year 1823 will be less than the corresponding quarters of the present year.

Giving due weight to all the facts connected with the subject, the receipts the year 1823, may be estimated at

21,100,000

Viz:—

Customs,	19,000,000
Public lands,	1,600,000
Bank dividends,	350,000
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts,	150,000

To which is to be added the sum of

1,916,135 56

Remaining in the treasury after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822—which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to

23,016,135 56

The expenditure of the year 1823, is estimated at

23,050,597 22

Viz:—

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	1,599,317 35
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	5,134,292 75
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	2,723,987 12
Public debt,	5,602,000

Which being deducted from the above sum, will leave in the treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1823, a sum estimated at

7,956,538 34

For the commerce, and revenue of the United States, See the respective commercial ports.

Unity, township, and post village, Kennebec county, Maine, 30 miles above Augusta. Population in 1820, 978.

Unity, post village, and township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 32 miles N W from Concord. Population in 1810, 1044; and in 1820, 1277.

Unity, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing 2,174 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2436. It is situated between Loyalhannon and Big Sewickley creeks, about 10 miles E of Greensburg.

Unity, township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1195.

Unna, in the county of Marck, formerly, a considerable hanseatic town, on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Unna, river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitch and Dubitz, and falls into the Save.

Unst, most remote of the Shetland islands extending beyond 61 0 N lat. eight miles long and four broad.

Unsterseen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 56 35 N.

Unza, or *Unsha*, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Voerden, town of the United Provinces in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht, and 30 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Voghera, fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Staffora, 14 miles SSW of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Voglbruck, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Vogouls, people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests on the N side of Mount Oural, extending themselves to the W, and still farther on the plains to the E of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt for time immemorial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is between the languages of the two nations.

Void town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine.

Voightland, territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the four circles of the Markgraviate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Hauen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

Vokelmark, or *Wolickmark*, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Volano, seaport of Italy in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Volcano, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yar slaf, Kostroma, Nishne-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

Vollhynia, palatinate of Russian Poland.

300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoven, town of Overijssel, capital of a territory of the same name, on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Volney, township of Oswego county, New York. Population in 1820, 1691.

Valo, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janina, on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 miles E by N of Moscow.

Vologda, government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustlug, and containing 12 districts.

Vologda, town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Volta, river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.

Volterra, town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Voltei, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, six miles W of Genoa.

Volturno, river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appenines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

Volturara, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Volvic, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immense quantities of Lava in its vicinity which is formed into quarries, and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

Voluntown, township of Windham county, Connecticut. Population 1810, 2016; and in 1820, 1116.

Voorn, fort of Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese.

Voorn, island of South Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, territory of South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overslackee.

Voralberg, or *Vorarlberg*, district of Upper Austria; comprising the four coun-

ties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Son naberg

Vorden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Voringen, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Voronetz, government of Russia, containing 15 districts.

Voronetz, town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Vosges, department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the department of Upper Saone, and Upper Rhine.

Votiaks, name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatki; they are commonly of a middling stature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they resemble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them.

Vou-hou-hien, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles SW of Tay-ping-fou.

Vouille, village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Visigoths, A. D. 508 by which the power of the Goths was destroyed, and that of the Franks established in Gaul.

Vou-tchang-fou, city of China, and capital of a province of Hou-quang.

Vou-theou, or *Fou-theou*, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 25 50 N.

Upland, province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W by Westmania and Gesticia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Upminster, village in Essex, seated on a lofty eminence, three miles SE of Rumbold.

Upper Dublin, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, containing 1050 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1259; situated between Horsham and Whitmarsh, five miles NW of Jenkintown.

Upper, SW township of Lawrence county, Ohio. Population 1820, 414.

Upper Freehold, township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, situated on the S side of the river Shrewsbury, 12 miles S of Ansoy. It contained 3483 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 4541.

Upper Marlborough, village with a post office, in Prince George county, Maryland, 18 miles E by S of Washington, and 20 SW of Annapolis.

Uppingham, town of Rutlandshire, on an eminence, six miles S of Oakham. and 90 N by W of London. Lon 0 45 W. lat 52 36 N.

Upsal, town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university. It stands in an open plain, fertile in grain and pasture, is a small, but very neat town, containing, exclusive of the students, about 3000 inhabitants. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also a botanical garden, of which the famous Linnæus was superintendant. Upsal is 35 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 59 52 N.

Upton, town in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worcester, and 111 WNW of London.

Urach, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 miles SSE of Stuttgart.

Uruguay, province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana, 70 miles above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata.

Ural, river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, chain of mountains, extending from the 50th to near the 67th degree of N lat. or about 1150 miles, and has by the Russians been called the back of the world. The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Urulian Cossacs, Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the

Don; and were formerly called the Cossacs of the Yaik; but the name of the river and people was changed in 1771, on the suppression of the rebellion of Pugatcheff. The river Yaik was from thence called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Urulian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk.

Uralsk, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the river Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Urbaniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Urbaniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 55 55 N.

Urbania, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII., on the Metro, seven miles SSW of Urbino.

Urbanina, seaport and post town in Middlesex county, Virginia, situated on the SE side of Rappahannock river, 12 miles SW of Lancaster, and 47 N of York, and 60 N by W of Williamsburg. It lies in lat. 37 36 N, and lon. 76 30 W.

Urbano, post town and seat of justice, Champaign county, Ohio, containing a printing office, a court-house and jail, a bank, a methodist meeting house, a market house, and 644 inhabitants. Distance, 43 miles W by N from Columbus. Lat. 43 N lon. 6 4 W.

Urbano, also the name of a township in which is situated the above described town, containing 1752 inhabitants in 1810.

Urbino, duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugino and Spoleto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 20 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat 46 46 N.

Ureden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon 7 8 E, lat 52 8 N.

Urgantz, or *Jurgantz*, town of the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four miles in circumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remains but a mosque. It is 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S

of the lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Urgel, ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Perpignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Uri, the most southern canton of Switzerland and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schwitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons and the Canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Walldesetter See*.

Urmund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Ursel, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Urseren, town of Switzerland. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Ursitz, *St.* town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles S of Porentru.

Usbec Tartary, vast country of Western Tartary; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea.

Uscapia. See *Scopia*.

Usedom, island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wolin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

Userche, town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Lorraine, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 5 27 N.

Ushant, island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterrre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Usingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Usk, town in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Usk, river of South Wales, which rises

on the W side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

Ussel, town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 miles NE of Tulle. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Ustasio, town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Usting, town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Utica, incorporated post town, Oneida county, New York, on the left bank of the Mohawk river, on the site of Fort Schuyler. The banks of the river rises by a gentle acclivity from the water; the streets are laid out at right angles to each other, the houses are well built, and gives the aspect of a neat and flourishing village. It is the mart of a highly fertile and well cultivated country, and the most commercial place between Schenectady and Buffalo. The Erie canal passes through the lower part of this town. A fine wooden bridge, unites it to the opposite side of the river. It is 96 miles by land from Albany, 93 from Sackett's Harbour, and 220 from Buffalo. Lat. 43 6 N. Population in 1820, 2972.

Utica, village of Clarke county, Indiana, on Ohio river opposite Transylvania, in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Utoxeter, town in Staffordshire, on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Utrecht, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Holland and the Zuider Zee, E and S by Guelderland, and W by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Utrera, town of Spain in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring. It is 21 miles S of Seville.

Utoxeter, town in Staffordshire, with manufactures of hardware. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 135 NNW of London.

Utznach, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schweiz and Glaris. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 15 N by W of Glaris.

Wachitan, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the N fork of Brandywine creek, commencing two miles above Downings' own. Population in 1810, 1178; and in 1820, 1198.

Uxbridge, town in Middlesex, with a great trade in corn and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of Lond.

Uxbridge, town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 16 miles S by E of Worcester, and 40 SW of Boston.

Uxbridge, incorporated town in Middlesex, 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Uxbridge, post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, five miles W of

Mendon, and about 40 SW of Boston, and 56 NE of Hartford, Connecticut. It contained 1404 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1551.

Uzeda, town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 26 miles NNE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Uzel, town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne 17 miles SW of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

Uzes, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismis, and 20 SW of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 44 2 N.

W

Waag, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube below Comorn.

Waal, river of Holland, being the left branch from the Rhine below Schenk. It flows W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

Wabash, river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the SW of Lake Erie, and taking a SSW course of 400 miles enters the Ohio 128 miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 miles, and it approaches within nine miles of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wabash, county of Indiana. By the census of 1820, this county is named with a population of 147; it lay N from Vigo. Parke and Putnam counties, have been subsequently formed out of the country it embraced. See *Parke* and *Putnam* in the Addenda.

Wachenheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles SSW of Worms.

Wachitan. See *Washitan*.

Wachovia, tract of land in North Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in the county of Surry; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonck, town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles south of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Wadesboro', post town, the capital of Anson county, North Carolina; seated on the south side of Brown creek, a branch of the Great Pedee river, 22 miles west of Rockingham, and 70 west of Fayetteville.

Wadstena, town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Wadsworth, one of the southern townships of Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 318.

Wageningen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 miles NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth; bounded on the NE by the Baltic Sea; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holstein, and Stormaria. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubec is the principal town.

Waigats, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and sailed as far as 75 degrees E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

Waihlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.

Waingfleet, town in Lincolnshire near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Waitzen, or *Waitz*, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 72 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Wake, county of North Carolina; bounded SW by Cumberland and Chatham; W by Chatham and Orange; N by Granville; NE by Franklin; and SE by Johnson. Length 37; mean width 28; and area about 1000 square miles. Neuse river winds

through it from N to S, and the great body of the county is drained by the various branches of that stream. Chief town, Raleigh.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	5,287
do. do. females	-	-	5,462
Total whites	-	-	10,589
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	519
Slaves	-	-	5,878
Total population in 1810	-	-	17,086

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,835
do. do. females	-	-	6,116
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	11,951
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	356
do. do. females	-	-	378
Slaves, males	-	-	3,742
do. females	-	-	3,675
Total population in 1820	-	-	20,102

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	13
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5 521
do. in Manufactures	-	440
do. in Commerce	-	69

Population to the square mile, 20.

Wakefield, township of Safford county, New Hampshire, containing 1166 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 1518. Situated about 50 miles NW of Portsmouth.

Wakefield, town in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 53 41 N.

Walachia, ancient *Dacia*, province of Turkey in Europe ; 225 miles long and 125 broad ; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis is the capital.

Walcheren, principal island of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel ; and from Flanders by the mouth of the Scheldt ; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province is Middleburg.

Walcour, town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. It

is seated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Waldborough, post village, port of entry, and township, in Lincoln county, Maine ; 22 miles NE from Wiscasset. Population 1810, 2160 ; and in 1820, 2449.

Waldeck, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad ; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods ; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles WSW of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, town in Essex, on an ascent among pleasant fields of Saffron, which is here cultivated, 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Waldenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Waldenburg, *Old*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, town of Switzerland in the canton of Basle.

Waldenburg, town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, six miles E by N of Ohringen.

Waldheim, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 miles SE of Liepsic.

Waldmanchen, town of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 miles SSE of Amberg.

Waldoborough, town of the state of Maine, in Lincoln county, 16 miles E of Wiscasset.

Waldsussen, town of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 miles NNE of Amberg.

Waldshut, strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns ; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 miles WSW of Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns* ;

these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the Walstadt of Suabia ; see *Forest Towns*.

Walstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweiz, and Uri. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Wales, principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad ; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea and St. George's channel. S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop. Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 5,200,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants was in 1801, 541,546 ; in 1811, 611,788 ; and in 1821, 717,141. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life ; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famed for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North and South, large country of New Britain, lying west and SW of Hudson Bay, and little known. See *Britain, New*.

Wales, New South, country of North America, in New Britain, lying SW of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See *Britain, New, Hudson's Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Wales, New South, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. being the N and S extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770. A vast chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and south direction farther than the eye can trace, about 60 miles inland.

Wales, township of Lincoln county, Maine ; 28 miles NW from Wiscasset. Population 1810, 471 ; and in 1820, 515.

Wales, township of Niagara county, New York. Population 1820, 903.

Walhof, town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

Walkenreid, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Walker, township of Centre county, Pennsylvania ; in Nittany valley, commencing about five miles NE from Bellefont. Population 1820, 694.

Walkertown, post village in King and Queen county, Virginia ; 40 miles NE from Richmond.

Wallabout, bay of East river, N from Brooklyn, and opposite New York. The

United States have a navy yard on a point of land extending from Brooklyn, to the N, having East river to the N, and the Wallabout to the S.

Wallenstadt, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel ; nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Wallenstadt, lake of Switzerland, about 16 miles in length, and two in breadth ; it is bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, six miles SW of Oettingen.

Wallingford, borough in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. Lon 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Wallingford, town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, where there is a post office, 13 miles N of New Haven, 27 S by W of Hartford, and 21 NE of Darby. It contained 2325 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 2237.

Wallingford, township of Rutland county, Vermont ; containing 1386 inhabitants in 1810. It is situated on the E side of Otter river, about 15 miles S of Rutland.

Walkill, post town of Orange county, New York ; containing 4213 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 4887. It is situated on the W side of the river Hudson, 65 miles NNW of New York, and 110 S of Albany.

Walkill, river of North America. See *Drowned Lands*.

Walloon, name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

Walney, island of England, on the coast of Lancashire.

Walnut, NE township of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1198.

Walnut, township of Picaway county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1183.

Walnut one of the southern townships of Gallia county, Ohio. Population 1820, 281.

Walnut Hills, high bluff, or bank of the Mississippi river, Warren county, Mississippi ; 13 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo.

Walpach, township of Sussex county, New Jersey ; on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Flatkill, 38 miles above Easton in Pennsylvania. Population 1820, 822.

Walpo, town of Slavonia, capital of

a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; lying on E side of Connecticut river, opposite to Westminster in Vermont; 14 miles NW of Keen, 10 NE of Poultney, and 28 S by E of Windsor, (the two last being in Vermont.)

Walpole, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 1998 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1366. It is situated between Stoughton and Medway, 23 miles SW of Boston.

Walsall, corporate town of Staffordshire. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nail, bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 46 N

Walsham North, town in Norfolk, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Walsingham, town in Norfolk, 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

Waltham, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, with 1014 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1677. It contains several valuable manufactures particularly for cotton, and woollen cloths.

Waltham, or *Bishop Waltham*, town in Hampshire, eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Waltham Abbey, or *Waltham Holy Cross*, town in Essex, on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Waltham Cross, or *West Waltham*, village in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

Waltham on the Wold, town in Leicestershire, 19 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

Walteinbruch, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

Walton, considerable village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, six miles W by S of Kings-on.

Walton, township of Delaware county, New York, containing 1211 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1432. It is situated on the NW side of Mohawk river 98 miles SW of Albany.

Walton, county of Georgia; bounded SW by Newton; W by Gwinnet; NW by Hall; NE by Oconee river, or by Jackson and Clark; and SE by Morgan, and Jas-

per. Length 25; mean width 22; and area 550 square miles. It is principally drained by the sources of Oconee, and Oakmulgee rivers. Chief town, Monroe.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	480
do. do. females	-	-	484

Total whites	-	-	964
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	2
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Slaves	-	-	60
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Total population in 1810	-	1,026
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,832
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do. do. females	-	-	1,724
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	3,556
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	3
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do. do. females	-	-	2
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Slaves, males	-	-	281
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do. females	-	-	350
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Total population in 1820	-	4,192
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,091
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do. in Manufactures	-	0
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do. in Commerce	-	0
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Population to the square mile, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Wandersleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Wandiwash, town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

Wandsworth, large village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London.

Wangen, town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Orerarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Wangen, town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Wangen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wangfried, town in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Wanlockhead, village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfriesshire, on that account it has a considerable number of Smelting houses.

Wanstead, village in Essex, famous for one of the most magnificent seats in England, called Wanstead House.

Wantage, town in Berkshire, famous for being the birth place of king Alfred, is seated on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 50 W of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Wantage, township of Sussex county, New Jersey; situated in a mountainous country on the East side of the river Delaware, and containing 2969 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3307.

Wantzenau, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

Wanzleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

Wappatoo, island in Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Columbia river.

Wappinger's creek, creek of Dutchess county, New York, rises in the northern part of the county, and flows SSW into Hudson's river, about seven miles above Newbury.

Waradin Great, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, on the Drave, 28 miles WSW of Kamisca, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Warangole, the Arinkill of Ferishtah, once the capital of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoo-tan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

Warburg, seaport of Sweden, in West Gothland, and province of Holland, with a castle, 30 miles S of Gottenburgh. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hansoatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Warcop, village in Westmoreland.

Warde, town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

Wardhuys, seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent, is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

Wardsborough, post town, Windham county, Vermont, 40 miles S from Windsor. Population 2100.

Wardsbridge, post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the E side of Walkill river, ten miles N of Goshen, 27 miles W by N of Newburg, and 70 N by W of the city of New York.

Ware, town of Herefordshire, on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 5000 quarters being frequently sent in a week. Here are sluices and weirs in the river, to preserve it from floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Ware, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 996 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1154. Situated on the E side of Ware river, 16 miles NE of Springfield.

Wardbridge, or *Wardbridge*, town in Cornwall with a market on Saturday. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches. It is 13 miles SW of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Wareham, post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; lying at the head of Buzzard's bay, 13 miles NW of Barnstable, 16 NE of New Bedford, and 61 S by E of Boston, in lat. 41 48 N, and lon. 70 40 W. Population in 1820, 952.

Warehouse Point, 12 miles above Hartford, Connecticut. See *South Windsor*.

Wareham, borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Warka, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilfa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Warkworth, village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, on the river Cocket.

Warminster, town in Wiltshire, at the source of the Wilbyourn, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Warminster, township of Pennsylvania situated in Bucks county, between Southampton and Warrington, 10 miles SW of Newton, and containing 564 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 695.

Warminster, town of Virginia, in Amherst county, lying on the N side of James river, 10 miles S of Warren, and 23 E of Amherst Court-House. Here is a post office.

Warm Springs, post village, New York county, Pennsylvania.

Warm Springs, Clarke county, Arkansas, on a small creek near Washitaw river. They are situated in an elevated healthy, but barren county, which have been found highly medical. Lat. 34 30 N.

Warmunde, seaport of Germany, in Mecklenburg, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wismar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Warner, township of Hillsbro' county, New Hampshire, containing 1838 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2246.

Warmenton, town of Flanders, on the river

Lis, eight miles NW of Lisle. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Warren, post village and township, Lincoln county, Maine, 30 miles E from Wiscasset. Population in 1810, 2443; and in 1820, 1825.

Warren, township, Grafton county, New Hampshire, 50 miles N from Concord. Population in 1810, 506; and in 1820, 544.

Warren, post town in Bristol county, Rhode Island; on Warren river, four miles N of Bristol, and 12 S by E of Providence, in lat. 41 42 N, and lon. 71 18 W. Population in 1810, 1775; and in 1820, 1806.

Warren, post town and township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population in 1810, 1026; and in 1820, 875.

Warren, county of New York; bounded by Saratoga S; Hamilton W; Essex N; and lake George, and Washington county E. Length 38; mean width 28; and area about 1000 square miles. It is drained generally by the Hudson, and partly by Sacandago river. Surface mountainous; and soil rocky and mostly barren. Chief town Caldwell.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	4,808
do. do. females	-	-	4,538
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	9,436
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	5
do. do. females	-	-	5
Slaves, males	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	5
Total population in 1820	-	-	9,453

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	19
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,360
do. in Manufactures	-	-	198
do. in Commerce	-	-	59
Population to the square mile, 9½ nearly.			

Warren, post village and township, Herkimer county, New York, 10 miles S from Herkimer. Population in 1810, 3974; and in 1820, 2013.

Warren, township, Somerset county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1452.

Warren, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Chetague, and Catteraugus county, New N; Mc Kean county Pennsylvania E; Jefferson and Venango S; and Crawford and Erie W. Length 32; breadth 26; and area 832 square miles. It is a remarkably well watered county; Alleghany river winds obliquely through it; and within it receives the discharge of Chatague lake, or Conewago creek, Brokenstraw creek, and several other large creeks. Surface hilly, but much of the soil good, and some highly fertile. Chief town, Warren.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	468
do do. females	-	-	359
Total whites	-	-	827
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Slaves,	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	827

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,099
do. do. females	-	-	876
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,975
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	1
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820	-	-	1,976

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	378
do. in Manufactures	-	-	121
do. in Commerce	-	-	15

Population to the square mile, 11-3.

Warren, post town and seat of justice, Warren county Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Alleghany, on the point below the mouth of Conewago creek. Population in 1820, 182.

Warren, SW township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 436; and in 1820, 527.

Warren, post town, Albemarle county, Virginia, on the left bank of James' river, 30 miles a little W of S from Charlottesville.

Warren, county of North Carolina; bounded by Mecklenburg, and Brunswick counties Virginia N; by Northampton, and Halifax counties in North Carolina E; Franklin S; and Granville W. Length 23; mean width 15; and area 345 square miles. Roanoke river traverses its NE angle, and it is drained by several creeks flowing into that stream, and by Fishing creek, branch of Tar river. Chief town, Warrenton.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,214
do. do. females	-	-	2,277
Total whites	-	-	4,491
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	321
Slaves	-	-	6,282
Total population in 1810	-	-	11,094
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,060

Free white females - - -	2,154
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	4,214
Free persons of colour, males -	101
do. do. females -	89
Slaves, males - - -	3,510
do. females - - -	3,244
Total population in 1820 - -	11,158

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	18
Engaged in Agriculture - -	3,255
do. in Manufactures - -	271
do. in Commerce - -	11

Population to the square mile 32 1-3.

Warren, county of Georgia ; bounded by Jefferson SE ; Great Ogeechee river, or Washington and Hancock SW ; Wilkes N ; and Columbia NE and E. Length 38 ; breadth 18 ; and area about 700 square miles. Chief town, Warrenton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	3,039
do. do. females - - -	2,620
Total whites - - -	5,659
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	18
Slaves - - -	3,048

Total population in 1810 - 8,725

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	3,300
do. do. females - - -	3,230
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - -	6,530
Free persons of colour, males -	27
do. do. females -	32
Slaves, males - - -	2,078
do. females - - -	1,963

Total population in 1820 - 10,630

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	6
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,880
do. in Manufactures - -	86
do. in Commerce - -	48

Population to the square mile, 15.

Warren, county of Mississippi ; bounded by Mississippi river W ; Yazoo river N ; Newpurchase E ; and Big Black river, or Claiborne county S Length 30 ; mean width 11 ; and area 330 square miles. Staple cotton, and soil highly fertile. Chief town, Warrenton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	357
do. do. females - - -	265

6.7

Total whites - - -	622
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	19
Slaves - - -	473

Total population in 1810, 1,114

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	785
do. do. females - - -	616
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - - 1,401

Free persons of colour, males -	3
do. do. females -	2
Slaves, males - - -	706
do. females - - -	581

Total population in 1820 - 2,693

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	3
Engaged in Agriculture - -	1,064
do. in Manufactures - -	37
do. in Commerce - -	11

Population to the square mile, 8.

Warren, county of Tennessee ; bounded by Franklin S ; Rutherford W ; Wilson and Smith NW ; Caney fork river, or White NE ; and Bledsoe SE. Length 40 ; mean width 20 ; and area 800 square miles. It is principally drained by the creeks of Caney fork river. Chief town, M Minville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,608
do. do. females - - -	2,633

Total whites - - -	5,241
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	8
Slaves - - -	476

Total population in 1810 - 5,725

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	4,866
do. do. females - - -	4,519
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0

Total whites - - -	9,385
Free persons of colour, males -	7
do. do. females -	6

Slaves, males - - -	452
do. females - - -	498

Total population in 1820 - 10,348

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	4
Engaged in Agriculture - -	3,964
do. in Manufactures - -	163

1065

Engaged in Commerce - - - 30
 Population to the square mile, 13.
Warren, county of Kentucky; bounded by Allen SE; Simpson S; Logan SW; Butler NW; Green river, or Grayson and Hart N; and Barren E. Length 35; mean width 20; and area about 700 square miles. Big Barren river passes through this country, dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Chief town, Bowling Green.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	5,372
do. do. females - - -	5,050
Total whites - - -	10,422
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	17
Slaves - - -	1,498
Total population in 1810 - -	11,937

Population in 1820.	
Free white males - - -	4,804
do. do. females - - -	4,365
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	9,169
Free persons of colour, males do. do. females - - -	29
Slaves, males - - -	1,353
do. females - - -	1,201
Total population in 1820 - -	11,776

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	9
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,852
do. in Manufactures - -	219
do. in Commerce - -	26
Population to the square mile, 17 nearly.	

Warren, county of Ohio; bounded S by Clermont and Hamilton; W by Butler; N by Montgomery and Greene; and E by Clinton. Length 20; breadth 19½; and area 400 square miles. Little Miami traverses it obliquely, from NE to SW. Surface hilly, but with a soil highly fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Lebanon.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males - - -	5,152
do. do. females - - -	4,684
Total whites - - -	9,836
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	89
Slaves - - -	0
Total population in 1810 - -	9,925

Population in 1820.	
Free white males, - - -	9,195
do. do. females - - -	8,455

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	17,650
Free persons of colour, males - -	121
do. do. females - -	66
Slaves, males - - -	0
do. females - - -	0
Total population in 1820 - -	17,837

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	56
Engaged in Agriculture - -	2,738
do. in Manufactures - -	725
do. in Commerce - -	40
Population to the square mile, 44.	

Warren, post town and seat of justice for Trumbull county, Ohio. It contains the usual county buildings, a printing office, a bank, five mercantile stores, and 50 dwelling houses. It is situated on the eastern bank of Mahoning river, 45 miles SE from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river, 70 N from Steubenville, and 180 NE from Columbus. Lon. 3 56 W lat. 41 17 N.

Warren, township in the SE quarter of Jefferson county, Ohio; containing 2,432 inhabitants in 1810.

Warren, township of Belmont county, Ohio; in which is situated the village of Barnesville. Population 1820, 1491.

Warren, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1032.

Warren, township of Washington county, Ohio. Population 1820, 460.

Warrenburg, post village and township in Warren county, New York; on the Hudson, seven miles W from Caldwell. Population 1810, 887; and in 1820, 936.

Warrenburg, post town in Jackson county, Tennessee.

Warrensville, township of Cayhoga county, Ohio; containing 133 inhabitants in 1820.

Warrenton, post town and seat of justice in Fauquier county, Virginia; 40 miles WSW from Washington City.

Warrenton, post town and seat of justice in Warren county, North Carolina; 56 miles NNE from Raleigh; and 85 nearly S from Petersburg, in Virginia. It is the seat of two academies.

Warrenton, post town and seat of justice in Warren county, Georgia; about 40 miles W from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.

Warrenton, post town and seat of justice in Warren county, Mississippi; on Mississippi river, 10 miles below Walnut-hills. It is a place of considerable trade, containing 50 houses, and 500 inhabitants.

Warrentown, post village, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Indian Short creek, 14 miles below Steubenville.

Warrick, county of Indiana; bounded by Ohio river S; Vanderburgh, and Posey W; Pike and Dubois N; and Spencer E, and SE. Length 30; width 13; and area 410 square miles. It is drained by Big and Little Pigeon, and some other creeks. Chief town, Evansville.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	922
do. do, females	-	-	820
<hr/>			
Total whites	-	-	1,742
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	1
<hr/>			
Total population in 1820	-	-	1,749

Population to the square mile, 4

Warrington, town in Lancashire. It has large and considerable manufactures of sail cloth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool

Warrington, township of Bucks county, on the NE limit of Montgomery county, between New Britain, and Warminster. Population 1810, 429; and in 1820, 515.

Warrington, township of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the NW side of Conewago creek, and containing 1105 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1274.

Warsaw, city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending with the suburbs or Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 90,000 inhabitants. Warsaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic, 130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of Vienne. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warsaw, township and post village, Genesee county, New York, on Allen's creek, 20 miles S from Batavia. Population 1810, 1317; and in 1820, 1658.

Warta, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles NE of Siradia, and 57 SE of Posenamia. Lon 18 0 E, lat 51 19 N.

Warta, SE branch of the Oder, rises near the Cracow, and joins the Oder at Custrin.

Wartenburg, town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is 22 miles NE of Breslaw.

Warwick, the county town of Warwick-

shire, on the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock, oher which is a stone bridge, 15 miles SSW of Coventry, and 93 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 18 N

Warwick, county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Liouceste shire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Staffordshire. It contains 639,760 acres; is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and 193 parishes; has one city and 12 market towns. Population 1810, 208,190; in 1811, 228,735; and in 1820, 274,392.

Warwick, town in Rhode Island, the capital of Kent county, situated about 10 miles S of Providence, at the head of Narragansett bay. Population 1810, 3757; and in 1820, 3643. This is one of the most manufacturing villages in Rhode Island. It possesses 15 cotton factories, two banks, and an academy.

Warwick, township and post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the E side of Walkill river. 10 miles S of Goshen, 11 N of Hamburg, New Jersey, and 70 NW of the city of New York.

Warwick, township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the SE side of Nesha-miny creek, below Doylestown. Population 1810, 1287; and in 1820, 1115.

Warwick, township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated between Elizabeth and Rapho townships, and joining Dauphin county. The inhabitants were 3439 according to the census of 1810; and in 1820, 3777.

Warwick, post town in Cecil county, Maryland, lying between Sassafras and Bohemia rivers, 18 miles S of Elkton, 27 SW of Newcastle, (Delaware) and 61 SW of Philadelphia.

Warwick, county of Virginia; bounded by James' river SW; James' city county NW; York NE; and Elizabeth county SE. Length 15; width 18; and area 120 square miles.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	343
do. do. females	-	-	354
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Total whites	-	-	697
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	18
Slaves	-	-	1,120
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Total population in 1810	-	-	1,835

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	290
do. do. females	-	-	330

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 620
Free persons of colour, males - 23
do. do. females - 11
Slaves, males - - - - 479
do. females - - - - 475

Total population in 1820 - - 1,608

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 2
Engaged in Agriculture - - 511
do. Manufactures - - 12
do. Commerce - - 2

Population to the square mile, 1 1-3.

Warwick, county of Indiana. See *Warwick county*.

Warwick, central township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population 1820, 485.

Washington, SE county of Maine; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; Passamaquoddy bay, St. Croix river, and New Brunswick E; and Hancock, and Penobscot counties Maine W. This county includes a strip along the whole E side of Maine; and is about 250 miles in length from N to S, but the really inhabited part is confined to about 1000 square miles along the sea coast. Its front is very much indented by fine bays. Chief towns, Machias, and Eastport.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - - 4,230
do. do. females, - - - - 3,604

Total whites - - - - 7,834
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 36
Slaves - - - - 0

Total population in 1810 - - 7,870

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - - 6,765
do. do. females - - - - 5,923
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 12,688
Free persons of colour, males - 29
do. do. females - 27
Slaves, males - - - - 0
do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 12,744

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 934
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,994
do. in Manufactures - - 377
do. in Commerce - - 452

Population to the square mile, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, including only the sea coast.

Washington, township Hancock county, Maine, 20 miles above Castine. Population 1820, uncertain

Washington, post village and township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 992.

Washington, county of Vermont; bounded SE by Caladonia and Orange; SW by Addison; NW by Chittenden; and NE by Orleans and Caledonia. Length 24; width 20; and area 480 square miles. It occupies the fine valleys drained by the sources of Onion river. Surface, though mountainous affording much excellent soil. Chief town Montpelier.

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - - 7,084
do. do. females - - - - 7,007
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 7

Total whites - - - - 14,098
Free persons of colour, males - 7
do. do. females - 8
Slaves, males - - - - 0
do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - 14,113

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 6
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,883
do. in Manufactures - - 306
do. in Commerce - - 39
Population to the square mile, 30.

Washington, township, Orange county, Vermont, 43 miles N from Windsor. Population in 1820, 1100.

Washington, the highest summit of the White Mountains, New Hampshire 7300 feet above the level of the Ocean.

Washington, township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, eight miles E from Lenox. Population 1810, 942; and in 1820, 750.

Washington, SE county of Rhode Island; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S; New London county in Connecticut W; Kent county in Rhode Island N; and Narragansett bay E. It is about 20 miles square, with an area of 400 square miles. It is chiefly drained by the Pawtuck river. Surface moderately hilly. Chief town South Kingstown.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - - 6,831
do. do. females - - - - 7,254

Total whites - - - - 14,085
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 867
Slaves - - - - 10

Total population in 1810 - - 14,962

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	7,353
do. do. females	-	-	7,622
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	4
Total whites	-	-	14,979
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	338
do. do. females	-	-	363
Slaves, males	-	-	2
do. females	-	-	5
Total population in 1820	-	-	15,687

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,745
do. in Manufactures	-	-	694
do. in Commerce	-	-	137
Population to the square mile, 30.			

Washington, post village, and township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 40 miles SW by W from Hartford, and 10 SW from Litchfield. Population in 1810, 1575; and in 1820, 1487. There are in this township, two forges, one slitting mill, two marble saw mills, and several grain mills, and other machinery.

Washington, county of New York; bounded by Vermont E; Pawlet river and lake Champlain NE; lake George NW; Warren county and Hudson river W; and Rensselaer county S. Length 60; mean width 15; and area 900 square miles. The face of this county is very diversified and picturesque. Much of the soil is excellent. It is peculiarly well watered; having Hudson river at one extremity, lake Champlain at the other, and drained by their confluents. The canal uniting Hudson river, and lake Champlain traverses Washington county. Chief towns Sandy Hill, Whitehall, Union, &c.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	20,769
do. do. females	-	-	20,390
Total whites	-	-	41,159
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	2,815
Slaves	-	-	315
Total population in 1810	-	-	44,289

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	19,526
do. do. females	-	-	18,901
Total whites	-	-	38,427
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	131
do. do. females	-	-	123
Slaves, males	-	-	66
do. females	-	-	84
Total population in 1820	-	-	38,831

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	233
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	6,174
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,368
do. in Commerce	-	-	177

Population to the square mile 43.

Washington, post village and township, Dutchess county New York, on Washington creek, 12 miles NE from Poughkeepsie. Population in 1810, 2854; and in 1820, 2882. It is the seat of a very respectable boarding school belonging to the society of Friends.

Washington, village of Albany county, New York, on the Hudson, opposite Troy. It is the seat of an arsenal belonging to the United States.

Washington, township and post village, Morris county, New Jersey. Population in 1820, 1876.

Washington, township, Burlington county, New Jersey, adjoining Little Egg-harbour township. The soil is generally sandy and covered with pines. There are in it, at present, two blasting furnaces, Batsto and Martha, in operation, and two forges, there were formerly five blast furnaces, several forges and one slitting mill. The low lands abound in bog ore; that mixed with mountain ore is manufactured into all kinds of iron and castings.

Washington, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Virginia W; Beaver county, Pennsylvania N; Allegany NE; Monongahela river, or Westmoreland and Fayette E; and Greene S. Length 32; mean width 28; and are 838 square miles. Surface generally hilly, but soil as generally productive. This county occupies the height of land between Ohio, and Monongahela rivers, and the creeks flow from its central parts like radii from a common centre. Chief town Washington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	18,071
do. do. females	-	-	17,612
Total whites	-	-	35,683
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	570
Slaves	-	-	36
Total population in 1810	-	-	36,289

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	20,075
do. do. females	-	-	19,216
Total whites	-	-	39,291
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	364
do. do. females,	-	-	378
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	5
Total population in 1820	-	-	40,038

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	527
Engaged in Agriculture	-	7,432
do. in Manufactures	-	1,902
do. in Commerce	-	277

Population to the square mile, 45.

Washington, post town and seat of justice, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Chartiers creek, 26 miles SW from Pittsburgh. Population in 1810, about 1200; in 1820, 1687. This is a very flourishing country town, with two banks, a steam flouring mill, and several other manufacturing establishments. Washington college in this town is under the direction of a president, two professors, and contains a library and philosophical apparatus. The college edifice stands to the E. of the town, is constructed of stone three stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 students.

Washington, NW township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, between Monongahela, and Youghogany river. Population in 1810, 2160; and in 1820, 2749.

Washington, SE township of Franklin county. Population 1810, 2709; and in 1820 4797. It contains the borough of Waynesburg, and lies on the heads of Antietam creek.

Washington, township of Union county, Pennsylvania, south from Middle creek. Population in 1810, 438; and in 1820, 1427.

Washington, township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the great bend of the west branch of Susquehannah, opposite Williamsport. Population in 1810, 675, and in 1820, 1743

Washington, township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the west boundary of the county, and in Conewago and Bermidan creeks. Population in 1810, 441; and in 1820, 1061.

Washington, township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on Kiskaminitas river, 12 miles N from Greensburg. Population in 1810, 1695; and in 1820, 1478.

Washington, township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, lying NW from the borough of Indiana. Population in 1810, 755; and in 1820, 1057.

Washington, county of Maryland; bounded by Potomac river, or Virginia S; Allegany county, in Maryland W; Pennsylvania N; and Frederick county in Maryland E. Length 40; mean width 12; and area 480. It is a very well watered country, it is traversed by Connolaways Licking, Connechocheague, Antietam, and other large creeks flowing from Pennsylvania into Potomac river. Surface very much broken by mountains and hills, though much of the river creek alluvial soil is excellent. Chief towns, Hagerstown, Hancockstown, and Williamsport.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	8,021
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,570
Total whites	-	-	-	15,591
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	483
Slaves	-	-	-	2,656
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	18,730

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	10,049
do. do. females	-	-	-	9,198
Total whites	-	-	-	19,247
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	289
do. do. females	-	-	-	338
Slaves, males	-	-	-	1,699
do. females	-	-	-	1,502
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	23,075

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	544
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,361
do. in Manufactures	-	1,637
do. in Commerce	-	136

Population to the square mile, 48.

Washington City, capital of the United States, and of the District of Columbia. The following description is from the pen of Mr. John Seaford, and extracted from the National Intelligencer.

Washington City, in the District of Columbia, the metropolis of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and the right bank of the Anacostia, in latitude 38 degrees and 54 minutes, longitude 00, being intended for a first meridian. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands; and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch, may be conveyed to the Capitol and the president's house, the avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, and walks of trees, and carriage ways; the others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards, have footways of 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over 80, have footways 17 feet wide; and under 80 feet, 12 feet footways. The ground on which the city stands, was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil, surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation

to be employed, and constitute a fund for the public buildings.

The buildings belonging to the United States, are,

1. The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, of freestone, composed of a central edifice, and two wings; the whole front of the building is about 360 feet; the wings were nearly completed, when the British army, under general Ross, (who was afterwards slain in battle near Baltimore,) in August 1814, made a sudden incursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, presidents house, public offices, &c not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extensive library belonging to Congress; the wings are rebuilt, and the centre nearly completed. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of president Washington, on the 16th of September, 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of August, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British.

2. The president's house, built of freestone, two stories high, of the Ionic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the Capitol, about one mile and a half.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line east and west of the President's house, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government, and subordinate offices; the whole are of brick, two stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate; the two new ones are handsome edifices, with freestone porticos on the north front, in the Ionic order.

4. The general post office, where the patent office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high, and 120 feet in length, is situated on high ground, about equi-distant from the Capitol and the president's house.

5. A very extensive navy yard, completely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gate-way, with guard-rooms; a neat dwelling for the commandant, and others for different officers of the yard; extensive warehouses, shop for blacksmiths, coopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c sail lofts, model rooms, timber sheds, a steam engine which works two saws, drives a tilt hammer, and the turners' lathes. The Columbus 74, and the Potomac 44, were built at this yard; and there is a large frigate now on the stocks. The Potomac has been hauled up on Commodore Rodgers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock. Within the

enclosure is a neat marble monument, erected by the American officers, to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli, in the year 1804; this monument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of August, 1814. In this yard are deposited vast quantities of naval stores, and cannon of every size, and is superior to any thing of the kind in the United States.

6. A comfortable marine barrack, sufficient for 1500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commodious residence, for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subaltern officers, an armoury, and shops for the repair of arms, &c.

7. A substantial navy magazine, with a house for the keeper.

8. A fort at the extreme southern point of land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac, and the eastern branch; the improvements at this place are extensive and substantial; with store houses, an armoury, shops in which are made gun carriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an extensive open space, belonging to the garden.

The capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will, in a short time, afford a delightful promenade. Similar improvements are making at the president's house and public offices.

There is a pile bridge about one mile long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria, and two over the eastern branch. Of turnpikes, there is one to Alexandria, one to intersect the Little river turnpike to Virginia, another to Baltimore, completed, and one now opening to Montgomery court-house. A canal passes through the city, connecting the waters of the eastern branch with the Potomac. The eastern branch has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend to the navy yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 feet water come up to the Potomac bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber, there is 10 feet at high tide. There are four market houses, in each of which markets are held tri-weekly. The city contains a large infirmary, a female orphan asylum, a jail, a neat and commodious new theatre, a circus, and two masonic halls, a city hall, commenced in August, 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents a front of 251 feet, erected from the proceeds of a lottery, authorized by Congress, three buildings for public schools, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported

by the corporation, and open for all poor children; thirteen places of public worship, viz. two for Episcopalians, three Presbyterian, two Catholic, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian, and a Friends' Meeting, which are generally well attended. There are also a city library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's, Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other institutions. Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides the Columbian college, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic theological seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth.

An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, and a branch of the United States bank, a fire insurance company, nine printing offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly, and two weekly. A steam-boat runs regularly to Aquia creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk to the city. Five stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places.

The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the mayor, was vested in the president, yearly; and the two branches of the Council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council; the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the board of common council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United

States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a mayor, or members of the two boards.

The city is by an act of the council, divided into six wards. The number of the inhabitants were at different periods as follows, ascertained by the official enumerations viz.

In 1800,	3,210
1803,	4,352
1807,	5,652
1810,	8,208
1817,	11,299
1820,	13,247

The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the first of January 1822, 2229, of which, 1035 were brick, and 1184 wood; and the assessed valuation and real and personal property, on the first of January, 1821, was \$6,568,726, affording a revenue of \$32,842 63; in addition to which there is a revenue of \$10,000, arising from the licences of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools, and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

The classified population of Washington is exhibited in the following table.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,895
do. do. females	-	-	3,009
Total whites	-	-	5,904
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	867
Slaves	-	-	1,437
Total population in 1810	-	-	8,208
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	4,786
do. do. females	-	-	4,820
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	9,606
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	750
do. do. females,	-	-	946
Slaves, males	-	-	880
do. females	-	-	1,065
Total population in 1820	-	-	13,247

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	293
Engaged in Agriculture	-	16
do. in Manufactures	-	865
do. in Commerce	-	125

The following matter was published in one of the public prints of Philadelphia, December 20th, 1822, as a communication from the editor of this gazetteer, to the editor of that print. It is here subjoined to the article Washington city, as it may give some aid to the future disquisition on the question by which it was produced ; that is, the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, by a colony from the United States.

Washington is situated at lat. 38 deg. 54 N. and 77 deg. W from London.

The mouth of Columbia is situated at lat. 46 deg. 15 N and within a trifling fraction of 48 deg. W from Washington, 125 deg. from London.

The difference of lat. therefore, 7 deg. 21 min. and difference of longitude 48 degrees.

By a calculation on Mercator's plan, the two places bear from each other N 78 deg. 15 min. W, and S 78 deg. 15 E distant in geographical miles 2162, and in English miles 2486.

From Washington city to St. Louis, by Pittsburg and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1396 miles.

From St. Louis to the mouth of Columbia, by the Missouri and Columbia rivers, 3548 miles.

Entire distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia, 4944 miles.

The distance from St. Louis to Washington, by Shawannctown and Knoxville, 1029 miles.

By Lexington in Kentucky, 1005 miles.

By Vincennes, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, 1011 miles.

St. Louis is 38 deg. 36 min. N lat. 12 deg. 58 min. W lon. Mouth of Columbia, 46 deg. 15 min. N lat. 47 deg. 57 min. W lon. These two places bear from each other at an angle from the meridian 73 deg. 28 min., are consequently 73 deg. 28 min. NW, and 73 deg. 28 min. SE respectively distant ; 1714 geographical, and 1861 English miles.

The several distances, as given by Messrs. Lewis and Clark, are no doubt over calculated ; their aggregate distance exceeds the direct line almost two to one, an excess hardly credible. In most instances, where the lengths of rivers have been estimated by persons ascending their currents, the space passed through has been overrated, and the error has in most instances borne some proportion to the violence of the stream.

Washington, NW county of the District of Columbia ; bounded SE by the city of Washington, and Georgetown ; SW by Potomac river ; W and N by Maryland ; and E by East Branch, or Anacostia river. It approaches to the form of a right angle triangle, seven miles base, by six perpendicular, and with an area of 24 square miles. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	618
do. do. females	-	-	-	588

Total whites	-	-	-	1,206
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
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not taxed	-	-	-	154
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Slaves	-	-	-	955
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,315
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	767
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do. do. females	-	-	-	745
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
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not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	1,512
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	84
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do. do. females	-	-	-	84
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	587
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do. females	-	-	-	462
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,729
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	48
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	490
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	45
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	1
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Population to the square mile, 11 1-3.

Washington, post village of Culpepper county, Virginia ; 65 miles WSW from Washington.

Washington, county of Virginia ; bounded S by North Carolina ; W by Scott county in Virginia ; NW by Russell ; N by Tazewell ; NE by Wythe ; and SE by Grayson. Length 50 ; mean width 17 ; and area 850 square miles. This county lies in the various valleys of the two great branches of Holston river, and is drained by those streams and their numerous confluent. Though generally hilly, the soil is fertile. Chief town, Abingdon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,412
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do. do. females	-	-	-	5,169
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Total whites	-	-	-	10,581
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All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	-
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not taxed	-	-	-	127
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Slaves	-	-	-	1,448
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	12,156
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Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	5,360
do. do. females	-	-	5,033
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	10,393
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	78
do. do. females	-	-	75
Slaves, males	-	-	987
do. females	-	-	911

Total population in 1820	-	-	12,444
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	21
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,491
do. in Manufactures	-	-	381
do. in Commerce	-	-	22

Population to the square mile, 16.

Washington, county of North Carolina ; bounded by Hyde and Beauford S ; Martin W ; Roanoke river and Albemarle Sound N ; and Tyrrell county E. Length 20 ; width 18 ; and area 360 square miles. Surface level and in part marshy. Soil generally thin and sterile. Chief town, Plymouth.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,017
do. do. females	-	-	1,097

Total whites	-	-	2,114
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	63
Slaves	-	-	1,287

Total population in 1810	-	-	3,464
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,083
do. do. females	-	-	1,159
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites	-	-	2,242
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	43
do. do. females	-	-	34
Slaves, males	-	-	881
do. females	-	-	786

Total population in 1820	-	-	3,986
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,103
do. in Manufactures	-	-	56
do. in Commerce	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 11.

Washington, post village, Beauford county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Pamlico or Tar river, about 50 miles below Tarborough. This town is a place of considerable commercial importance.

Washington, county of Georgia ; bounded by Ogeechee river or Wilkinson county SW ;

Hancock NW ; Ogeechee river or Warren NE ; Jefferson E ; and Emanuel and Laurens SE. Length 30 ; width 23 ; and area 690 square miles. Chief town, Sandersville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,388
do. do. females	-	-	3,035

Total whites	-	-	6,423
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	4
Slaves	-	-	3,513

Total population in 1810	-	-	9,940
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	3,366
do. do. females	-	-	3,331

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	6,697
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	21
do. do. females	-	-	11
Slaves, males	-	-	2,037
do. females	-	-	1,861

Total population in 1820	-	-	10,627
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Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,343
do. in Manufactures	-	-	62
do. in Commerce	-	-	33

Population to the square mile, 15.

Washington, post town and seat of justice, Wilkes county, Georgia, containing beside the ordinary county buildings, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. About 50 miles WNW from Augusta.

Washington, county of Ohio ; bounded by Ohio river SE and S ; Athens county SW and W ; and Morgan and Monroe counties N. Length 43 ; mean width 14 ; and area 600 square miles. Except near the Ohio and Muskingum rivers the surface of this county is hilly and the soil sterile. Muskingum river enters the Ohio nearly at equal distance from its NE and SW angles. Chief town, Marietta.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	3,112
do. do. females	-	-	2,831

Total whites	-	-	5,943
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	48
Slaves,	-	-	0

Total population in 1810	-	-	5,991
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	5,359
do. do. females	-	-	4,967

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	0
Total whites	- - - -	10,326
Free persons of colour, males	- - - -	52
do. do. females	- - - -	47
Slaves, males	- - - -	0
do. females	- - - -	0

Total population in 1820 - - - 10,425

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- - - -	132
Engaged in Agriculture	- - - -	2,051
do. in Manufactures	- - - -	387
do. in Commerce	- - - -	43

Population to the square mile, 17.

Washington, county of Indiana; bounded by Floyd SE; Harrison S; Orange and Lawrence W; White river or Jackson N; and Scott E. Length 24; width 20; and area 480 square miles. Big Blue river rises in this county and flows south into Ohio river. Chief town, Salem.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	- - - -	4,636
do. do. females	- - - -	4,354

All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - - -	0
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Total whites - - - - 8,980

Free persons of colour, males - - - 33

do. do. females - - - - 26

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - - - 9,039

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	- - - -	0
Engaged in Agriculture	- - - -	2,650
do. in Manufactures	- - - -	59
do. in Commerce	- - - -	15

Population to the square mile, 19.

Washington, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 700.

Washington, post town and seat of justice for Fayette county, Ohio, 40 miles S from Columbus. Lat. 39 33 N. Population in 1820, 191.

Washington, one of the NW township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 137.

Washington, one of the western townships, Dark county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 456.

Washington, township of Clermont county, Ohio, on Ohio river. Population in 1820, 1942.

Washington, post town of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the road between Wheeling and Zanesville.

Washington, township of Licking county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 668.

Washington, township of Richland county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 638.

Washington, township of Miami county, Ohio, containing the village of Piqua. Population in 1820, 490.

Washington, township of Montgomery county, Ohio, containing the villages of Centreville and Woodburn. Population in 1820, 3174.

Washington, township of Pickaway county, Ohio, containing the village of Circleville. Population in 1820, 2000.

Washington, township of Preble county, Ohio, containing the village of Eaton. Population in 1820, 1562.

Washington, township of Sciota county, Ohio, containing the village of Alexandria on Ohio river. Population 1820, 566.

Washington, township, Warren county, Ohio. Population 1820, 922.

Washington, post town and seat of justice, Davis county, Indiana, between the two main branches of White river, 29 miles SE by E from Vincennes.

Washington, county of Illinois; bounded by Randolph S; St. Clair W; Madison and Bond N; and Jefferson E. It is 30 miles square, consequently area 900 square miles. Kaskaskias river passes obliquely through it. Chief town, Covington. Population 1820, 1517. Of these there were engaged in agriculture 77; in manufactures 39; and in commerce 18. Population to the square mile, 1½.

Washington, county of Missouri, S from Franklin; and SW from Jefferson and St. Genevieve. It lies on the heads of Big Black, Gasconade, Merrimac, and St. Francis rivers. It includes great part of the lead mines of Missouri, but is too vaguely defined to admit the insertion of its area or comparative population. The surface is mountainous, hilly, and broken, though much very fertile soil lies in detached places within its limits, particularly along the banks of the Merrimac, Big river and Fourche à Cosrtois.

Washington, county of Kentucky, bounded by Green S; Velson W, and NW; Salt river, or Franklin N; Mercer E; and Casey SE. Length 32; mean width 17; and area 550 square miles. It is drained by the various sources of Salt river. Chief town, Springfield.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	- - - -	5,412
do. do. females	- - - -	5,569

Total whites - - - - 10,981

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - - 22

Slaves - - - - 2,245

Total population in 1810 - - - 13,248

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 6,186

do. do. females - - - 6,973

1296

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 12,159
Free persons of colour, males - - 32
do. do. females - - 22
Slaves, males - - - - 1,832
do. females - - - - 1,902

Total population in 1820 - - 15,947

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 4
Engaged in Agriculture - - 4,129
do. in Manufactures - - 203
do. in Commerce - - 29
Population to the square mile, 29.

Washington, post town and seat of justice, Mason county, Kentucky, four miles SW from Maysville, containing the ordinary county buildings, an academy, two churches, and a printing office.

Washington, county of Tennessee; bounded by North Carolina S; Greene county Tennessee W; Sullivan N; and Carter E. Length 22; mean width 17; and area 540 square miles. Its southern part is drained by Nolachucky river, and the Northern by Holston. Surface hilly and broken. Chief town, Jonesborough.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - - 3,512
do. do. females - - - - 3,342

Total whites - - - - 6,854
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 36
Slaves - - - - 850

Total population in 1810 - - 7,740

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - - 4,255
do. do. females - - - - 4,251
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 8,506
Free persons of colour, males - - 35
do. do. females, - - 37
Slaves, males - - - - 497
do. females - - - - 482

Total population in 1820 - - 9,557

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 2
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,712
do. in Manufactures - - 329
do. in Commerce - - 21
Population to the square mile, 17½.

Washington, post town, and seat of justice, Rhea county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Tennessee river, about 100 miles

below Knoxville, and 80 miles SE by E from Murfreesborough.

Washington, county of Alabama, bounded by Mississippi W; Choctaw county N; Tombigbee river E; and Baldwin county in Alabama S. Length 50; mean width 20; and area 1000 square miles. Surface moderately hilly; and soil except in a few places near the streams sterile, and covered generally with pine. Chief town, St. Stephens.

Washington, parish of Louisiana; bounded by Mississippi N; Pearl river E; parish of St. Tamary S; and Tangipao river, or St. Helena W. Length 45; mean width 22; and area about 1000 square miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. It is principally watered by the Boyue Chitto, and Chisunete rivers.

Population in 1820.
Free white males - - - - 1,090
do. do. females - - - - 867
All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 1,957
Free persons of colour, males - - 1
do. do. females - - 0
Slaves, males - - - - 304
do. females - - - - 255

Total population in 1820 - - 2,517

Of these ;
Foreigners not naturalized - - 1
Engaged in Agriculture - - 1,474
do. in Manufactures - - 5
do. in Commerce - - 1
Population to the square mile, 2½.

Washington, post town, and recently the seat of government of the state of Mississippi, stands on a high, dry, and healthy site, on the left bank of St. Catharine creek, six miles E from Natchez. Population, about 1000. Jefferson college was incorporated in 1802, and located in this town. A large frame building capable of accommodating about 70 students was erected, but it has not flourished as a literary institution, beyond the ordinary effects of an academy.

Washington-point, cape formed by the two branches of Elizabeth river, about one mile above Norfolk. Here the United States has a marine hospital.

Washitau or *Ouachitau*, NE parish of Louisiana; bounded by the Mississippi river NE; the parish of Concordia and Ocatahoola SE; Rapides S; Nachitoches W; and the territory of Arkansas N. Length 85; mean width 50; and area 4000 square miles. That part W from Washitau river, is hilly, with a sterile soil covered with pine timber. A similar characteristic is continued E of that stream in

the northern section of the parish, to within 10 or 12 miles from Mississippi river, E from Washitau river, and in the S and SE part of the parish, except along the margins of the streams, the surface is liable to annual subersion. The only arable land of considerable extent is found along the Washitau, Bartheberry, Bayou Siard, and the rivers Bon Idés, and Boeuf. There are, however, distant from the water courses, two small, but very productive prairies, Mer Rouge, and Jefferson. Except those, and a few other small prairies; the whole, not amounting to 25 square miles, the whole parish of Washitau in a state of nature, was covered with a very heavy forest; pine W and NW, and a mixed mass, S, SE, and E. The arable river alluvion very productive. Staples, cotton and lumber.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	439
do. do. females	-	-	-	345
Total whites	-	-	-	784
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	9
Slaves	-	-	-	284
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	1,077

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,096
do. do. females	-	-	-	920
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	2,016
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	17
do. do. females,	-	-	-	27
Slaves, males	-	-	-	419
do. females	-	-	-	417
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	2,896

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	7
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	911
do. in Manufactures	-	-	63
do. in Commerce	-	-	22

Population to the square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Washitau, river of Arkansas, and Louisiana, Great NE branch of Red river. This stream rises by three large branches between Arkansas and Red river, about 15 degrees W from Washington, and at lat 34 30 N. It thence flows nearly E, the three branches uniting above the Hot Springs. Opposite the latter place the Ouachitau turns S enters Louisiana at lat. 33 0 N, and continuing in that direction to lat. 31 39 N, where it receives the Tensaw from the SE, and Ocatahoola from the NW, and takes the name of Black river. See *Black river*, *Ocatahoola* and *Tensaw*. The Ouachitau is navigable during Spring floods as

high as the Hot springs, and except in very dry seasons, at all times to the upper settlements in Louisiana. Below the springs it is augmented from the W by the Cado fork, Little Missouri, Saluter and D rbanc, and from the E by the Saline, Barthelony, and Boeuf rivers.

Wassana, city of Africa, on the Niger, lying according to the best information at lat. 11° N, and on 17° E from London. This is probably the same place mentioned by Ptolmy under the name of Gano, and marked on the various maps of Africa as Gano, Gana, Wangara, &c.

Wassenburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia.

Waseerburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a castle. Lon. 12 13 E, lat 48 4 N.

Watanga, SE branch of Holston river, rises in Ashe county, North Carolina, flows into Tennessee, and joins Holston in Washington county.

Watchet, town in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ships which are freighted hence with lime-stone and various other articles. It is 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Watecoo, island in the South Sea discovered by Captain Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. From every circumstance, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Watecoo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern Ocean. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

Waterboro', post town in York county, Maine; situated on the NE side of the river Mousin, 15 miles NW of Kennebunk, 41 N by E of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and 47 W of Portland. Population 1820, 1762.

Waterbury, post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, at the distance of 19 miles N by W from New Haven, 10 S from Bethelam, and about 25 SW from Hartford. Population 1820, 2382.

Wateree, river of South Carolina, NE constituent of Santee. See *Catawba river*. The Wateree enters South Carolina in York district, flows SSE by comparative courses 120 miles, and joins the Congaree 40 miles SE from Columbia.

Waterford, county of Ireland 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure,

which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.

Waterford, city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel. 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

Waterford, town in Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban's and 14 NW of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Waterford, post town and township Oxford county Maine, 12 miles SW from Paris. Population 1810, 860; and in 1820, 1035.

Waterford, post village, and township Caledonia county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, 32 miles E from Montpelier. Population 1810, 1289; and in 1820, 1300.

Waterford, township, of New London county, Connecticut, between the Thames, and Nautick rivers, adjoining New London to the NW. Population 1810, 2185; and in 1820, 2339.

Waterford, post town in Saratoga county, New York, lying on the W side of Hudson, and N side of Mohawk river, opposite to Lansingburg, six miles above Troy, and 11 above Albany. It is joined to Lansingburg by a fine wooden bridge, is regularly laid out, the site rises by a gradual acclivity from the Mohawk, and the buildings have generally a neat and some an elegant appearance. Population 1810, uncertain, but in 1820, 1184.

Waterford, township, Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population 1810, 2105; and in 1820, 2447.

Waterford, formerly Le Boeuf, post town Erie county, Pennsylvania, between Le Boeuf creek and lake, 15 miles SSE from Erie. At high water the Le Boeuf creek is navigable to this place. It contains about 50 houses, and 250 inhabitants.

Waterford, township Erie county, Pennsylvania, including the foregoing village. Population 1810, 162; and in 1820, 579.

Waterford, post village, Loudon county, Virginia, 10 miles N from Liesburg.

Waterford, two townships of Washington county, Ohio, on Muskingum river, opposite to each other 10 miles above Marietta. Population 1820, 880.

Waterloo, village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 miles S from Brussels, rendered remarkable by a sanguinary

battle fought there June 18th 1815, between the French under Napoleon, and the Allies, under Wellington, Bulow, and Blucher, in which the former were defeated.

Waterloo, post town, and seat of justice, Seneca county, New York, on Seneca river at its falls, five miles NE and below Geneva. It is a thriving village, containing the county buildings, a newspaper printing office, and about 50 houses.

Watersny, one of the Western isles of Scotland, separated from S Uist, by Chisamuel bay.

Watertown, post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on Charles' river, eight miles N by W of Boston. It is the seat of several extensive manufactures. Population 1810, 1531; and in 1820, 1518.

Watertown, township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, which contained 1714 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1459. It is situated on the E side of Naugatuck river, 10 miles SE of Litchfield.

Watertown, post town, and seat of justice, Jefferson county, New York, on the left bank of Black river, 81 miles NNW from Utica, and eight miles E from Sackett's Harbour. It is a fine flourishing village built on a swelling eminence, in a broken but fertile country. It is the seat of a state arsenal, printing office, &c. In 1810, the township contained 1841 inhabitants, and in 1820, 2766.

Waterville, post town and township Kennebec county, Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, in Kennebec county, Maine, 20 miles above Hallowell. The principal village is at Tecnick falls, at the head of boat navigation, and is the seat of several mills and manufacturing establishments, and also a Theological Baptist seminary. Population 1810, 1314; and in 1820 1719.

Waterville, post village, Sangerfield Oneida county, New York, 18 miles SW from Utica.

Waterville, post village, Delaware county, New York, about 50 miles W from Hudson.

Water Vleit, township of Albany county, New York, containing 2365 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2806. It is about nine miles N of Albany, and contains the Shaker village of Ni-kayuna, in which is a bell foundry, and screw manufactory.

Watkinsonville, post town and seat of justice, Clark county, Georgia, 10 miles S from Athens.

Wallington, town in Oxfordshire. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a

brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Watten, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

Watton, town in Norfolk, 18 miles SW of Norwich, and 95 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Wattsborough, post village Lunenburg county, Virginia.

Warholm, fortress on the coast of Sweden in the Baltic, situated on a small island at the entrance of the Lake Malar, where all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

Wayne, post village, and township of Kennebec county, Maine, 20 miles W from Augusta. Population 1820, 1051.

Wayne, post village, and township of Steuben county, New York, between Seneca, and Crooked lakes, 30 miles SSW from Geneva. Population 1810, 1025, and in 1820, 3607.

Wayne, NE county of Pennsylvania; bounded by New York N; Delaware river or Delaware county in New York E; Pike county SE; and Luzerne and Susquehanna counties W. Length 45; mean width 16; and area 720 square miles. It is drained by the Lackawaxen, and other creeks of the Delaware. Surface hilly and broken. Soil generally thin and poor. Chief town, Bothany.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,164
do. do. females	-	-	1,914
Total whites			4,078
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	44
Slaves	-	-	3
Total population in 1810,			4,125

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	2,149
do. do. females	-	-	1,962
All other persons except Indians not taxed			0
Total whites			4,111
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	13
do. do. females	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820			4,127
Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	85

Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,137
do. in Manufactures	-	58
do. in Commerce	-	12

Population to the square mile, 6.

Wayne, county of Ohio; bounded N by Medina; Stark E; Cochocton S; and Richland W. Length 30; width 29; and area 720 square miles. It is generally elevated, with extensive prairies. Soil of middling quality. It is principally drained by Mohicon, Kilbuck, and Sugar creeks. Chief town, Wooster.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	6,164
do. do. females	-	-	5,769
All other persons except Indians not taxed			0
Total whites			11,933
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
do. do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	0
Total population in 1820			11,933

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	31
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,281
do. in Manufactures	-	-	178
do. in Commerce	-	-	20

Population to the square mile, 16½.

Wayne, township in Wayne county, Ohio, immediately N of Wooster. In the SW corner are salt springs. Population 1820, 676. See *Wooster*.

Wayne, SE township of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population 1820, 624.

Wayne, township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population 1820, 724.

Wayne, township of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1696.

Wayne, township in the SW quarter of Belmont county, Ohio. Population 1820, 654.

Wayne, township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population 1820, 715.

Wayne, township of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population 1820, uncertain.

Wayne, township of Knox county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1101.

Wayne, township of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population 1820, 950.

Wayne, township of Scioto county, Ohio in which is situated the village of Portsmouth. Population 1820, 541.

Wayne, township of Adams county, Ohio. Population 1820, 771.

Wayne, township of Champaign county, Ohio, containing 905 inhabitants in 1820.

Wayne, northern township of Dark county, Ohio. Population 1820, 268.

Wayne, township of Fayette county, Ohio. Population 1820, 925.

Wayne, township in NE corner of

Montgomery county, Ohio. Population 1820, 729.

Wayne, township in Butler county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1552.

Wayne, township of Warren county, Ohio, with 2342 inhabitants in 1820.

Wayne, county of Indiana; bounded by Ohio river E. Union county Indiana, S; Fayette SW; Henry W; and Randolph N. It is 20 miles square; area 400 square miles; and is drained by the sources of White water river. Chief town, Centreville

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	6,250
do do. females	-	-	5,803

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	12,053
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	43
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do. do. females	-	-	23
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Slaves, males	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	0
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Total population in 1820	-	-	12,119
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	29
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	2,132
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	281
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do. in Commerce	-	-	22
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Population to the square mile 30.

Wayne, county of Illinois; bounded by Johnson, and Union S; Jackson, and Randolph W; Jefferson N; and White and Gallatin E. Length 36; width 24; and area 864 square miles. It is drained by the west branch of Little Wabash.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	574
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do. do. females	-	-	537
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	1,111
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
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do. do. females	-	-	0
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Slaves, males	-	-	2
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do. females	-	-	1
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Total population in 1820	-	-	1,114
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	10
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	217
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
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do. in Commerce	-	-	3
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Population to the square mile, 14.

Wayne, county of Missouri, west from Washington and Franklin, and on the sources of Gasconade river. Its limits are too vague to admit specification.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	750
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1689

Free white females	-	-	489
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	1,239
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	0
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do. do. females	-	-	0
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Slaves, males	-	-	107
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do. females	-	-	97
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Total population in 1820	-	-	1,443
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Wayne, county of Michigan, bounded by Detroit river and St. Clair lake SE; Mc Comb county NE; Oakland NW; and Monroe SW and S. As it is now defined, it is about 30 miles long, and 20 miles wide; with an area of 600 square miles. Surface generally level, rising by a very gentle acclivity from lake St. Clair and Detroit river, and gradually becoming flat receding from these waters. Soil highly productive. It is principally drained by the Riviere Rouge. Chief town Detroit.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,151
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do. do. females	-	-	935
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	2,086
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	37
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do. do. females	-	-	29
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Slaves, males	-	-	0
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do. females	-	-	0
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Population in 1820, exclusive of

the city of Detroit	-	-	2,152
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Detroit	-	-	1,422
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Total	-	-	3,574
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	39
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	451
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	46
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do. in Commerce	-	-	5
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Population to the square mile, 6 nearly.

Wayne, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee S; Cumberland county in Kentucky W; Cumberland river, or Adair and Pulaski counties N; and Whitley E. Length 44; mean width 22, and area 970 square miles. It is principally drained by Big Sinking creek branch of the Cumberland. Chieftown Monticello.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	2,787
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do. do. females	-	-	2,413
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Total whites	-	-	5,200
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
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Slaves	-	-	230
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Total population in 1810	-	-	5,430
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Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	3,750	
do. do. females	- - -	3,643	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	
Total whites	- - -	7,393	
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	4	
do. do. females,	- - -	1	
Slaves, males	- - -	266	
do. females	- - -	287	
Total population in 1820	- - -	7,951	
Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	0	
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	2,297	
do. in Manufactures	- - -	60	
do. in Commerce	- - -	6	
Population to the square mile, 8.			

Wayne, county of Tennessee, bounded by Lauderdale county, in Alabama S ; Hardin county, Tennessee W ; Perry N ; and Lawrence E. Length 24, width 21, and area 500 square miles. It lies encircled by the great bend of Tennessee river, where that stream turns N on entering the state of Tennessee ; and though in no place actually reaching Tennessee river, the creeks of this county are discharged from it like radii from a centre. Chief town, Waynesboro'.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	1,248	
do. do. females	- - -	1,139	
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	0	
Total whites	- - -	2,387	
Free persons of colour males	- - -	0	
do. do. females	- - -	0	
Slaves, males	- - -	34	
do. females	- - -	38	
Total population in 1820	- - -	2,459	
Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	0	
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	692	
do. in Manufactures	- - -	8	
do. in Commerce	- - -	0	
Population to the square mile, 5.			

Wayne, county, North Carolina ; bounded by Duplin S ; Sampson SW ; Johnson NW ; Nash and Edgecomb N ; and Greene and Lenoir E. Length 30, mean width 20, and area 600 square miles. It is traversed by Neuse river. Chief town Waynesborough.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	- - -	2,937	
do. do. females	- - -	2,883	
Total whites	- - -	5,820	

All other persons except Indians not taxed			
- - -	- - -	- - -	111
Slaves	- - -	- - -	2,756
Total population in 1810	- - -	- - -	8,687
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	- - -	2,854
do. do. females	- - -	- - -	2,867
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	- - -	0
Total whites	- - -	- - -	5,721
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	- - -	77
do. do. females	- - -	- - -	80
Slaves, males	- - -	- - -	1,650
do. females	- - -	- - -	1,512
Total population in 1820.	- - -	- - -	9,040

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	- - -	0
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	- - -	2,978
do. in Manufactures	- - -	- - -	4
do. in Commerce	- - -	- - -	23
Population to the square mile, 15.			

Wayne, county of Georgia ; bounded by Glynn SE ; Camden, and Appling S ; Appling and Tatnall W ; and Altamaha, or Elbert and McIntosh counties NE. Length 40, mean width 25, and area 1000 square miles. Turtle river rises in this county, and it is traversed by Great and Little St. Bla. Chief town Tuckerville.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	- - -	- - -	227
do. do. females	- - -	- - -	194
Total whites	- - -	- - -	421
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	- - -	1
Slaves	- - -	- - -	254
Total population in 1810	- - -	- - -	676
Population in 1820.			
Free white males	- - -	- - -	327
do. do. females	- - -	- - -	344
All other persons except Indians not taxed	- - -	- - -	0
Total whites	- - -	- - -	671
Free persons of colour, males	- - -	- - -	2
do. do. females	- - -	- - -	4
Slaves, males	- - -	- - -	186
do. females	- - -	- - -	147
Total population in 1820	- - -	- - -	1,010

Of these ;			
Foreigners not naturalized	- - -	- - -	1
Engaged in Agriculture	- - -	- - -	117
do. in Manufactures	- - -	- - -	0
do. in Commerce	- - -	- - -	0
Population to the square mile, 1.			

Wayne, county, Mississippi; bounded by Alabama E; Greene county in Mississippi S; Covington W; and the Choctaw county N. Length 32, width 30, and area 960 square miles. It is drained by Chickisaw bay, and other branches of Pascagoula river. Chief town, Winchester.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	547
do. females	-	-	425
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	972
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	19
Slaves,	-	-	262
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	1,253

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	1,170
do. do. females	-	-	1,080
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	2,250
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	8
do. females	-	-	0
Slaves, males	-	-	517
do. females	-	-	543
			<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	3,323

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	365
do. in Manufactures	-	-	6
do. in Commerce	-	-	12
Population to the square mile, 3.			

Waynesborough, post town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles SSE from Chambersburg.

Waynesborough, post town in Greene county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles S from Washington.

Waynesborough, post town in Augusta county, Virginia, 12 miles E by S of Staunton, and 30 NW of Monticello, the seat of the late president Jefferson.

Waynesborough, post town and the capital of Wayne county, North Carolina, situated on the S side of Nouse river, 50 miles SE of Raleigh, and 69 W of Newbern.

Waynesborough, post town and seat of justice, Burke county, Georgia, on Briar creek, 30 miles S from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.

Waynesburg, post village, Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles NW by W from Downingtown.

Waynesville, post village and seat of justice, Haywood county, North Carolina, on the head of Big Pigeon river, 60 miles WNW from Rutherfordton.

Waynesville, post town, Warren county, Ohio, on Little Miami, 68 miles SW from

Columbus. It is a settlement principally made by a society of Friends. Population in 1820, 307.

Weare, river which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham, receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

Weare, township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 2634 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2781. It is about 55 miles W of Portsmouth.

Wearmouth, village in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largest arch in England, is built of iron, and the span of the arch is 236 feet.

Weathersfield, township of Windsor county, Vermont.

Weathersfield, town of Trumbull county, Ohio, five miles SE from Warren. It contains a village, and a forge and furnace.

Wedenschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 10 miles SE of Zurich.

Weert, town of Brabant, 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Weever, river which rises in the N part of Shropshire, runs across the middle of Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E discharges itself into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Windford, some miles above Norwich in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Weichterbach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Isenberg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count resides.

Weiden, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchtenberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Weil, or *Wyl*, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Worm, 12 miles west of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tübingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Weilburg, town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Nassau, 22 NW of Francfort, and 29 east of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Weilheim, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter.

Weimar, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 20 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Weimar, grand duchy of Saxe, consisting of Wiemar Proper, and Eisenbach, detached from each other, but contain-

ing together, an area of 1460 square miles; and 200,000 inhabitants. Wiemar is the capital.

Weingartin, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Pfaltz, four miles NE of Durlach, and nine S of Philipshurg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Weinheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Weisbaden, town of Germany, in Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz, and 15 west of Francfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Weisbrunn. See *Vesperin*.

Weiselmünde, fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Weissemburg, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Weissemburg, town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Weissemburg, town of Germany, in Saxony, 20 miles north by west of Wittemburg, and 20 NE of Deslaw. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Weissemburg, or *Alba Julia*, city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles west of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Weissemburg, or *Stuhlweissemburg*, town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten Sea, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Wiesenberg, township of Leligh county, Pennsylvania; containing 1046 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1175. It is situated between Lynn and Macungy townships, and joining the county of Berks.

Weissenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Liepsic. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Weile, or *Wedel*, seaport of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Weiltingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Weinsberg, town of Germany, in the

circle of Suabia, famous for its wines. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Welby, post village in Prince George's county, Maryland; nearly opposite Alexandria, and about four miles below Washington City.

Welland, river which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fosdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellfleet, post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; lying on Barnstable bay, 10 miles N of Eastham, 22 N of Chatham, and 105 SE of Boston, by land. Boston market is supplied with fish, particularly oysters of the best kind, from this small seaport town.

Wellingtonborough, town of Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 62 16 N.

Wellington, town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Wellington, town in Somersetshire, on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Wellington, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts; three miles south from Taunton. Population 1820, 954.

Wells, seaport in Norfolk, which has a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 21 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Wells, city in Somersetshire. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 west of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 miles S of Linz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Wells, post town and township in York county, Maine; situated on the sea shore, six miles S of Kennebunk, 16 N of York, and 26 N by E by Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Population 1820, 2660.

Wellsborough, post town and seat of justice in Tioga county, New York; on Crooked creek, Delmar township, 45 miles NNW from Williamsport.

Wellsburg, formerly Charlestown, post town and seat of justice in Brooke county, Virginia; on the bank of Ohio river, above the mouth of Buffalo creek. It

contains about 1000 inhabitants, and some manufactories.

Welshfield, southern township of Geauga county, Ohio. Population 1820, 100.

Welshpool, town in Montgomeryshire. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welch cottons, flannels, &c. It is seated in a rich vale, one the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

Weltenburg. See *Abach*.

Welwyn, village in Hertfordshire, of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, town in Shropshire, on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Wendlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wendel, township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 30 miles NW from Concord. Population 1810, 447; and in 1820, 603.

Wendel, township Franklin county, Massachusetts 15 miles E from Greenfield. Population 1820, 983; and in 1820, 958.

Wendover, borough in Buckinghamshire, seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Wenlock, borough in Shropshire, 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Wener, the largest lake of Sweden, in West Gothland, NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth. The canal of Trolhattan, opens the trade of this fine sheet of water, to Gothenburg, by Wennergburg.

Wennergburg, town of Sweden in West Gothland, which is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermland to Gotheborg. It is seated at the SW extremity of the lake Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalle.

Wensyssel, peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of North Jutland: bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

Wensyssel, town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is seated on the Ryna, 17 miles NW of Alburg, Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham.

Werbly, borough in Herefordshire.

eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Werben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Werchteren, town of Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Werden, town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck. The inhabitants are Protestants under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Dusseldorf, and 10 E of Duisberg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Werdenburg, town of Swisserland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Werdenfelds, town of Germany, in Bavaria.

Werdohl, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Werle, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Seisk, 30 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Wermeland, or *Warneland*, province of Sweden, in West Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by the Westmania and Nericia, on the S by the lakes Wenner, and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Wernigerode, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Werra. See *Weser*.

Wertheim, town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber and Main, 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wesel, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 25 SE of Cleves,

and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. lat. 51 27 N.

Wesel, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S of Coblenz, and 46 ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E lat 50 4 N

Wesenburg, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiss, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N

Weser, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the country of Hennenburg, bring then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Münden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, below Verden; and passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

Wesley, western township, Washington county, Ohio. Population 1820, 292.

West, one of the eastern townships of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Susquehanna five miles above Huntingdon. Population 1820, 1244.

West, township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Population 1820, 722.

Westborough, post village and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 13 miles E from Worcester. Population 1810, 1048; and in 1820, 1325.

Westbrook, township Cumberland county, Maine, three miles W from Portland. Population 1820, 2502.

West Buffalo, township of Union county, Pennsylvania, between White Deer mountain and Penn's creek. Population 1820, 1183.

West Cambridge, post village, and township, Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

West Chester, county of New York; bounded by Hudson river W; Putnam county, New York N; Fairfield county, in Connecticut E; and Long Island Sound, and Harlem river S. Length 40; mean width 12; and area 480 square miles. Besides the Hudson, the Croton, and Bronx are its principal streams. Surface generally hilly and in part mountainous. Soil in most places productive in grain; pasturage and fruit. Chief towns, White Plains, Croton, Peekskill, and Bedford.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - 14,368

Free white females - - 15,974

Total whites - - 28,342

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - 948

Slaves - - 982

Total population in 1810 - 30,272

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - 15,479

do. do. females - - 15,316

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - 0

Total whites - - 30,795

Free persons of colour, males - 821

do. do. females - 817

Slaves, males - - 113

do. females - - 92

Total population in 1820 - 32,638

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized - 270

Engaged in Agriculture - 4,993

do. in Manufactures - 1,614

do. in Commerce - 251

Population to the square mile, 68.

West Chester, post town, West Chester county, New York, 12 miles from New York. Population 1810, 1969; and in 1820, 2162.

West Chester, post town, borough, and seat of justice, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles W from Philadelphia. Population 1820, 552. It contains, beside the county buildings, a market house, and bank.

Westchester, village, Perry township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Westeras, town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Westeras is seated on the lake Mæler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Westerham, town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. This place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Westerloo, township, Albany county, New York. Population 1820, 3458.

Westerly township, Washington county, Rhode Island, on the E side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Connecticut, 13 miles W of Charleston, 34 of New Port, and 20 E of New London. In Pacatuck village in this township are, 50 or 60 dwelling houses, two

banks, two academies, and a woollen cloth factory.

Western, post village and township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 22 miles SW from Worcester. Population in 1810, 1014; and in 1820, 1112.

Western, township of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk, five miles above Rome. Population in 1810, 2416; and in 1820, 2237.

Westernport, or *Westport*, post village, Allegany county, Maryland, on the left bank of Potomac river, between George's creek and Savage river, 20 miles by land above Cumberland.

Westerwick, seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

West Fairlee, township of Orange county, Vermont, 36 miles SE from Montpelier.

Westfall, township of Pickaway county, Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, nearly opposite Circleville. Population in 1820, uncertain.

West farms, post village, Westchester county, New York, on Bronx river, 10 miles NE from New York.

Westfield, township of Orleans county, Vermont, 45 miles N from Montpelier.

Westfield, post town in Hamden county, Massachusetts, lying on the south side of a river of the same name, 11 miles west of Springfield, 34 E of Stockbridge, and 35 N by W of Hartford (Connecticut). Population in 1810, 2130; and in 1820, 2668.

Westfield, township of Richmond county, Staten Island, and state of New York, containing 1,444 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1616.

Westfield, township of Essex county, New Jersey, eight miles west from Elizabethtown. Population in 1820, 2358.

Westfield, one of the southern townships of Medina county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 179.

Westford, township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on the E side of Stoney river, five miles NW of Concord, and containing 1330 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1409.

Westford, township of Otsego county, New York, 10 miles SE from Cooper's town. Population in 1820, 1526.

West Greenwich, SW township of Kent county, Rhode Island, 18 miles SW from Providence. Population in 1810, 1619; and in 1820, 1927.

Westhampton, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 10 miles west from Northampton. Population in 1810, 793; and in 1820, 896.

West Haven, post village and township, Rutland county, Vermont, 50 miles west from Windsor. Population in 1810, 679; and in 1820, about 750.

West Hofen, town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.

Westhofen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

West Indies. See *Indies West*.

Westland, township of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 676.

Westmania, or *Westmanland*, province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geotricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

Westminster, city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. This city had its name from the situation of its abbey, anciently called a *minster*, in respect of that of St. Paul. See *London*.

Westminster, post town in Vermont, in Windham county, situated on the west side of Connecticut river, opposite to Walpole, 18 miles N of Brattleboro', 29 south of Windsor, and 15 NW of Keen (New Hampshire).

Westminster, township in Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county, and containing 1419 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1634.

Westminster, post town in Frederick county, Maryland, 30 miles NW of Baltimore, and 75 N by E of Washington.

Westmoreland, county of England, enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; the first bounding it on the N and NW; the second on the E; and the last on the S and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams, and mountains, almost every where except to the south, where it sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancashire; and only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that county. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere water. In the forest of Martindale, to the south of Ullswater, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town. Population in 1801, 41,617; in 1811, 45,922; and in 1821, 51,359.

Westmoreland, township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1937 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2029. It is situated on the east side of Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of Vermont.

Westmoreland, post town in Oneida coun-

ty, New York, 12 miles E of Oneida, and about the same distance west of Utica, or old Fort Schuyler. Population in 1810, 1135; and in 1820, 2791.

Westmoreland, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Somerset S; Washington W; Allegany NW; Armstrong and Indiana N; and Bedford E. Length 37; width 29; and area 1064 square miles. It is a well watered county. The Monongahela forms its extreme western border, near which it is traversed by the Youghiogony. Its entire northern limit is formed by the Kittimnitas, and its north-western by the Allegany; whilst its surface is drained by the numerous confluent of these rivers. The face of the country hilly and in part mountainous. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage and fruit. Chief town, Greensburg.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	13,286
do. do. females	12,841
Total whites	26,127
All other persons except Indians not taxed	245
Slaves	20

Total population in 1810 - 26,392

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	15,691
do. do. females	14,597
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0

Total whites	30,288
Free persons of colour, males	128
do. do. females	119
Slaves, males	2
do. females	3

Total population in 1820 - 30,540

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	44
Engaged in Agriculture	4,558
do. in Manufactures	436
do. in Commerce	51
Population to the square mile, 28.	

Westmoreland, county of Virginia, bounded by Potomac river NE; King George county NW; Rhappahannoc river, and Richmond county S; and Northumberland SE. Length 30; mean width 5; and area 150 square miles. Chief town, Leeds.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,702
do. do. females	1,699
Total whites	3,401
All other persons except Indians not taxed	621

Slaves - - - - 4,080

Total population in 1810 - 8,102

Population in 1820.	
Free white males	1,554
do. do. females	1,477
All other persons except Indians not taxed	0

Total whites	3,031
Free persons of colour, males	230
do. do. females	247
Slaves, males	1,719
do. females	1,674

Total population in 1820 - 6,901

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	5
Engaged in Agriculture	2,157
do. in Manufactures	77
do. in Commerce	92

Population to the square mile, 46.

Weston, township of Connecticut, Fairfield county, seven miles N of Fairfield, and containing 2618 inhabitants in 1820; and in 1820, 2767. It is the seat of an academy.

Westown, township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about four miles E from West Chester, containing a Friends' boarding school. Population in 1820, 755.

Westphalia, formerly one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburgh, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg, Shauenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or East Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbeys of Essen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Marck and Homburg, and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city.

Westphalia, formerly duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishopricks of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marck; on the S by the territories of Nassau, and on the E by the counties of Wittenstein, Hartsfeld, Waldeck, and the landgrate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Arensburg is the capital. See the various sections of the circle, and *duchy*, under their respective heads.

West Point, post village and military school, Orange county, New York, on the south bank of Hudson river, at the lower verge of the Highlands, seven miles S from Newburg. During the revolutionary war, it was a military post of much consequence. In 1802, the general government of the United States made it the seat of a military academy. It is now under the superintendence of a professor and assistant professor, on each of the three branches of mathematics, natural and experimental Philosophy, and of the art of engineering. A chaplain, instructor on each of the following branches tactics, and artillery. A surgeon who is also professor of chemistry, and a teacher of the French language, a teacher of drawing, and a master of sword exercise. The number of students, termed cadets, are limited to 250.

Westport, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Westport, township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 2585 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2633. It is a seaport, situated near the mouth of the river Akeaxet.

Westport, township, Essex county, New York, on lake Champlain. Population in 1820, 1095.

Westport, post town, Henry county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 22 miles above Louisville.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, eight miles long and from one to three broad, containing about 1303 inhabitants.

West Springfield, post town in Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 13 miles S of Northampton, 30 miles W by S of Brookfield, and 29 N of Hartford Connecticut. Population in 1820, 3246.

Weststockbridge, post village and township, Berkshire county Massachusetts, 10 miles SSW from Lenox. Population in 1820, 1034.

Westtown, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, four miles SE from the borough of Westchester. Population in 1820, 755.

West Union, post town and seat of justice, Adams county, Ohio, 53 miles SW from Chillicothe. Lat. 38 51 N. Population in 1820, 406.

West Union, township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 722.

Westrogothia. See *Gothland*.

Wetherby, town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

Wethersfield, post town and township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the W side of Connecticut river, three miles S of Hartford, 11 N of Middleton, and 43 N by E of New Haven, containing 3961 inhabi-

tants in 1810. It is the seat of an academy.

Weter, lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the river Motala, which flows E, by Nordkoping, into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Weteraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treeves and Mentz on the S, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the langravate of Hesse, and bishopric of Fulda on the N: having the Rhine to the W, and Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or *Wetteravia Proper*, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or the *Westerwaki*, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

Wettin, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, nine miles NNW of Halle.

Wettingen, town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated, for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch over the river Limmat. It is one mile S of Baden.

Wetziar, town of Germany, in *Wetteravia*, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, 30 miles N of Frankfort. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Wevelsburg, town and city of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, nine miles S of Paderborn.

Wexford, county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, E by St. George's channel, S by the Atlantic ocean, W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW by Catherlough. It contains 100 parishes, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George's channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 S of Dublin. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Wexio, town of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. It is a bishop's see, though small, and is 50 miles W of Calmar.

Wey, river which rises in Hampshire.

flows through Surry by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, village in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey.

Weyhill, village, in Hampshire, three W of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.

Weymouth, town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles WSW of London. See *Melcomb Regis*.

Weymouth, township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 1,889 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2407. Situated about ten miles SE of Boston.

Weymouth, township of Gloucester county, New Jersey. At the village or Furnace, called Weymouth furnace, here is a post office. Population 1810, 1029; and in 1820, 787.

Wharton, township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Virginia, and between Laurel Hill and Sugar Loaf Mountain, commencing five miles SE from Uniontown. Population 1810, 922; and in 1820, 1276.

Whateley post village, and township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, 10 miles above Northampton. Population 1810, 891; and in 1820, 1076.

Wheatfield, SE township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population 1810, 1475, and in 1820, 2020.

Wheeling, large creek, rising in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and flowing NW, into Ohio county, Virginia, falls into Ohio river below the town of Wheeling.

Wheeling, post town and seat of justice, Ohio county, Virginia, stands on the bank of Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of Wheeling creek. It stands on a first and second bottom, principally in one street parallel to the river. It contains the county buildings; a nail factory, and about 1000 inhabitants. The United States turnpike road reaches the Ohio river at Wheeling, contributing greatly to its increase and prosperity.

Wheeling, township of Belmont county, Ohio. Population 1820, 1482.

Whida, kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, seaport in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the mouth of the Esk. It is a considerable town with a great traffic in the building of ships, and the carrying

business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with this inland country.

White, county of Tennessee; bounded by Bledsoe SE; Warren W; or Caney Fork river SW; Smith NW; Jackson N; and Overton NE. Length 40; mean width 19; and area 750 square miles. It is drained by the eastern branches of Caney Fork river. Chief town, Sparta.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,974
do. do. females,	-	-	-	1,771

Total whites	-	-	-	3,745
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Slaves	-	-	-	283
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Total population in 1810	-	-	-	4,028
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,096
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do. do. females	-	-	-	3,883
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Total whites	-	-	-	7,981
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	62
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do. do. females	-	-	-	65
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	273
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do. females	-	-	-	320
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	8,701
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	2
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	1,960
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	109
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	8
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Population to the square mile, 11.

White, county of Illinois; bounded by Wabash river E; Gallatin county S; Franklin and Jefferson W; and Wayne, and Edwards N. Length 42; width 20; and area 800 square miles. It is chiefly drained by Little Wabash river. Chief town, Carmi.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,546
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do. do. females	-	-	-	2,215
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All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
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Total whites	-	-	-	4,761
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	10
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do. do. females	-	-	-	9
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Slaves, males	-	-	-	22
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do. females	-	-	-	26
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Total population in 1820	-	-	-	4,828
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	13
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	979
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do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	17
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do. in Commerce	-	-	-	20
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Population to the square mile, 6.

White Clay creek, rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, flows SE into Newcastle county, Delaware, and joins Red Clay creek near their joint influx into Christiana.

White Clay Creek, hundred of New Castle county, Delaware, containing 1701 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1904.

White Creek, post township, Washington county, New York. It is the seat of an academy, 36 miles NE from Albany. Population 1820, 2377.

White Deer, NE township of Union county, Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river. Population 1810, 1132; and in 1820, 1677.

Whitefield, post village, and township, Lincoln county, Maine, 15 miles N from Wiscasset. Population 1810, 995; and in 1820, 1429.

Whitefield, township of Coos county, New Hampshire, Population 1820, 281.

Whitehall, post town in Washington county, New York; situated at the head of lake Champlain, 22 miles N of Fort Edward, and 41 W of Rutland. This place was formerly called Skeensborough, from major Skeene, of the British army. Whitehall, is a flourishing village at the head of Sloop navigation on Wood creek. A steam boat plies from this place to St. Johns in Lower Canada. It is a place of much business, it has the exterior appearance of a crowded and active port. The importance of this town is now much enhanced by being the place of outlet into lake Champlain of the Canal from the Hudson to Wood creek. Population 1810, 2110; and in 1820, 2341. See *Canal of New York*, page 720.

Whitehall, North, township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, between Heedelburg, and South Whitehall. Population 1820, 1807.

Whitehall, South, township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, below North Salisbury. Population 1820, 1623.

Whitehaven, post town of Somerset county, Maryland on Wicomico river, 18 miles NNE from Princess Anne.

Whitehaven, seaport in Cumberland. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbour. Near it are some coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth; but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Douglass, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvas manufacture, three large roperies, and several copperas works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 miles

SW of Carlisle, and 294 NNW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Whitehorn, royal borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bi-shop's see in Scotland.

Whiteland, East, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the head of Valley creek, 10 miles ENE from Downings-town. Population 1810, 779; and in 1820, 818.

Whiteland, West, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, five miles E from Downingtown. Population in 1810, 635; and in 1820, 773.

Whiteley, county of Kentucky; bounded by Tennessee S; Wayne county in Kentucky W; Rockcastle river, or Pulaski county NW; Knox NE; and Harlan E. Length 40; mean width 14; and area 560 square miles. Cumberland river traverses it from SE to NW. Chief town Williamsburg.

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,167
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,065

Total whites	-	-	-	2,232
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Free persons of colour, males	-	6
do. do. females	-	6

Slaves, males	-	-	-	37
do. females	-	-	-	59

Total population in 1820	-	-	2,340
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
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Engaged in Agriculture	-	634
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do. in Manufactures	-	9
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do. in Commerce	-	2
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Population to the square mile, 4.

Whitelaysburg, post village, Kent county, Delaware, 20 miles SE from Dover.

Whitemarsh, village with a post office in montgomery county Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N of Philadelphia, near this place are extensive quarries of elegant marble.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in North America. They extend NE and SW to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 0 N.

White Plains, post town in West Ches-

ter county, New York, 15 miles N of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York. This was the scene of considerable military operations in the American war. Population 1820, 675.

White River, river of Arkansas, and Missouri, rises in the southern part of the latter, and northern part of the former, by two large branches, White river proper, or NW branch, and Black river, or NE branch. Both these rivers are navigable in seasons of high water, far above their junction. They unite in Arkansas, N lat. 35 30, and the united streams flows thence nearly S by comparative courses about 120 miles, falls into Mississippi river 30 miles above the mouth of Arkansas. White river is at all seasons navigable below the mouth of Black river. The entire length of this stream following either branch, is by comparative courses, about 350 miles.

White Sea, bay or gulf of the Frozen Ocean, in the N of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which, stands Archangel; this was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the 18th century, by the czar Peter the Great.

Whitestown, post town and seat of justice in Oneida county, New York; on the S side of Mohock river, four miles NW from Utica, 25 E of Oneida lake, 44 NW of Conajohary, and 85 of Skenectady.

Whitestown, township of Oneida county, New York; comprising Whitesborough, and New Hartford. Population 1810, 4912; and in 1820, 5219.

Whitesville, post town and seat of justice in Columbus county, about 50 miles west from Wilmington.

Whitewater, river of Indiana and Ohio, is the SW branch of Great Miami, into which it is discharged five miles above the junction of the latter with Ohio.

Whitewater, also the name of a township, across the middle of which, runs the above described river, in the western limits of Hamilton county. It contained 1661 inhabitants in 1820.

White woman's river, one of the main branches of Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluences of Mohican and Owl creeks, in the western part of Coshoctan county, Ohio, runs E by S 16 miles, receiving in its progress, Kilbuck creek from the north, and forms its confluence with Tuscarawas river, opposite the town of Coshocton.

Whitley, township of Green county, Pennsylvania; on the waters of Whitely, and Dunkard creeks. Population 1810, 1264; and in 1820, 1801.

Whitpaine, township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; on the west side of Wissahiccon creek, 15 miles NNW from Philadelphia. Population 1810, 955; and in 1820, 1126.

Wiburg, or *Viborg*, government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants.

Wiburg, seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles NNW of Petersburg. Lon. 29 10 E. lat. 60 56 N.

Wiburg, city of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles north of Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E. lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, town in Caithness-shire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58 30 N.

Wick, town of Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Wich-by-Duerstede, town of Utrecht with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine, nine miles west of Rhenen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wickford, post town in Washington county, Rhode Island; lying on the west side of Narragansett bay, 24 miles south of Providence, and nine west of Newport.

Wicklow, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, sur-

rounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Wickware, town in Gloucestershire, 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 west of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Widdin, town of Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Wied, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbruck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Wieiun, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Wielitska, village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. These mines have been worked above 600 years. B^efore the partition of Poland in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 430,000 dollars.

Wiesenteig, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Wigan, borough in Lancashire. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The small stream the Douglas, is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, island on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about 13 miles, in breadth 21. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the S angle, discharges itself at the N into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wighton, town in the East riding of Yorkshire, at the source of the Skelster, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by west of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Wigton, town in Cumberland, among the moors, 12 miles south-west of Carlisle, and 304 NNW of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Wigton, borough and seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire, on a hill,

which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Wigtonshire, county in Scotland, comprehending the west part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from east to west, and as much from north to south, is bounded on the north by Ayrshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets, called Lochrain, and the bay of Glenluce. Population 1801, 22,918; in 1811, 26,891; and in 1821, 33,240.

Wihitsch, frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Wilbad, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Wilbraham, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; containing 1776 inhabitants in 1810. Situated on the west side of Ware river, six miles NE of East Springfield.

Wilcox, county of Alabama; bounded by Butler SE; Monroe S; Clarke and Mariengo W; Dallas N; and Montgomery NE. Length 55; mean width 30; and area 1100 square miles. Alabama river winds through it from N to S nearly. Chief town, Canton.

Population in 1820.			
Free white males	-	-	900
do. do. females	-	-	656
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	1,556
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	4
do. do. females	-	-	3
Slaves, males	-	-	760
do. females	-	-	594
Total population in 1820	-	-	2,917

Of these;			
Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	1,077
do. in Manufactures	-	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	-	3

Population to the square mile, 2½.

Wildberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wildehausen, town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on the Hunte, 18 miles south-west of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Wilkes, county of North Carolina; bounded by Iredell SE; Burke SW; Ashe NW and N; and Suny E. Length

40; width 20; and area 800 square miles. It occupies a valley between mountains, and is drained by the sources of the Yadkin river. Chief town, a small village at the court-house.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,868
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,904
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	7,772
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	88
not taxed	-	-	-	-
Slaves	-	-	-	1,194
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,054

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,296
do. do. females	-	-	-	4,337
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	8,633
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	70
do. do. females	-	-	-	73
Slaves, males	-	-	-	583
do. females	-	-	-	608
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	9,967

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	3,066
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	49
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	10

Population to the square mile, 12.

Wilkes, county of Georgia; bounded by Columbia and Warren SE; Greene SW; Oglethorpe NW; Broad river, or Jefferson county; and Lincoln E. It is about 22 miles square; area 484 square miles. Chief town, Washington.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,854
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,748
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	7,602
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	1
not taxed	-	-	-	-
Slaves	-	-	-	7,284
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	14,887

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,837
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,662
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	1
not taxed	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	7,500
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	34
do. do. females	-	-	-	22
Slaves, males	-	-	-	4,730
do. females	-	-	-	4,626
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	16,912

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	5,383
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	124
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	16

Population to the square mile, 33.

Wilkesbarre, formerly *Wyoming*, post town and capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of Susquehanna river, 57 miles NW of Easton on the Delaware, 37 NE of Catawessy, and 58 of Northumberland.

Wilkesbarre, borough, and seat of justice, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; stands upon a level plain on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river. It was laid out about the year 1775, by Colonel John Durkee, from whom it received its name, in compliment to Wilkes and Barre, two celebrated members of the British Parliament, favourable to the American cause during the revolution. The streets are laid out at right angles, having a square of about four acres in the centre of the plot, the sides of which form an angle of 45° with the streets; so that the four principal streets enter the public square at its corner—in this are the public buildings, lat. 41 16 N. This plain, on which the town stands is alluvial, appears to have been wholly formed by the river, and is elevated about 28 feet above its common surface. This town contains 92 dwelling houses, besides the shops, &c.

Wilkesville, township of Gallia county, Ohio, containing 391 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 391.

Wilkinson, county of Georgia; bounded by Oconee river or Washington NE; Laurens SE; Twiggs SW; and Jones NW. Length 24; width 20; and area 480 square miles. Chief town, Irwinton.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,023
do. do. females	-	-	-	813
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	1,836
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	0
not taxed	-	-	-	-
Slaves	-	-	-	318
				<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	2,154

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	2,862
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,654
				<hr/>
All other persons except Indians	-	-	-	0
not taxed	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	5,516
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	6
do. do. females	-	-	-	7
Slaves, males	-	-	-	700
do. females	-	-	-	763
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	6,992

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	0
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,941
do. in Manufactures	-	62
do. in Commerce	-	23

Population to the square mile 14½.

Wilkinson, SW county of Mississippi; bounded by New Feliciana in Louisiana S; Mississippi river W; Homochitto river or Adams county in Mississippi NW; Homochitto river or Franklin county NE; and Amite E. Length 30; mean width 20; and area 600 square miles. Chief town, Woodville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	1,341
do. do. females	-	-	1,091
Total whites	-	-	2,432
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	6
Slaves	-	-	2,630

Total population in 1810	-	5,068
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Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	2,150
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,787
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
				<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	-	3,937
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	14
do. do. females	-	-	-	6
Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,934
do. females	-	-	-	2,827
				<hr/>
Total population in 1820	-	-	-	9,718

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	28
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,481
do. in Manufactures	-	0
do. in Commerce	-	0

Population to the square mile 16.

Wilkinsonville, village of Johnson county, Illinois, on Ohio river, about 20 miles above its mouth.

Wilkomier, town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 54 E, lat. 55 19 N.

William Fort. See *Calcutta*.

William Fort, fort in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Williams, NW county of Ohio; bounded north by Michigan territory, east by Henry county, south by Paulding, and west by the state of Indiana. It is above 25 miles long from north to south, by 24 broad from east to west, and contains above 600 square miles. It is not settled—the principal waters are the St. Joseph's and Maumee rivers. It was constituted in February, 1820, out of the New Purchase.

Williamsborough, post town, the capital of Greenville county, North Carolina, on the west side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 miles west of Warrenton, about 37 west by north of Halifax, and 49 NE of Hillsborough.

Williamsburg, township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1122 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1087.

Williamsburg, post town, the capital of James' City county, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the east side of a small creek that runs into James' river, in lat. 37 16 N, and lon. 76 48 west, and at the distance of 12 miles west from York, 32 E by S from Richmond, and 175 S by E from Washington. This ancient city was made the seat of colonial government in 1698, having been removed from James' town, on account of a fire that consumed the public records with great part of the town, and continued to enjoy this privilege till the revolution. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public edifices exhibit the ruins of comparative grandeur, particularly the capitol and college. In the former was erected a marble statue in honour of the virtuous lord Boutetourt, the patron of science and the colony, which is now miserably defaced by the gothic hands of negroes and others. The college called the college of William and Mary, was endowed by the royal government, with a clear and certain revenue of 3000*l.* per annum—though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than forty. Attempts have recently been made to revive the former prosperous state of this institution. Population in 1820, 1402.

Williamsburg, post town and seat of justice for Clermont county, Ohio. It is situated on the East branch of Little Miami river, 28 miles east from Cincinnati, lat. 39 2 N, lon 6 52 W.

Williamsburg, district of South Carolina; bounded by Santee river SW; Sumpter district NW; Lynches creek, or Marion district NE, and Georgetown SE. Length 40; breadth 30; and area 1200 square miles. It is drained by Black river branch of Great Pedee. Chief towns, Kingstree, and Williamsburg.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	1,193
do. do. females	-	-	1,113
			<hr/>
Total whites	-	-	2,306
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	47
Slaves	-	-	4,518
			<hr/>
Total population in 1810	-		6,871

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	1,413
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Free white females - - -	1,382
All other persons except Indians not taxed - - -	0
Total whites - - -	2,795
Free persons of colour, males -	36
do. do. females, -	21
Slaves, males - - -	2,933
do. females - - -	2,931

Total population in 1820 - - 8,716

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	6
Engaged in Agriculture -	2,923
do. in Manufactures -	92
do. in Commerce -	9

Population to the square mile, 7.

Williamsburg, post town and seat of justice, Jackson county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Cumberland river, about 70 miles ENE from Nashville.

Williamson, county of Tennessee; bounded by Bedford SE; Duck river or Murray S; Dickson W; Davidson N; and Rutherford NE. Length 35; mean width 20; and area 700 square miles. Hirpeth river branch of Cumberland rises in this county, and drains its northern side, the southern is watered by Duck river and its branches. Chief town, Franklin.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	4,859
do. do. females - - -	4,297

Total whites - - - 9,156

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - 12

Slaves - - - 3,985

Total population in 1810 - - 13,153

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	6,967
do. do. females - - -	6,626

All other persons except Indians
not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 13,593

Free persons of colour, males - 37

do. do. females - 38

Slaves, males - - - 3,460

do. females - - - 3,512

Total population in 1820 - - 20,640

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	18
Engaged in Agriculture -	4,810
do. Manufactures -	310
do. Commerce -	23

Population to the square mile, 25.

Williamsport, post town and seat of justice, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, standing on the north side of the west

branch of Susquehannah, 65 miles south of Tyoga, 36 north by west of Northumberland, and 160 NW of Philadelphia. It is a borough, with a population in 1820, of 624.

Williamsport, formerly *Parkinson's ferry*, post village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river at the mouth of Pigeon creek, 18 miles east from Washington.

Williamsport, post village, Washington county, Maryland, on the left bank of Potomac river, on the point below the mouth of Conecocheague.

Williamsport, post town in Washington county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Potomac river, six miles SW of Hagerstown, 32 NW of Fredericktown, and 78 from Baltimore.

Williamstadt, strong seaport of Holland, built by William I. prince of Orange, in 1585.

Williamston, post town in Orange county, Vermont; situated between Washington and Northfield, 14 miles N of Randolph, about 46 N of Windsor, and about the same distance SE of Burlington, on lake Champlaine.

Williamston, post town in Berkshire, Massachusetts, 20 miles N of Pittsfield, and 13 S of Bennington, in Vermont, situated in the NW corner of the state, containing 2086 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2010.

Williamston, post town, the capital of Martin county, North Carolina; lying on the south side of Roanoke river, 25 miles west of Plymouth, 53 NW of Washington on Pamlico river, and about 45 SE of Halifax, with about 300 inhabitants.

Williamstown, township of Vermont, situated in Orange county, between Washington and Northfield townships, and containing 1353 inhabitants in 1810.

Williamstown, township of Massachusetts, situated in Berkshire county, in the NW corner of the state, joining Vermont in the N, and New York in the W. It contained 1843 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2810.

Williamstown, post town and township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the N W angle of the state, about 30 miles north from Lenox. Williams College, located in this county was incorporated in 1793, and received its name in honour of Colonel Ephraim Williams. This institution is in a prosperous state, under the direction of a president, two professors and three tutors. The library, philosophical apparatus, and buildings are ample. Students, about 90.

Willis' Island, rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered

with the nests of many thousand shags
Lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

Willisau, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

Willistown, township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Goshen and Easton townships, and containing 1175 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1306.

Willistown, township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on the SW side of Onion river, about 10 miles SE of Burlington on lake Champlaine. It contained 1195 inhabitants in 1810.

Willsborough, post town in Essex county, New York; situated on the W side of Lake Champlain, and commanding an extensive view of that water, and nine miles NE of Elizabeth town. It supports a regular communication, across the lake, with Burlington and Vergennes in Vermont; being 15 miles NW of the latter, and about 25 SW of the former, and 214 N of the city of New York.

Wilmanstrand, town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

Wilmington, post town in Windham county, Vermont; 15 miles W of Brattleborough, and 21 E of Bennington, at the foot of the Green Mountain, having about 100 inhabitants.

Wilmington, capital of New Hanover county, North Carolina, being a post town, and port of entry, situated on the E bank of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from the sea, 97 miles S by W of Newbern, and about the same distance S by E of Fayetteville, in the lat. of 34 deg. 10 N, and lon. of 78 deg. 10 W. This is one of the principal sea-ports in North Carolina.

Wilmington, post town and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware, being the largest town in that state. It is seated on the N bank of Christiana creek, near its entrance into the Delaware, 28 miles SW of Philadelphia, 74 NE of Baltimore, and 117 from Washington. The town is incorporated, and governed by two burgesses, and six assistants, who are elected annually. It is regularly built, the houses are mostly of brick. The principal foreign trade of the state passes through this port, the exports in 1802 amounting to 440,500 dollars, and those chiefly in domestic produce. The vicinity of this town is remarkable for the number, magnitude, and value of its manufactories; consisting of cotton and woollen cloth factories; flour mills, saw mills, powder and paper mills, &c. The principal public edifice,

is a poor-house, and hospital, 120 feet wide by 40 feet deep, and three stories high, built on a considerable eminence and a very healthy situation. It lies in lat. 39 deg. 43 N, and lon. 75 deg. 32 W. Population 1820 about 6000.

Wilna, commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Wilshoven, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

Wilsnach, town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilson, county of Tennessee; bounded NW by Sumner, or Cumberland river; E by Smith; SE by Warren; SW by Rutheford; and W by Davidson. Length 30; mean width 15; and area 450 square miles. Chief town, Lebanon.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	4,752
do. do. females	-	-	4,519
Total whites	-	-	9,271
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	384
Slaves	-	-	2,297
Total population in 1810	-	-	11,952

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	7,460
do. do. females	-	-	7,264
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	14,724
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	83
do. do. females	-	-	79
Slaves, males	-	-	1,850
do. females	-	-	1,994
Total population in 1820	-	-	18,730

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	3,676
do. in Manufactures	-	341
do. in Commerce	-	20
Population to the square mile,	32½	

Wilton, borough in Wiltshire. It was formerly the capital of the county, and

has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Wilton, township, and post village, Saratoga county, New York, 15 miles NW from Ballston Spa. This township was formerly part of Northumberland. Population 1820, 1293.

Wills, county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long, and 38 broad, bounded on the NE by Berkshire; on the E by Berkshire, and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the N and NW by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but is generally dry and elevated. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This country lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital. Population 1801, 185,107; in 1811, 193,823; and in 1821, 222,157.

Wimbleton, village in Surry, on an elevated heath, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster.

Wimwis, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Wimbzen, town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Winborn, or *Winborn Minster*, town in Dorsetshire. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 SW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

Wincanton, town in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill, 34 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

Winchcomb, town in Gloucestershire, in a deep bottom, 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Winchelsea, town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports 71 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Wichendon, post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 35 miles NW of Worcester, and 65 W by N of Boston, containing 1172 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1263.

Winchester, city of Hampshire, seated in a valley on the river Itchen, 24 miles

NW of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Winchester, post town and the capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 17 miles W by N of Ashby's ferry on Shenandoah river, 18 N of Strasburg, and 32 NW of Washington. This is one of the oldest towns in western Virginia, being a place of considerable rendezvous at the time of Braddock's defeat. It is now in a thriving state and carries on a large inland trade. It is incorporated and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

Winchester, township of New Hampshire, situated in Cheshire county, on the E side of the Ashenlot river, and containing 1478 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820 1849.

Windaw, town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittaw, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Windermere-water, or *Winander-mere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. Not one bullrush or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

Windham. See *Wymondham*.

Windham, NE county of Connecticut; bounded by Massachusetts N; Rhode Island E; New London county in Connecticut S; and Tolland W. Length 30; mean breadth 20; and area 600 square miles. It is almost entirely drained by the various branches of the Thames. Surface finely diversified by hill and dale. Chief town, Brooklyn.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	13,737
do. do. females	-	-	14,251
Total whites	-	-	27,988
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	602
Slaves	-	-	21
Total population in 1810	-	-	28,611

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	15,155
do. do. females	-	-	15,726
All other persons except Indians	-	-	
not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	30,881
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	379
do. do. females	-	-	412
	-	-	1097

Slaves, males - - - -	1
do. females - - - -	11

Total population in 1820 - 31,684

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	42
Engaged in Agriculture -	6,317
do. in Manufactures -	1,851
do. in Commerce -	156

Population to the square mile, 52½.

Windham, post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, eight miles S by E of Londonderry, 43 SW of Portsmouth, and 29 W of Newburyport.

Windham, post town, Windham county, Connecticut, 10 miles W of Canterbury, 12 N by W of Norwich, and 32 E of Hartford.

Windham, county of Vermont ; bounded E by Connecticut river ; S by Massachusetts ; Bennington W ; and Windsor N. Length 35 ; mean width 20 ; and area 640 square miles. Chief town, Newfane.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	13,413
do. do. females - - -	13,296

Total whites - - - - 26,709

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 51

Slaves - - - - 0

Total population in 1810 - 26,760

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	14,024
do. do. females - - -	14,378

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 28,402

Free persons of colour, males - 26

do. do. females, - 29

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 28,457

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	3
Engaged in Agriculture -	11,731
do. in Manufactures -	1,143
do. in Commerce -	124

Population to the square mile, 40.

Windham, township of Greene county, New York, containing the highest summits of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains.

Windmerk, territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

Windsheim, imperial town of Germany in Franconia. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Windsor, considerable borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36' W, lat. 51 30 N.

Windsor, post town in Hartford county, Connecticut, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, 7 miles N of Hartford, and 22 S by W of Springfield, Massachusetts. It had 2868 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 3008.

Windsor, county of Vermont ; bounded by Connecticut river E ; Windham county S ; Rutland W ; and Orange N. Length 40 ; mean width 18 ; and area 732 square miles. Chief town, Woodstock.

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	17,367
do. do. females - - -	17,365

Total whites - - - - 34,732

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 145

Slaves - - - - 0

Total population in 1810, - 34,877

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	18,829
do. do. females - - -	19,236

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - - 0

Total whites - - - - 38,065

Free persons of colour, males - 88

do. do. females - 80

Slaves, males - - - - 0

do. females - - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 38,233

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized -	29
Engaged in Agriculture -	7,688
do. in Manufactures -	1,481
do. in Commerce -	156

Population to the square mile, 60.

Windsor, capital of Windsor county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 22 S by E of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. The seat of government alternates between this town and Rutland.

Windsor, township, situated in York county, Pennsylvania, on the SW side of Susquehannah, about ten miles E of the borough of York, and containing 1739 inhabitants in 1810 ; and in 1820, 2096.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbean, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Dominge.

Winnenden, town of Germany, in Suabia, 12 miles ENE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Winnicza, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name with a castle. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklow. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Winnshoro', town South Carolina, in Fairfield county, and 30 miles N by W of Columbia, about the same distance W of Camden, and 143 N by W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the inhabitants are about 200.

Wischoten, town of Groningen. It is six miles NW of Dollart bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Winsen, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Immenau, 13 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Winsheim, town of Germany in Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Winslow, town in Buckinghamshire, seven miles NW of Ailsbury, and 50 WNW of London.

Winslow, post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated at the confluence of Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, 27 miles W of Pittston, and 45 N of Wiscasset, with 1250 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 935.

Winstor, town in Derbyshire, five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

Winterberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Winterburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

Winteringham, town in Lincolnshire.

Winterthur, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ullach, 15 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 57 31 N.

Wintertonnes, NE cape of Norfolk, five miles N of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 10 miles W of Augusta, five NE of Monmouth, and 60 N by E of Portland, containing 1444 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1619.

Wipperfurdt, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the source of the Wipper.

Wipra, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Wirksworth, 'populous town in Derbyshire. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 N NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Wurtemberg, or *Wurtemberg*, new kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The old duchy was 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the kingdom. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. This country was erected into a kingdom, by Napoleon, in 1805; and he made considerable addition to it by the territories taken from Austria. Stuttgart is the capital.

Wissbaden, town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Wisbeach, town in Cambridgeshire, in a fenny country, in the lakes of Bly, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 89 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Wisby, seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland. It is seated on the side of a rock on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, port of entry, and post town in Lincoln county, Maine; lying on the E side of Sheepscut river, 13 miles NE of Bath, 18 S of Pittston, and 55 NE of Portland, in lat. 43 58 N, and lon. 69 22 W. The inhabitants were estimated at 2083 in 1810; and in 1820, 2138; they have a bank, and their annual exports amount to \$23,000.

Wisot, small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 20 NW of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Wischgrad, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Wisloche, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsenz, eight miles S of Heidleberg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Wismar, strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stalsund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Wiston, corporate town in Pembroke-shire, 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N.

Wilepski, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsha, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 WNW of Smolensko. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witham, town in Essex, eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 57 ENE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Witham, river in the district of Kesteven in Lincolnshire, which rising in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal called the Fosdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witlith, town of Germany, in the arch-bishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Leser.

Witney, town in Oxfordshire. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Witshusen, town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the land-gravate of Hesse Cathol. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Wittenberg, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony were held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Wittenbergen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Wittenstein, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles south of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

Wittmund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German Ocean. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 53 41 N.

Witthesca Mere, lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

Witlich, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves,

38 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Wittstock, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Wivlescomb, town in Somersetshire. 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 155 west by south of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Wlosimeitz, town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhunia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles west of Luchow, and 56 north of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, town in Bedfordshire, on a rising ground, has a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by the duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles south of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Woburn, small post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, eight miles south of Andover, 33 SW of Newburyport, and 11 NW of Boston.

Wodnay, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 south of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, town of Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles south of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Wohlan, strong town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breslaw, and 32 SE of Glowgaw. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wokingham. See *Okingham*.

Wolbeck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Wolcott, township of Connecticut, situated in New Haven county, and containing 952 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 945.

Woler, town in Northumberland. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Wolfenbuttle, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles south of Brunswick, and 30 west of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Wolferstake, island of the United Provin-

ces, in Zealand, between north Beveland and south Beveland.

Wolfsberg, town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgast, considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Psin, 12 miles SE of Gripswald, 25 SE of Stralsund, and 45 NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Wolkoskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Wolkowska, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Wollin, seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles west of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia; seated on the Aa, 58 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

Wolverhampton, town in Staffordshire. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 47 N.

Wolvey, village in Warwickshire, five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

Womelsdorff, flourishing town of Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Tulpehocken creek, about 18 miles NW of the borough of Reading.

Wood, county of Virginia; bounded by Ohio river NW; Tyler county in Virginia NE; Lewis county SE; and Mason SW. Length 38; mean width 30; and area 1140 square miles. It is chiefly drained by the Little Kenhawa river. Chief town, Bellville.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	1,327
do. do. females	-	-	-	1,258
Total whites	-	-	-	2,585
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1
Slaves	-	-	-	450

Total population in 1810 - - - 3,036

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	2,614
do. do. females	-	-	2,384

All other persons except Indians not taxed - - - 0

Total whites - - - 4,998

Free persons of colour, males 7

do. do. females 3

Slaves, males - - - 445

do. females - - - 407

Total population in 1820 - - - 5,860

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized - - - 24

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 1,575

do. in Manufactures - - - 84

do. in Commerce - - - 19

Population to the square mile, 5.

Wood, northern county of the new purchase, Ohio, bounded N by Michigan territory; E by Sandusky and Seneca; S by Hancock; and W by Henry counties. It is 31 miles long from north to south, by 24 broad from east to west, containing about 750 square miles. It is watered by Maumee river, Carrying river, Swan and several other creeks. Wood county was constituted and organized in February, 1820; but in August following, when then the national census was taken, contained but 733 inhabitants. Chief town, Manmee.

Woodbridge, town in Suffolk, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, carries on a great corn trade, is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 76 NE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Woodbridge, village with a post office, in Middlesex county, New Jersey; three miles N of Amboy, four S of Rahway, and 10 NE of New Brunswick.

Woodbridge, township of Connecticut, situated in New Haven county, about seven miles north-west of the city of New Haven, and containing 2030 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1988.

Woodbury, town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles south of Bethlehem, and 19 north by west of New Haven. Here is a post-office.

Woodbury, post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey; near red bank, and 10 miles S of Philadelphia. It is the principal seat of justice in the county, and contained 500 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, about 700.

Woodchester, village in Gloucestershire, where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

Woodford, county of Kentucky; bounded by Kentucky river W; Franklin NW; Scott NE; Fayette E; and Jessamine

SE. Length 20; mean width 8; and area 160 square miles. Chief town, Versailles.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,114
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,039
Total whites	-	-	-	6,153
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	92
Slaves	-	-	-	3,414
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	9,659

Population in 1820.

Free whites, males	-	-	3,750
do. do. females	-	-	3,672
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	7,422
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	57
do. do. females	-	-	50
Slaves, males	-	-	2,382
do. females	-	-	2,296
Total population in 1820	-	-	12,207

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	11
Engaged in Agriculture	-	2,470
do. in Manufactures	-	484
do. in Commerce	-	23

Population to the square mile, 76.

Woods, Lake of the, lake of North America, 90 miles long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in Upper Canada, but the S part is in the territory of the United States. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, borough in Oxfordshire, It is chiefly noted for giving birth to Chaucer the poet, who was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Woodstock, post town, and the capital of Shenandoah county, Virginia; 12 miles south by west of Strasburg, 30 south of Winchester, 20 north of New Market, and 112 from Washington. It stands on the east side of North river, a branch of Shenandoah.

Woodstock, town of Connecticut, situated in Windham county, about 20 miles north of Windham, and containing 2654 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3017.

Woodstown, post town in Salem county, New Jersey; 11 miles north by east of Salem, and 26 south of Philadelphia, it had 300 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 400.

Woodville, post town and seat of justice in Wilkinson county, Mississippi; 40 miles SSE from Natchez. It contains 600 inhabitants, and a branch of the bank of the state of Mississippi. It is the centre of extensive cotton trade.

Woolpit, town in Suffolk, famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

Woolwich, town in Kent. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Worcester, city in Worcestershire, capital of that county. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcester, county of England, 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, on the SE and S by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon. Population 1801, 139,333; in 1811, 160,546; and in 1821, 184,424.

Worcester, county of Massachusetts; bounded on the E by Middlesex and Norfolk counties; on the N by the states New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden counties; and on the S by the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The principal town is Worcester. It crosses the state from N to S; area 1500 square miles.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	32,206
do. do. females	-	-	-	32,236
Total whites	-	-	-	64,442
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	468
Slaves	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	64,910

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	36,245
do. do. females	-	-	-	36,912
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	21
Total whites	-	-	-	73,178

Free persons of colour, males	237	Slaves, males	-	-	-	2,614
do. do. females	220	do. females	-	-	-	2,037
Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	-	0
do. females	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total population in 1820						17,521

Total population in 1820 - - 73,635

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	159
Engaged in Agriculture	-	8,859
do. in Manufactures	-	3,202
do. in Commerce	-	95

Population to the square mile, 49.

Worcester, capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 46 miles W of Boston; 34 N by W of Providence (Rhode Island,) and 50 NE of Springfield (Massachusetts.) This is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the State, and carries on some manufactures, particularly printing, with great spirit. Isaiah Thomas of this town, has published as many books as any bookseller in the United States. It contains the greatest population of any inland town in New England. The principal streets exceeds a mile in length. Beside the county buildings are, a bank, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly news-paper. A commodious building was erected in 1819 for the cabinet and library of the American Antiquarian society. The building society, and cabinet may be considered as productions of Isaiah Thomas, esq. President of the society.

Worcester, township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, containing 868 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 977. It is a small township, situated between Guined, and Noriton, on the E side of Skippack creek.

Worcester, SE county of Maryland; by the state of Delaware N; Atlantic ocean E; Eastern shore of Virginia S; and Somerset county in Maryland W. Length 25; mean width 20; and area 700 square miles. It is chiefly drained by Poconoke river. Chief town, Snow Hill.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,765
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,725
Total whites				11,490
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	1,054
Slaves	-	-	-	4,427

Total population in 1810 - - 16,971

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	5,653
do. do. females	-	-	-	5,629
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0

Total whites - - - 11,282

Free persons of colour, males	816
do. do. females.	772

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	4
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	3,756
do. in Manufactures	-	-	387
do. in Commerce	-	-	151

Population to the square mile, 25 nearly.

Worcum, town of Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Worcum, seaport of Friesland, on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Worden, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wordingberg, sea port of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

Woringen, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

Workington, sea port in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermouth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Worksop, town in Nottinghamshire. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Worms, city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Mentz, and 32 SW of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Worsted, town in Norfolk, noted for being the place, where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 52 N.

Worthington, post town and township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 10 miles W of Northampton, 19 E of Pittsfield, and 44 NE of Brookfield, containing 1223 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1276.

Wotton Bosset, borough in Wiltshire. It is seated near the Forest of Brandon, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 51 21 N.

Wotton-under-Edge, town in Gloucestershire, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 W NW of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Wragby, town in Lincolnshire, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Wrath Cape, vast promontory in Sunderland, which forms the NW point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

Wrentham, post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 26 miles S by W of Boston, and 19 NE of Providence, (Rhode Island.) It has 2061 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2801.

Wexham, town in Denbighshire. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and is a place of considerable traffic in Welsh flannels. In the vicinity of Wexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Winton, town in Somersetshire. It is the birth place of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip-hills, 11 miles WNW of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 21 N. See *Laver*.

Wrotham, town in Kent, 11 miles WNW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wunnengburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Wunsidel, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vicinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Wunstorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wurtemberg. See *Wirtemberg*.

Wurtzburg, late bishopric of Germany, now a duchy of Bavaria, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate Anspach, bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume.

Wurtzburg, city of Germany, in Franconia, on the Maine, 40 miles SW of Bamberg, and 200 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wurzace, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Wurzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipzig, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Wusterhausen, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wusterhausen, town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 miles SSE of Berlin.

Wyalusing, post town, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N bank

of Susquehannah, near the mouth of Wyalusing creek, 28 miles NW of Harlem, and 62 NW of Wilkesbarre. Population 1820, 546.

Wye, town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Wye, river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; thence crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly S, runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

Wye, river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles SSW of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Wyl. See *Wiel*.

Wynendale, town of Flanders; eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

Wyre, river of Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, six miles SE of Lancaster, and passing by Carstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

Wythe, county of Virginia; bounded by Grayson SE, and S; Washington SW; Tazewell NW; and Giles and Montgomery NE. Length 46; mean width 25; and area 1150 square miles. It occupies the dividing country between the head waters of Tennessee, and Great Kenhawa. Chief town, Evansham.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	3,712
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,463
Total whites	-	-	-	7,180
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	19
Slaves	-	-	-	1,157

Total population in 1810 - - 8,356

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	4,150
do. do. females	-	-	-	3,931
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	0
Total whites	-	-	-	8,111
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	19
do. do. females	-	-	-	29
Slaves, males	-	-	-	734
do. females	-	-	-	799

Total population in 1820 - - 9,692

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	3
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,644

Engaged in Manufactures - 401
do in Commerce - 21
Population to the square mile, 8 1-3.
Wythe Court House, seat of justice in

Wythe county, Virginia; where there is a post office, 58 miles NE of Abington, 31 SW of Inglisville, and 351 from Washington. See *Evanshum*, in the Addenda.

X

Xabea, seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, seapost of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the Island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

Xagua, seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

Xalisco, town of Mexico, in Guadalajara Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles west of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

Xativa, town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Zucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 59 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea.

Xavier, town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St. town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xenia, post town, and seat of justice, Greene county Ohio, 30 miles S from Urbanna, and 50 NE from Cincinnati. Besides the county buildings, it contains an academy.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, town of Spain, in Estremadura, and in the territory of Trala-

Guadiana, seated on the rivulet of Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres de Guadiana, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine; and hence is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is seated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 south by west of Madrid. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Saikoka.

Ximo, island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, to the SW of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

Xixona, town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and 37 E of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, arm of Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ey.

Yadkin River. See *Pedee*.

Yaik. See *Ural*.

Yaik Cossacks. See *Uralian Cossacks*.

Yaitsk. See *Uralsk*.

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

Yakutsk, town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seat-

ed on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

Yale, capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

Yambo, seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Yamburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Yanceyville, post town in Louisa county, Virginia; 14 miles S of Louisa court-

house, 14 N of Caroline court-house, and 60 NW from Richmond.

Yang-tcheou, populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles NE of Nan-king.

Yang-tse-kiang, great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunman, and having crossed Hou quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of Tsong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

Yare, river in Norfolk.

Yarkan. See *Ireken*.

Yarmouth, borough in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sand banks off the coast, at a distance, from the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Yarmouth borough in Hampshire, on the west coast of the Isle of Wight, seated on a creek, eight miles west of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Yarmouth post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated five miles E by N of Barnstable, and 76 SE of Boston, with 1727 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2232.

Yaroslaf, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

Yaroslaf, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the right bank of the Volga. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Yarum, town in the North riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Teves, over which, is a stone bridge, 40 miles NNW of York, and 231 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Yaruki, village in South America, in Peru. Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians measured an arch of the meridian.

Yazoo, river of Louisiana, in the northern parts of Mississippi, and flows SW 200 miles, and falls into the Mississippi at N lat 32 24. The country watered by the Yazoo is generally hilly, and pine and oak woods, and soil thin. Some good lands are found on the water courses, but in very small quantity.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad, and has several good harbours.

Yellow river, or *Hoang-Ho*, large river of Asia, which, after a course of

nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N of the mouth of Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yellow stone river, river of the western territory of the United States, the great SE branch of Missouri. See *Missouri river*, page 622.

Yellow water, river which rises in Alabama, runs nearly south into Florida, falls into Pensacola bay, after a course of about 70 miles. It is a fine, clear, and beautiful stream, rising in pine woods.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the east of the bay of Oby.

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

Yen ping, city of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 275 miles S of Nan-king.

Yen tcheou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, 275 miles SE of Peking.

Yen-tching, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Yeovil, or *Ivel*, town in Somersetshire. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is seated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Yesd, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles ESE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Yonkers, post town in West Chester county, New York, 11 miles N of the city of New York, and 253 from Washington. It had 1365 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1586.

Yonne, department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nievre, and passing by Chateau, Chinon, Clamenci,

Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

Yoriman, province of Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river Amazon.

York, city, the capital of Yorkshire. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

York, county of England, double in size to any of the other; bounded on the N by Durham and Westmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean; on the W by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S by the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln. Its most remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the English Appennines to the W, and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the SW. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth a hundred. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. The sea-coast except the southern part of it, is in general naked and desary, consisting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and its rivers are disposed in a singularly beautiful manner. They rise, in general, in the mountainous skirts of the county, from the NE round to the SW; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. The principal branches are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Population in 1801, 858,892; in 1811, 973,113; and in 1821, 1,175,241.

York, city of Upper Canada, is in about 43 35 N lat. and is the present seat of the government of Upper Canada. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Population about 3000.

York, SW county of Maine, bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE; Piscatagua river, or New Hampshire SW; New Hampshire W; Oxford county Maine N; and Cumberland NE. Length 50, mean width 20, and area 1000 square miles. Its principal river Saco. Chief town, York.

Population in 1810.
Free white males - - - 20,528

Free white females	-	-	21,224
Total whites	-	-	41,752
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	125
Slaves	-	-	0

Total population in 1810 - 41,877

Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	22,550
do. do. females	-	-	23,631
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	0

Total whites - - - 46,181

Free persons of colour, males 51

do. do. females 51

Slaves, males - - - 0

do. females - - - 0

Total population in 1820 - 46,283

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized 23

Engaged in Agriculture - - 8,674

do. in Manufactures - - 746

do. in Commerce - - 533

Population to the square mile, 46.

York, capital of York county, Maine, situated on York river, near the ocean, 10 miles NE of Portsmouth, 16 S of Wells, and 22 of Kennebunk, in lat. 43 12 N, and lon. 70 49 W. The inhabitants who were estimated at 2776 in 1810; are principally engaged in the fisheries. Population in 1820, 3224.

York, county of Pennsylvania; bounded by Maryland S; Adams county in Pennsylvania W; Cumberland county NW; and Susquehannah river NE. Length 31, mean width 29, and area 900 square miles. It is principally drained by Connewago, and Codorus creeks. Surface generally hilly. Soil varied. Staples grain, flour whiskey, fruit, live-stock, &c. Chief town, York.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	15,919
do. do. females	-	-	15,410

Total whites - - - 31,329

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 607

Slaves, - - - 22

Total population in 1810 - 31,958

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - - 19,256

do. do. females - - - 18,704

All other persons except Indians

not taxed - - - 12

Total whites - - - 37,972

Free persons of colour, males	-	382
do. do. females	-	399
Slaves, males	-	2
do. females	-	4
Total population in 1820	-	38,759
Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	509
Engaged in Agriculture	-	5,710
do. in Manufactures	-	2,796
do. in Commerce	-	106
Population to the square mile, 43.		

York, post town, borough, and seat of justice, York county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Codorus creek, 21 miles SW by W from Lancaster, and 11 miles nearly W from Columbia on the Susquehannah. It is laid out on a plain, with streets at right angles to each other, and contains the county buildings, jail, academy, almshouse, and in 1820, 3545 inhabitants.

York, township of York county, Pennsylvania, SE from the borough of York. Population in 1820, 2107.

York River, river of the United States of North America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York-Town, below which place it enters Chesapeak bay.

York, county of Virginia; bounded by York river N, and NE; Elizabeth city, and Warwick counties S; and James city, county SW, and NW. Length 40; mean width 5; and area 200 square miles. Chief town, York.

Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	911
do. do. females	-	887
Total whites	-	1,798
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	458
Slaves	-	2,931
Total population in 1810	-	5,187

Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	800
do. do. females	-	788
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0
Total whites	-	1,588
Free persons of colour, males	-	291
do. do. females	-	340
Slaves, males	-	1,069
do. females	-	1,096
Total population in 1820	-	4,384

Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	1
Engaged in Agriculture	-	1,328
do. in Manufactures	-	128

Engaged in Commerce	-	9
Population to the square mile, 22 nearly.		
<i>York</i> , district of South Carolina; bounded by Lincoln and Rutherford counties in North Carolina N; Catawba river, or Lancaster district E; Chester S, and Broad river, or Union, and Spartanburg districts SW. Length 35, breadth 22, and area 770 square miles. Chief town, Yorkville.		
Population in 1810.		
Free white males	-	3,479
do. do. females	-	3,349

Total whites	-	6,828
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	40
Slaves	-	3,164

Total population in 1810,	-	10,032
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Population in 1820.		
Free white males	-	5,171
do. do. females	-	5,080
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	0

Total whites	-	10,251
Free persons of colour, males	-	43
do. do. females	-	52
Slaves, males	-	2,270
do. females	-	2,320

Total population in 1820	-	14,936
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Of these ;		
Foreigners not naturalized	-	55
Engaged in Agriculture	-	4,748
do. in Manufactures	-	321
do. in Commerce	-	38
Population to the square mile, 19.		

York-town, capital of York county, Virginia; a post town and port of entry. It lies on the S side of York river, 12 miles E of Williamsburg, 65 E by S of Richmond, and 29 NW of Norfolk, in lat. 37 22 N, and lon. 76 52 W. The inhabitants are about 700. This town is rendered famous by the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th 1781.

Yorkville, post town and seat of justice, York district, South Carolina, about 80 miles N from Columbia.

Yo-tcheou, commercial city of China, in the province of Hou quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities in China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class, it is seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

Youghall, town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It has a manufacture of earthenware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 47 5, W lat. 51 59 N.

Youghiogeny, river of Pennsylvania. It

rises in Maryland, flows N and enters the former state, and runs through the country nearly in a NW course till it joins the Monongahela, about 15 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Its course in Maryland is in Alleghany county, and in Pennsylvania through Fayette, Westmoreland and Alleghany counties.

Youngstown, post town in Trumbull county, Ohio; situated on a branch of Big Beaver river, eight miles NE of Canfield, and about 90 N by W of Pittsburgh. Population 1820, 1025.

Ypres, large city of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 NW of Lisle, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Ysendyck, small but strong town of Flanders, in the isle of Cadzand, seated on a branch of the river Scheldt, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Yssel. See *Issel*.

Ysselburg, town of Guelderland, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Guel-ders. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Ysselmonde, island of Holland, situated between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

Ysselstein, town of Holland, with a castle seated on the river Yssel, five miles SW of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Yssengeaux, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 miles NE of Puy.

Ysstadt, or *Yssdadt*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan. See *Eithan*.

Yucatan. See *Jucatan*.

Yuen-yano, city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the

third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

Yverdun, town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated in a flat situation at the S end of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thicle, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdun, Lake. See *Neuchatel*.

Yvetot, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, five miles NE of Caudebec.

Yuma, one of the Bahama islands, in the West Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Yumeto, one of the Bahama islands, in the West Indies, to the N of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

Yun, largest canal in China, called also *The Imperial Canal*. This celebrated canal which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N and S provinces.

Yung-ping, city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 87 miles E of Peking.

Yu-hing fou, city of China, in the province of Hohan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 176 miles NW of Nan-king.

Yun nan, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-si and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burmah, and Pegu.

Yun-nan, capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

Yurcup, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Caranantia. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Yvoy, town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Z

Zabern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles west of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Zabola, town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles southwest of Neumark.

Zaburn, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 15 miles N of Strasburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Zachan, or *Sockan*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Zafra, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 1109

with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiers, 20 miles south west of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

Zagutalla, town of Mexico, 200 miles south-west of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Zagara, famous mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Hellicon, from which issued the fountain, Hippocrene.

Zagrad, stro g town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 137 south-west of Buda. Lon. 51 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, or the *Desert*, vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cashna, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Zahna, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, large river of Africa, which, rises in the kingdom of Morocco, divides the kingdoms Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno. There are strong evidences to support the opinion, that the Zaire, is really the outlet of the great western river of Africa, the Jolaba, or Niger.

Zamora, strong town of Spain, in Leon. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Zamora, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

Zamora, town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, 30 miles SE of Guadalupe. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Zamora, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles west of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles north-west of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zampango, town of Mexico proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

Zane, township of Logan county, Ohio, containing 545 inhabitants in 1820.

Zanesville, post town, and seat of justice for Muskingum county, Ohio, containing a court-house and public offices, 21 mercantile stores, two glass factories, two printing offices, and 320 houses, and 2052 inhabitants. If the population contained in the villages of Putnam and West Zanesville, on the opposite side of the Muskingum river, be reckoned as part of it, Zanesville may be said to contain about 3000 inhabitants. Zanesville, stands on the east bank of Muskingum river, immediately adjoining the falls, on which are erected, and erecting numerous mills, among which are several flouring and saw mills, an oil mill, a rolling mill, a nail machine, and woollen factory. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges within half a mile of each other, the lower connecting this town with Putnam. Lat. 40 0 N, lon. 5 2 W, 80 miles W from Wheeling in Virginia.

Zanfara, kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 deg. N and 18 deg. S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The principal territories are Mombaza Lamo, Melinda, Quioia, Mosambique, and Sofala. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles SE of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; all the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monsia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, strong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour, on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jaicza,

and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N

Zarnate, town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Misitra.

Zarnaw, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandemir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 65 13 N.

Zaslavo, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin. 15 miles SE of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Zatmar, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N

Zator, town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palatinate of Cracow. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratisbon. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N

Zaweh, town of Persia, situated 20 miles from the Caspian Sea.

Zawila. See *Zueila*.

Zbaraz, town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminiack.

Zborow, town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 52 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerach Sea on the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, one of the provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdyke. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, *New*, island in the Pacific

Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, Lon. 181, to 194 W, lat. 34 to 58° S.

Zebid, city of Arabia. Lon. 43 16 E, lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or *Cebu*, one of the Philippines, 140 miles long, and 30 broad.

Zedic, town of the kingdom of Barbary.

Zegedin, or *Seged*, town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Zeighenheim, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zeil, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

Zeitgu, town of Turkey, in Europe in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Ealayda, 50 miles SE of Larissa.

Zeitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 miles SW of Leipsick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Zell, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the Aller, 31 miles NW of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N

Zell, imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Zellany. See *Jeso*.

Zellerfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest; six miles SSW of Goslar.

Zembla, *Nova*, large island, in the Northern Ocean to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It is a desert, frozen, and uninhabited country, visited in summer by fishermen, and hunters.

Zemlin, or *Zemplin*, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Zengua, town of Turkey in Asia. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Zenta, town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II. were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 46 5 N

Zerbi. See *Gerbes*.

Zerbst, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brew-

ing good beer. It is 27 miles NW of Wittenberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N

Zeriga, town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian Authors.

Zia, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles long, and eight broad, and well cultivated. It is the ancient Ceos.

Zibit, territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

Zibit, trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

Ziget, town of Hungary. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Ziricee, town of Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the king of Saxony. It is seated on the Neisle, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Znaim, strong town of Germany, in Moravia. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Zoara, fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone which is found in the neighbourhood into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S of Freyburg.

Zoffingen town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees, in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Zolnock, town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Teyse, where the S-gelia falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zorndorf, village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians in 1758.

Zug, small canton of Switzerland, bound-

ed on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit.

Zug, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 42 SE of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zuider-Zee, great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overysel, Guelderland and Holland.

Zullickhau, town of Prussia in Brandenburg, on a plain near the Oder, 37 miles SE from Frankfort on the Oder.

Zulpha, town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas.

Zulpitch, or *Zulch*, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonna. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenbourg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. it was admitted a member of the Swiss confederacy in 1351.

Zuric, considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and handkerchiefs. Zurich is 35 miles SW of Constance, 40 SE of Basle, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Zuric, lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zurio, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of vallies, which being intermixed among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears at some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the scenery all together is picturesque, lively and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine.

Zutphen, strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who restored it in 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Zuyst, village five miles from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far excels that of any other part of Holland.

Zwickau, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland, and therefore, it is commonly said that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is seated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Al-

tenberg, and 20 NE of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Zwingenburg, town of Germany, in the langravate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

Zwoll, town of Overijssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight SE of Campen. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Esseck. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zytomierz, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 70 miles W of Kiel, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ADDENDA.

A

Ahrwas, ancient *Gyndes*, river of Persia, in Khosistan. It rises in the mountains of Irac Ajemi, flows S, and falls into the Shat ni Arab, or low Euphrates. It is the Ulai of the Scriptures.

Ancram, or *Gallatin*, township of New York, in Columbia county, remarkable for its extensive iron works; about 20 miles SE from Hudson. Population 1820, 3147.

Aguanshicola, creek of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; rises in Ross township, west from the Wind Gap of the Delaware, flows a little south of west about 25 miles, and falls into the Lehigh immediately above the Lehigh Water Gap.

Araguay, river of Brazil, the southwest branch of the Tocantinas.

Arkioptolis, post village and seat of justice, Arkansaw territory, on the right bank of Arkansaw river, about 100 miles above its mouth.

Assiniboin, river of North America, in the United States and British territories; rising by two large branches, the Assiniboin proper, and Red river. The former has its source in the recesses of Cabotia, as high as lat. 52 30 N, flows SE 200, and E 100, joins Red river. The latter rises in the United States, as far south as lat. 45 30, and flowing thence nearly N about 300 miles, unites with the Assiniboin, which continuing a short distance NE, is lost in the extreme southern angle of lake Winnipic. The regions drained by the Assiniboin and its confluent are flat, full of small lakes, and extend NW from the sources of the Mississippi.

Athaphescon, lake of British America. Lat. 50° N, lon. WC, 32° W. It discharges into Slave lake, by Slave river.

Arato, river of Columbia, falling into

the gulf of Darien. It rises in Choco, and flows N about 250 miles.

B

Banister, fine small river of Virginia, in Pittsylvania and Halifax counties, rises in the former, and flows E into the latter, and falls into Dan river, 10 miles below its mouth.

Banister, post village and seat of justice in Halifax county, Virginia, on Banister river.

Bayona, large bay of the Pacific ocean, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, between the mouth of the Santiago river, and the Marie islands.

Big Huchy, river of Tennessee and Mississippi, rises in the latter, and flowing NW, enters Henderson, and Madison counties in the former; gradually turns west, and falls into the Mississippi river, lat. 35 30 N.

Black River, river of South Carolina, rises in Kenshaw, and flowing SE crosses Williamsburg, into Georgetown district, and falls into Winyaw bay at Georgetown.

Burkesville, post town, Cumberland county, Kentucky.

C

Canavara, bay of the United States, on the Pacific coast. Lon. WC 47 0 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Cash, river of Illinois, rises in Union, flows SE into Johnson, and thence SW, W, S, and SE, into Ohio in Alexander county.

Catahoola Lake, page 173. For "300 miles," in the 4th line, read 30 miles.

Castleman's River, NE branch of Youghiogany river, rises near Somerset, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and SW, falls into Youghiogany, 20 miles SW from that town.

Castio, ancient Mytilene, capital of the Lesbos. It is situated about the middle of the NE side of the island. Lat. 39 15 N. The ancient city was celebrated for its commerce, extent, wealth, and magnificence. The modern city retains some scattered remains of former grandeur. See *Mytilene*.

* *Chambersburg*, borough and seat of justice, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Population 1820, about 1000.

Chatham, county of Georgia. The population of Chatham county, Georgia, in 1813, including Savannah ought to read 13,550, instead of 8320; and in 1820, the same county including Savannah, ought to read 14,737.

Chatham, bay of Florida; or a common name for that part of the west coast of that peninsula, extending from Punta Larga, or Cape Roman to the mouth of Shark river, between lat. 25 and 26°.

Chinalapa, river of Mexico, rising in Oaxaca, and flowing S into the gulf of Tehuantepec.

Chisme. See *Chisme* in the text. Since the original article was written, and printed, the following very remarkable circumstance has given additional historical interest to this truly remarkable place. In the summer of 1822, a Turkish fleet commanded by the captain Pacha in person was set on fire by the Greeks, by means of fire ships, and nearly destroyed, with great slaughter of the crews. The captain Pacha died of his wounds, soon after reaching the shore.

Clarksburg, town and seat of justice, Lewis county, Kentucky, on a creek of Ohio river, 25 miles by land NNW from Washington, Kentucky.

Clinton, post town and seat of justice, Jones county, Georgia, 25 miles SSW from Milledgeville. Population 1820, 841.

Codesa, cape of Colombia, in Venezuela. Lon. W C 11 5 E, lat. 10 31 N.

Columbia, district of, page 220. The reader is desired to consider as cancelled the 10th line of the 2d column, in these words, "Add to the above." And also the 15th line, in these words and figures "Total population 1820, 37,152." These errors were made in making up the tables. The real population of the district of Columbia, 1820, was 33,059 as stated in the 9th line.

Cooquago, NW, and main branch of Delaware river, rises in Delaware county, New York, flows SW to near the NE corner on Pennsylvania, where it turns abruptly to SE.

Cotton Gin Port, post village and seat of justice, Monroe county, Mississippi, on the left bank of Tombigbee river at lat. 33 50 N, about 80 miles SW from Huntsville, in Alabama.

E

Elba. For the closing historical account in this article, page 288, the reader is desired to substitute, "on the 4th of May following he landed with his suite, at Porto Terajo the capital of the island, which he left on the 26th of February 1815, on his last expedition into France."

Espiritu Santo, bay of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. It receives Hillsboro' river from the NE, and is the most spacious haven in the gulf of Mexico, admitting vessels of 24 feet draft. Lat. 37 40 N, lon. W C 5 40 W.

Evansville, post town and seat of justice, Vanderburgh county, Illinois, 54 miles south from Vincennes, 187 miles below Louisville, and 55 miles above the mouth of Wabash.

F

Fawn Grove, post office, York county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles south of York.

Forked Deer, river of Tennessee, rises in the counties of Henderson, Carroll, and Madison, and flowing west between Big Hatchy and Obians river, falls into the Mississippi at N lat. 35 45.

Fort Deposit, village of Cecil county, Maryland, on the left bank of the Susquehannah, at the head of steam boat navigation, four miles above Havre de Grace.

Francois River, Upper Canada, runs SW from lake Nipissing into lake Huron: it has several portages; that nearest to lake Nipissing is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile.

G

Greenwood, township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, between Madison and Sugar Loaf, 12 miles NNE from Danville. Population in 1820, 1078.

Groton, township of Tompkins county, New York. Population in 1820, 2742.

Guasacualco, river of Mexico. See article *Mexico*, page 592.

Gucvetlam, city of Guatemala. See *Socunusco*.

Guiaquil, river and bay of South America, on the Pacific coast. The river rises from the foot of Chimborazo, and flows nearly south into the bay. The latter is a wide opening of the Pacific at the SW extremity of the Republic of Colombia, on that Ocean. See *Guiaquil city*, page 380.

H

Half Moon, township of Saratoga county New York, on the Hudson above Waterford. Population in 1820, 4024.

Hamiltonville, village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of

Juniata river, 15 miles by land below Huntingdon.

Hampshire, county of Virginia. When making out the general description of, and population table for Hampshire county, Virginia, the superficial area of Morgan county was inadvertently included. This reduced the comparative population of Hampshire to eight to the square mile, in place of $13\frac{1}{2}$, which it actually possesses. See *Hampshire* and *Morgan* counties.

Hastings, county of Upper Canada, opposite the bay of Quinte, and west from Lennox county; extending the bay of Quinte to Ottawa river.

Hellam, township of York county, Pennsylvania, between Codomo and Grist creeks, and opposite to Marietta in Lancaster county. Population in 1820, 2062.

Hellertown, post town, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about the size of Stroudsburg, situated in Lower Saucon, near the extreme southern angle of the county, and four miles south-east from Bethlehem.

Henrico, county of Virginia. The population of this county as given in page 406, is exclusive of that part of the city of Richmond. See *Henrico* and *Richmond*.

Holladaysburg, village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, three miles SW by W from Frankstown.

K

Kendall, post town in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, seven miles west from Canton, and near the eastern side of Tuscarawas river. It contains 106 inhabitants, and an extensive factory for the fabrication of woollen cloths. In this place, and its vicinity, are kept several very extensive flocks of sheep, of from 100 to 1000 in each.

L

Lehigh, village in Northampton county, Pennsylvania; on the west bank of the Lehigh river, about half a mile above the mouth of Mahoning creek. It is 36 miles WNW from Easton. In the neighbourhood of this village are some very strong chalybeate springs. The vicinity is in the highest degree romantic, and from the elevation of the ground, might become a most salubrious and eligible watering place in summer. The stone coal landing, or Mauchchunk, is three miles above, on the same side of the Lehigh. Near this town stood the old Moravian settlement of Gnaden Hutten, on the north bank of the Mahoning, about 100 perches from its mouth, where the old church is still standing. Here a treaty of amity was held in July, 1752, between the Moravian brethren, and the Shawnese Indians: and on the 24th of

November, 1755, the brothers and sisters were surprised and murdered by a party of French Indians. Their grave is still marked by a large stone, with a most pathetic inscription; the grave is on the hill, to the south of the village. Nearly opposite Gnaden Hutton, on the east side of the river, stood old fort Allen. There is a wooden bridge across the Lehigh, 214 feet long, and 25 feet wide.

Little Fort, post village near the centre of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

M

Mauchchunk, post village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; on the right bank of the Lehigh, 30 miles by land above Bethlehem. It is the landing for the coal procured on a mountain of the same name. The mountain extends from the village SW, and rises about 1000 feet above the Lehigh. See *Northampton county, Pennsylvania*.

Mateowan, the Indian name of Fishkill creek, in Dutchess county, New York. It is an excellent millstream, and near its mouth the Messrs. Schenck's have erected, and for many years kept in operation, a fine cotton factory, to which they have given the name of Mateowan.

M-Kee's port, post town of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania; in the township of Versailles. It occupies the point on the Monongahela and Youghiogany rivers, below their junction, 10 miles SE from Pittsburg.

Mecklenburg, county of Virginia, and Mecklenburg county in North Carolina. The tables for these two counties in page 581, are respectively misplaced, an error the reader can easily remedy, by using the table attached to any one, with the descriptive part of the other.

The comparative population of these counties corrected, are:

Mecklenburg Virginia, to the square mile, 33.

Mecklenburg North Carolina, to the square mile, 21.

Millerstown, post village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; on Little Lehigh, seven miles above Allentown.

Millerstown, post town of Perry county, Pennsylvania; on the left bank of the Juniata river, 29 miles above Harrisburg.

Milton, large village in Litchfield county, Connecticut; five miles west of Litchfield. In this village there is an elegant Gothic church, belonging to the Episcopalians, built after the draught of Trinity church, in New York.

Mosul, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the patriarchal of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the village of Nania, supposed to be the site of the ancient Ninevi.

Mosul is a mart of extensive trade, inhabited by about 35,000 persons, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Kurds, and Arabs. Lat. 36 21 N.

N

Netherlands. This kingdom was omitted in the first column of page 203, in the enumeration of the states of Europe. See *Netherlands*.

New Glasgow, post town in Amherst county, Virginia; situated 20 miles north of Lynchburg, and 115 miles west of Richmond, containing about 20 dwelling houses, principally of wood, and about 200 inhabitants. In this place there is an academy, consisting of two departments, male and female.

P

Potomac, river of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, is a stream of incalculable importance in the interior or inland navigation of the United States. If we turn our eye to a map of Virginia, we perceive the extreme north-western sources of James river flowing to the SW along the mountain valleys, and extending our view to the head waters of Potomac, we behold them flowing parallel to each other NE, also down the mountain valleys; and in the latter case we are struck with the very remarkable fact, that the Potomac rises west of all the ridges of the Appalachian system, except that denominated Laurel Hill. The SW angle of Maryland, or extreme western source of the Potomac, having the residue of the collateral ridges to pierce in its progress towards its recipient, the Chesapeake bay. This peculiar structure of the river valleys of the United States yields an unequalled facility of forming inland water communication through a very broad chain of mountains. Before proceeding to describe the Potomac, it may be remarked, that the Appalachian, or Allegany system of mountains, does not form the dividing ridge which separates the water flowing into the Atlantic ocean from those which enter the Mississippi basin; but that the separating river line cuts the mountains obliquely.

The Potomac, draining the valleys of the Appalachian mountains from N lat. 38 25 to 40 0, unites its various branches before piercing the Blue Ridge, which it finally affects at Harper's Ferry, 60 miles NW from Washington city. Below its passage through the Blue Ridge to its egress into Chesapeake bay is about 200 miles, following the windings of the stream. The tide ascends to Georgetown, three miles above the capital in Washington,

where it is arrested by the gneiss range of rocks. Ships of the largest class are navigated to the Navy yard, one mile below the capitol. Like all other tributaries of Chesapeake bay, the Potomac, below the head of tide water, opens gradually into a long narrow bay. By a singular caprice of custom, the Susquehanna is considered as terminating at the head of tide water, whilst in nature, what is known by the name of Chesapeake bay is merely the continuation of that noble river; and in strictness, James' river, York river, Rappahannock river, and Potomac, are its tributaries.

The sources of Cheat river branch of the Monongahela rise in Randolph county in Virginia, in the same valley with the Potomac, and those of the Youghiogany, with a single intervening ridge, separating them from those of Potomac, partly in Randolph and Monongahela counties in Virginia, and partly in Allegany county in Maryland. Thus, here again occurs the second instance of advancing from the S to N of the origin of waters, flowing into the two opposite systems of the Mexican Gulf and Atlantic ocean, without an intervening mountain, and yet amidst the Appalachian ridges. The peculiar features we have noticed in this section of country has drawn the attention of persons inquiring into the subject of canal connexion between the two river systems.

The SE and main source of the Potomac rises in Pendleton county in Virginia, at lat. 31 25 N, and the next considerable stream of the valley, the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta county, as far S as N lat. 38 0. The latter overtops the sources of York and Rappahannock rivers, and interlocks with the sources of James' river: the middle ridge of the Appalachian, or the mountain properly called the Kittatinny, ranges between the Potomac Proper, and the Shenandoah. Both rivers and all their branches flow to the NE down the mountain valleys. The Potomac continues in that direction as far as N lat. 39 41, within two miles of the S boundary of Pennsylvania, whence it turns at right angles, pierces the Kittatinny mountain, and flows to the SE. Forty miles by comparative courses, below its passage through the Kittatinny, the Potomac receives the Shenandoah from the SW, and the united waters here pierce the Blue Ridge. This latter passage of the Potomac through another of the Appalachian ridges is known as the celebrated Harper's Ferry. At their junction, the Potomac has flowed by comparative courses 160, and the Shenandoah 120 miles.

From Harper's Ferry to the head of tide water, or to where the Potomac quits the primitive and enters the alluvial sea border formation, is 50 miles, and thence

continuing by a general course SE, and by comparative courses 100 miles, that river is lost in the Chesapeake bay at N lat. 38 0, having regained exactly the latitude of the sources of Shenandoah. The entire length of the Potomac valley is 300 miles, presenting a very remarkable navigable channel. Many of its minor valleys are composed of very productive soil, and already an immense amount of produce is reared within it, and transported to the Atlantic ports.

It may be remarked that tobacco, as a staple commodity in large quantities, may be considered as limited by this valley, whilst wheat, rye, and the apple, as staples, may be viewed as commencing. From the peculiar form of the valley, and from the very great difference of elevation of its parts, it presents a greater variety of climate than could be, at a first glance upon its extent and position on a map, believed probable. If climate and the features of nature are both taken into the account, the Potomac presents the most favourable facilities of any river in the Susquehannah basin to effect a water communication between the Atlantic ocean and the valley of Ohio.

The Potomac, in its natural state, is the most navigable branch of the Susquehannah. Ships of any burthen can be brought up to the Navy yard at Washington, five miles below the extreme head of tide water. Washington is upwards of 100 miles in a direct line; and following the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, about 200 miles distant from the Atlantic ocean. Washington is therefore the point in the United States, to which the largest vessels can be navigated the farthest into the interior of the continent.

R

Rio Grande, del Norte. Page 394.

S

Salem, village of New Haven county, Connecticut, in Waterbury, 16 miles NNW from New Haven. It stands on the left or east bank or Nangatuck, or Waterbury river, on the main turnpike road from New Haven to Litchfield. A fine wooden bridge here crosses the Nangatuck.

W

Warrenstown, township of Somerset county, Maine. Population 1820, uncertain.

Waterford, township of Oxford county, Maine; 12 miles SW from Paris. Population 1810, 860; and in 1820, 1035.

Waterworks. Fairmount dam, locks, and reservoir, presents one of the most stupendous collections of machinery in the United States. They are situated immediately above the Schuylkill upper bridge. The locks are on the right bank of the river, and the machinery on the left, nearly opposite. The water is raised by the force of wheel work, and thrown into a reservoir placed on a hill 100 feet above the level of the water in the dam, and above most of the houses in the city. As the power of elevation is capable of any assignable increase, the supply of water can be made commensurate to any demand. The old reservoir is 310 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep; and contains, when replenished, 581,625 solid cubic feet of water. The new reservoir is 330 feet long, 171 feet wide, and contains 564,300 cubic feet of water. Except in times of flood the Schuylkill water is pure and limpid.*

* It was my wish to have been more ample in the description of a work so useful and honourable to Philadelphia, but no information could be procured on the subject from the superintendent. The above article was framed from a hasty survey made by myself. The results are, I trust, sufficiently accurate for general purposes; and as the press was stopped during the operation, the necessary haste will render any trifling inaccuracy the more excusable.

Weld, township of Oxford county, Maine; 27 miles N from Paris. Population 1820, 489.

Whitefield, township of Lincoln county, Maine; 15 miles N from Wiscasset. Population 1810, 995; and in 1820, 1429.

Winslow, township of Kennebec county, Maine; 16 miles N from Augusta, and opposite Waterville. Population 1810, 658; and in 1820, 935.

Wilton, township of Kennebec county, Maine; 38 miles NW from Augusta. Population 1810, 770; and in 1820, 1115.

Woodstock, township of Oxford county, Maine. Population 1820, 392.

1119

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

COMPRISING THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE;

THE

Articles of Confederation;

THE

Constitution of the United States;

AND THE

CONSTITUTIONS

OF

THE SEVERAL STATES COMPOSING THE UNION,

viz.

MASSACHUSETTS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
RHODE ISLAND,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,

GEORGIA,
VERMONT,
KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE,
OHIO,
INDIANA,
LOUISIANA,
MISSISSIPPI,
ILLINOIS,
ALABAMA,
MAINE,
MISSOURI.

PHILADELPHIA .

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1822.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our communications and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United

States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.

Cesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas McKean.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Chase,

William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jr.
Thomas Lynch, jr.
Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.

Burton Gwinnett,
Lynan Hall,
George Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 8, 1778.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION.

Between the states of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.*

Article 1. The style of this confederacy shall be, "*The United States of America.*"

Art. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

Art. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for the common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4. § 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, taxes, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

§ 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

§ 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states, to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

Art. 5. § 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

§ 2. No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument, of any kind.

§ 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

§ 4. In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

§ 5. Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Art. 6. § 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

§ 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

§ 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which

may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

§ 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up, by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state: but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of fire-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

§ 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Art. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

Art. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

Art. 9. § 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

§ 2. The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a

day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive: the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned: provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward." Provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

§ 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

§ 4. The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated, "A Committee of the States;" and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall

be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldierlike manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

§ 6. The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

§ 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Art. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States, in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Art. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: But no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Art. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for

payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Art. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, in all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorise us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, in all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed.
Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, jun.	DELAWARE.
MASACHUSETTS BAY.	Thos. McKean, John Dickinson, Nicholas Van Dyke.
John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.	MARYLAND.
RHODE ISLAND, &c.	John Hanson, Daniel Carroll.
William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.	VIRGINIA.
CONNECTICUT.	Richard Henry Lee, John Banister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.	NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW YORK.	John Penn, Cons. Haniet, Jno. Williams.
Jas. Duane, Fra. Lewis, Wm. Duer, Gouv. Morris.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
NEW JERSEY.	Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thos. Heyward, jun.
Jno. Witherspoon, Nath. Scudder.	GEORGIA.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Jno. Walton, Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.
Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau,	

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—SECTION 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New York* six; *New Jersey* four; *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North Carolina* five; *South Carolina* five; and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the

yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation

tion of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy :

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress :

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another : nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law : and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress ; but no senator or representative, or person holding an

office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate, and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president ; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president : neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

9. " I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices ; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress

information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guaranty to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.

William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Governor Morris.

Attest.

DELAWARE.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jun.
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.

James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United

States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Art. 12. § 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A constitution, or frame of government, agreed upon by the delegates of the people of Massachusetts Bay, in convention, begun and held at Cambridge, on the first of September, 1779, and continued, by adjournment, to the second of March, 1780.

PREAMBLE.

THE end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association

of individuals. It is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring his direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following declaration of rights and frame of government, as the constitution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PART 1.

A Declaration of Rights of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article 1. All men are born free and equal, and have certain, natural, essential, and unalienable rights: among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property: in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

2. It is the right, as well as the duty, of all men in society, publicly and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and seasons most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

3. As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through the community, but by the institution of a public worship of God, and of public institutions in piety, religion, and morality:—therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorise and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorise and require the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases, where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

All the people of the commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers, as aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any one whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend:—

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and the other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

All moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any, on whose instructions he attends, otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

4. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state: and do, and for ever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in congress assembled.

5. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

6. No man, or corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public. And this title, being, in nature, neither hereditary nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations of blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

7. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honour, or private interest of any one man, family, or any one class of men. Therefore, the people alone have an incontestible, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government, and to reform, alter, or totally change the same,

when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness, require it.

8. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by the frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life: and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

9. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected for public employments.

10. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to the standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary. But no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to the public use, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

11. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive, in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it—completely, and without any denial—promptly, and without delay—conformably to the laws.

12. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every person shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favourable to him; to meet the witnesses against him, face to face, and be fully heard in his defence, by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no person shall be arrested, imprisoned, or despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment (excepting for the government of the army and navy) without trial by jury.

13. In criminal prosecutions the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

14. Every person has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in a warrant to a civil officer, to make search in all suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure. And no warrant ought to be issued but in such cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

15. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, (except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherwise used and practised) the parties have a right to a trial by a jury; and this method of proceeding shall be held sacred;—unless, in cases arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

16. The liberty of the press is essential to security of freedom in a state; it ought not therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

17. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained, without the consent of the legislature: and the military power shall always be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

18. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a

particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of all laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

19. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives; and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

20. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature; or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

21. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

22. The legislature ought frequently to assemble, for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

23. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

24. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

25. No person ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

26. No magistrate, or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

27. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made, but by the civil magistrate, in manner ordained by the legislature.

28. No person can, in any case, be subjected to law martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law (except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service,) but by the authority of the legislature.

29. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent, as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial courts should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honourable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

30. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end that it may be a government of laws, and not of men.

PART 2.

FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of—*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

CHAP. 1.—SECTION 1. THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The General Court.

Article 1. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a senate and house of representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year, on the

last Wednesday of May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May; and shall be styled, *The General Court of Massachusetts.*

2. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revision; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But, if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve: but if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And, in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

3. The general court shall for ever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories, and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil; or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon: to which courts and judicatories, are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

4. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions, and instructions, either with penalties or without, (so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution,) as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the citizens of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof: and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling all civil officers, within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not heretofore, in this form of government, otherwise provided for: and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the citizens thereof, according to such acts as are, or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates in the manner that has hitherto been practised; in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years, at the least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

CHAP. I.—SECTION 2.

Senate.

Article 1. There shall be annually elected by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be counsellors and senators for the year ensuing their election: to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose. And the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the representative districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth, the limits of each district, and the number of counsellors and senators to be chosen therein: provided that the number of such districts shall be never less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators.

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for choice of counsellors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes-county and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose,) and shall elect the following number for counsellors and senators, viz.

Suffolk	six	York	two
Essex	six	Dukes-county and }	one
Middlesex	five	Nantucket	
Hampshire	four	Worcester	five
Plymouth	three	Cumberland	one
Barnstable	one	Lincoln	one
Bristol	three	Berkshire	two

2. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz. There shall be a meeting on the first Monday in April, annually, for ever, of the inhabitants of each town of the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the select men, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before the first Monday in April, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and counsellors. And at such meetings every male inhabitant, of twenty-one years and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant (for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this state) in that town, district, or plantation, where he dwelleth or hath his home.

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns, present and qualified to vote for senators; and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and, in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name; and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purports of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such town to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May, annually; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said last Wednesday in May.

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, (qualified as this constitution provides,) who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves, toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for counsellors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April, at such place in the plantations respectively as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution; and all other persons living in places unincorporated, (qualified as aforesaid,) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for counsellors and senators in the town

where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting, by the selectmen of the town, where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly.

3. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the last Wednesday in May, annually, the governor and five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and, fourteen days before the said day, he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by the majority of votes to attend on that day and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that, for the first year, the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government: and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid.

4. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, on the said last Wednesday in May, annually, determine and declare who are elected by each district, to be senators, by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned, elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz. The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect, by ballot, a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled in every district of the commonwealth; and, in like manner, all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen:—

5. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, who is not seized in his own right of a freehold within this commonwealth of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum; and who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election; and at the time of his election he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen.

6. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

7. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

8. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices. But, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further, than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honour, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth: but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

9. Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

CHAP. I.—SECTION 3.

House of Representatives.

Article 1. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

2. And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded on the principles of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty rateable polls, may elect one representative: every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five rateable polls, may elect two representatives: every corporate town containing six hundred rateable polls, may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five rateable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative:

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty rateable polls, may elect one representative. But no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a re-

presentative, unless there are, within the same, one hundred and fifty rateable polls.

And the house of representatives shall have power, from time to time, to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.

3. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; and for one year at least next preceding his election shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seized in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within, the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any rateable estate, to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

4. Every male person (being twenty-one years of age, and resident of any particular town in this commonwealth, for the space of one year next preceding) having a freehold estate within the same town, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives, for the said town.

5. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually, in the month of May, ten days, at least, before the last Wednesday of that month.

6. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments, made by them, shall be heard and tried by the senate.

7. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

8. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

9. Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

10. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualification of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle their rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish, by imprisonment, every person (not a member) who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested or held to bail on mesne process, during his going into, returning from, or his attending to the general assembly.

11. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment, on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

CHAP. 2.—SECTION 1. EXECUTIVE POWER.

Governor.

Article 1. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled, *the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*; and whose title shall be, *His Excellency*.

2. The governor shall be chosen annually; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; and unless he shall, at the same time, be seized, in his own right, of a freehold within the commonwealth, of the va-

lue of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.

3. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives, within the several towns of this commonwealth, shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the first Monday of April, annually, give in their votes for a governor to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence, and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person, against his name, and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, send up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and house of representatives on the last Wednesday in May, to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a majority of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons, who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the persons so elected; on which the senate shall, by ballot, elect one, who shall be declared governor.

4. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the counsellors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor, with the said counsellors, or five of them at least, shall, and may from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

5. The governor, with the advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same, to any time the two houses shall desire; and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same, from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned, or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same. And in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next, at any time, to convene, or any cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members, from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other of the most convenient places within the state.

And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.

6. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine, and the public good shall require.

7. The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof; and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth; and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means, whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, as shall at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, (declared by the legislature to exist,) as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons (with their ships, arms, ammunition, and goods) as shall, in a hostile man-

ner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth: and that the governor be entrusted with all these and other powers incident to the offices of captain general, and commander in chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state, to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

8. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

9. All judicial officers, the attorney general, the solicitor general, all sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment.

10. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train band and a-arm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards. The field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments. The brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades. And such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank.

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor the officers elected.

The major generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor.

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains, or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified according to the laws of the time being, then the governor, with the advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being.

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters: the brigadiers their brigade majors; and the major generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom (by the confederation of the United States) it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

11. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant, under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth, and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the act and resolves of the general court.

12. All public boards, the commissary general, all superintending officers of public magazines, and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon, with their appendages, and small arms, with their accoutrements, and of all other public

property whatever, under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality, and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons. And the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land or sea, harbour or harbours, adjacent.

And the said boards and all public officers shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be, after receiving the same, all despatches, and intelligence of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

13. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court, by a dependence on them for his support: that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public: that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object, to his private concerns: and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth, in the character of its chief magistrate—it is necessary that he should have an honourable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws; and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honourable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

CHAP. 2.—SECTION 2.

Lieutenant Governor.

Article 1. There shall be annually elected a lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be, *His Honour*; and who shall be qualified, in point of religion, property, and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a majority of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a majority of the votes of the people, to be governor.

2. The governor, and, in his absence, the lieutenant governor, shall be the president of the council; but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

3. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor for the time being shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the power and authorities which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present.

CHAP. 2.—SECTION 3.

Council, and the manner of settling elections by the legislature.

Article 1. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of nine persons, besides the lieutenant governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said counsellors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land.

2. Nine counsellors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for the counsellors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found, upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons, who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid, from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.

3. The counsellors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant governor.

4. Not more than two counsellors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.

5. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

6. Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or lieutenant governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they or either of them were personally present.

7. And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same shall be completed. And the order of election shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant governor shall then be elected; provided there shall be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.

CHAP. 2.—SECTION 4.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.

Article 1. The secrectary, treasurer, and receiver general, and the commissary general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room: and that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.

2. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable: and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAP. 3.

Judiciary Power.

Article 1. The tenure that all commission officers shall by law, have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions; all judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: Provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

2. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

3. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void in the term of seven years from their respective dates: and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the commonwealth.

4. The judges of probates of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require: and the legislature shall, from time to time hereafter, appoint such times and places: until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

5. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAP. 4.

Delegates to Congress.

The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States shall, sometime in the month of June annually, be elected by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned in the same manner, in their stead.

CHAP. 5.

The University at Cambridge, and Encouragement of Literature, &c.

SECTION 1.—THE UNIVERSITY.

Article 1. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard college, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated into those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honour of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared that the president and fellows of Harvard college, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard college, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, for ever.

2. And whereas there have been, at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard college, in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard college, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charges successively—it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby for ever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard college, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, deviser or devisors.

3. And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy governor for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard college: and it being necessary in this new constitution of government, to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy governor, and magistrates, it is declared that the governor, lieutenant governor, council, and senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed their successors: who, with the president of Harvard college, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charleston, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard college: provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late province of the Massachusetts Bay.

CHAP. 5.—SECTION 2.

The Encouragement of Literature.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the coun-

try, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, by rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humour, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

CHAP. 6.

Oaths and subscriptions; incompatibility of, and exclusions from, offices; pecuniary qualifications; commissions; writs; confirmation of laws; habens corpus; the enacting style; continuance of officers; provision for a future revival of the constitution, &c.

Article 1. Any person chosen governor, or lieutenant governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, take, make, and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

"I, A. B., do declare that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and, for ever afterwards, before the governor and council for the time being.

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office, under the government, shall, before he enter on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration and oaths, or affirmations, viz.

"I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies, and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, as the case may be, and every other foreign power whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: And I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. *So help me God.*"

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of this commonwealth. *So help me God.*"

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oaths, he shall make his affirmation, in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, "I do swear," and abjure," oath," and abjuration," in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words "swear and," and in each of them the words "so help me God," subjoining instead thereof, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly: and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and, for ever afterwards, before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons as, from time to time, shall be prescribed by the legislature.

2. No governor, lieutenant governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace throughout the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other state, or government, or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, more than one of the following offices within this state, viz. judge of probate, sheriff, register of probate, or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, (military officer and the office of justice of the peace excepted), shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court, secretary, attorney general, solicitor general, treasurer or receiver general, judge of probate, commissary general, president, professor, or instructor of Harvard college, sheriff, clerk of the house of representatives, register of probate, register of deeds, clerk of the supreme judicial court, clerk of the inferior court of common pleas, or officer of the customs, (including in this description naval officers,) shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but, their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up.

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption, in obtaining an election or appointment.

3. In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected into offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.

4. All commissions shall be in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

5. All writs issuing out of the clerk's office, in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, (who is not a party,) and be signed by the clerk of such court.

6. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved of in the province, colony, or state of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature: such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

7. The privilege and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except on the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

8. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes, and laws, shall be, *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same.*

9. To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth, from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people

of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and all other officers of said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments: and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers, shall continue in full force in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employment, and authority, until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers, under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers, and authority.

10. In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the

purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments.

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favour of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns, to elect delegates to meet in convention, for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.

11. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land: and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

JAMES BOWDOIN, *President.*

Attest, SAMUEL BARRET, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Constitution of New Hampshire, as altered and amended by a convention of delegates, held at Concord, in said state by adjournment, on the second Wednesday of February, 1792.

PART 1.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Article 1. All men are born equally free and independent; Therefore, all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

2. All men have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights—among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property: and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness.

3. When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to ensure the protection of others; and without such an equivalent the surrender is void.

4. Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the rights of conscience.

5. Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and reason; and no person shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiment, or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.

6. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will be the best and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection; and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society, by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote these important purposes, the people of this state have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the legislature, to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this state, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality:

Provided, notwithstanding, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person, of any one

particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

But this shall not be construed to free persons from the obligations of his own contract, on his pretence of changing his religious persuasion after making the contract.

And whenever a minister is settled by any incorporated town or parish, any person dissenting shall have liberty, either at the meeting, or previous to the ordination of the minister, or within one month after the vote obtained for his settlement, to enter his dissent with the town or parish clerk against paying, or contributing towards the support of the said minister; and all minors who, after such settlement, shall come of age, and all inhabitants of such town or parish who are absent from the same at the time of such meeting or settlement, and all persons who, after such settlement move into such town or parish to reside, shall have three months from the time of their coming of full age, returning into town, or moving into, reside as aforesaid, respectively, to enter their dissent, with the town or parish clerk, as aforesaid.

And all persons who do not enter their dissent, as aforesaid, shall be bound by the major vote of such town or parish; and it shall be considered as their voluntary contract; but all persons who enter their dissent, as aforesaid, shall not be bound by the vote of such town or parish, or considered a party to such contract, or in any way be compelled to contribute towards the support of the minister; nor shall any person be compelled to contribute towards the support of the minister, who shall change from the sect or denomination of which he professed to be when he settled, to any other persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good citizens of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry; but all such contracts shall remain, and be in the same state, as if this constitution had not been made.

7. The people of this state have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and for ever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, pertaining thereto, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in congress assembled.

8. All power residing originally in, and being derived from, the people, all the magistrates and officers of government, are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.

9. No office or place whatsoever, in government, shall be hereditary—the abilities and integrity requisite in all, not being transmissible to posterity or relations.

10. Government being instituted for the common br-

ness, protection, and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men : therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, or public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

11. All elections ought to be free, and every inhabitant of the state, having the proper qualifications, has an equal right to elect, and be elected, into office.

12. Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property ; he is therefore bound to contribute his share to the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service, when necessary, or an equivalent. But no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. Nor are the inhabitants of this state controllable by any other laws than those to which they, or their representative body, have given their consent.

13. No person who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms, shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent.

14. Every citizen of this state is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws for all injuries he may receive in his person, property, or character ; to obtain right and justice freely, without being obliged to purchase it ; completely, and without denial ; promptly, and without delay, conformable to the laws.

15. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him : nor be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every person shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favourable to himself ; to meet the witnesses against him, face to face ; and to be fully heard in his defence, by himself, and counsel. And no person shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

16. No person shall be liable to be tried, after an acquittal, for the same crime or offence. Nor shall the legislature make any law that shall subject any person to a capital punishment, (excepting for the government of the army and navy, and the militia in actual service,) without trial by jury.

17. In criminal prosecutions, the trial of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is so essential to the security of the life, liberty, and estate, of the citizens, that no crime or offence ought to be tried in any other county than that in which it is committed, except in cases of general insurrection in any particular county, when it shall appear to the judges of the superior courts that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county where the offence may be committed, and upon their report, the legislature shall think proper to direct the trial in the nearest county in which an impartial trial can be obtained.

18. All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. Where the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences. For the same reason, a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust. The true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

19. Every person hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. Therefore, all warrants to search suspected places, or arrest a person for examination or trial, in prosecutions for criminal matters, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath, or affirmation ; and if the order in a warrant of a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure ; and no warrant ought to be issued, but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by law.

20. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, excepting in cases wherein it hath been heretofore otherwise used

and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury ; and this right shall be deemed sacred and inviolable ; but the legislature may, by the constitution, be empowered to make such regulations as will prevent parties from having as many trials by jury, in the same suit or action, as hath been heretofore allowed and practised, and to extend the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace to the trials of suits where the sum demanded in damages doth not exceed four pounds, saving the right of appeal to either party. But no such regulations shall take away the right of trial by jury, in any case not in this article before excepted, unless in cases respecting mariners' wages.

21. In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken, that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve ; and such ought to be fully compensated for their travel, time, and attendance.

22. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state : it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.

23. Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive, and unjust. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offences.

24. A well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defence, of a state.

25. Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the legislature.

26. In all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

27. No soldier, in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner ; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

28. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duty, shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature, or authority derived from that body.

29. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of them, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived therefrom, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

30. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any action, complaint, or prosecution, in any other court or place whatsoever.

31. The legislature shall assemble for the redress of public grievances, and for making such laws as the public good may require.

32. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the public good, give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by way of petition or remonstrance, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

33. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

34. No person can in any case be subjected to law martial, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

35. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices so long as they behave well ; subject, however, to such limitations, on account of age, as may be provided by the constitution of the state ; and that they should have honourable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

36. Economy being a most essential virtue in all states, especially in a young one ; no pension shall be granted but in consideration of actual services ; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time.

37. In the government of this state, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the legislative, executive, and judicial, ought to be kept as separate from, and independent of, each other, as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connec-

ion that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of unity and amity.

* 38. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality, and all the social virtues, are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government; the people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives: And they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the government.

PART 2.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the province of New Hampshire, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of the *State of New Hampshire*.

GENERAL COURT.

The supreme legislative power, within this state, shall be vested in the senate and house of representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The senate and house shall assemble every year on the last Wednesday of October, and at such other times as they may judge necessary; and shall dissolve, and be dissolved, seven days next preceding the said last Wednesday of October; and shall be styled *The General Court of New Hampshire*.

The general court shall for ever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be holden in the name of the state, for the hearing, trying, and determining all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, causes, matters, and things whatsoever, arising or happening within this state, or between or concerning persons inhabiting or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for awarding and issuing execution thereon. To which courts and judicatories, are hereby given and granted, full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

And farther, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions, and instructions, either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this state, and for the governing and ordering thereof, and of the citizens of the same, for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling all civil officers within this state: such officers excepted, the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this state, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them, for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and also to impose fines, mulcts, imprisonments, and other punishments; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the said state; and upon all estates within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this state for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of this state, and the protection and preservation of the citizens thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be, in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has been heretofore practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of the estates within the state, taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

No member of the general courts shall take fees, be of counsel or act as advocate, in any cause before either branch of the legislature; and upon due proof thereof, such member shall forfeit his seat in the legislature.

The doors of the galleries of each house of the legisla-

ture shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the state, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

SENATE.

The senate shall consist of thirteen members, who shall hold their offices for one year, from the last Wednesday of October next ensuing their election.

And that the state may be equally represented in the senate, the legislature shall, from time to time, divide the state into thirteen districts, as nearly equal as may be without dividing towns and unincorporated places; and in making this division, they shall govern themselves by the proportion of public taxes paid by the said districts, and timely make known to the inhabitants of the state the limits of each district.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of each district, qualified as in this constitution is provided, shall annually give in their votes for a senator, at some meeting holden in the month of March.

The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz. Every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this state, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right, at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually for ever in the month of March, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senators in the county or district whereof he is a member.

Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected a senator, who is not seized of a freehold estate, in his own right, of the value of two hundred pounds, lying within this state, who is not of the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years immediately preceding his election, and at the time thereof he shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

And every person, qualified as the constitution provides, shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing or being elected into any office or place within this state, in the town, parish, and plantation, where he dwelleth, and hath his home.

And the inhabitants of plantations and places unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be required to assess taxes upon themselves, towards the support of government, or shall be taxed therefor, shall have the same privilege of voting for senators, in the plantations and places wherein they reside, as the inhabitants of the respective towns and parishes aforesaid have. And the meetings of such plantations and places for that purpose shall be holden annually in the month of March, at such places respectively therein as the assessors thereof shall direct: which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns by this constitution.

The meetings for the choice of governor, council, and senators, shall be warned, by warrant, from the selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall, in the presence of the selectmen, (whose duty it shall be to attend,) in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for senators; and shall, in said meetings, in presence of the said selectmen and of the town clerk, in said meeting, sort and count the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person: and the town clerk shall make a fair record of the same at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up, and directed to the secretary of the state, with a superscription, expressing the purport thereof; and the said town clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which such town or parish shall lie, forty days at least before the last Wednesday of October; or to the secretary of the state at least thirty days before the said last Wednesday of October: and the sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, at least thirty days before the last Wednesday of October.

And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the last Wednesday of October annually, the governor, and a majority of the council for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and, fourteen days before the said last Wednesday of October, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day.

Provided, nevertheless, That for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and

A majority of the council then in office: And the said president shall, in like manner, notify the persons elected, to attend and take their seats accordingly.

And in case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz. The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect by joint ballot the senator wanted for such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the state; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen.

The senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournment do not exceed two days at a time.

Provided, nevertheless, that whenever they shall sit on the trial of any impeachment, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper, although the legislature be not assembled on such day or at such place.

The senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their own rules of proceedings: and not less than seven members of the senate shall make a quorum for doing business: and when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five at least shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

The senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try, and determine, all impeachments made by the house of representatives against any officer or officers of the state, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration, in office; with full power to issue summons, or compulsory process, for conveying witnesses before them, with all necessary powers incident to a court of trials; but, previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the senate shall be respectively sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. And every officer impeached for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment, and order of the senate thereon, with such citation as the senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the senate may proceed in hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defence, by himself and counsel; and may also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his non-appearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honour, trust, or profit under this state; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Whenever the governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the supreme judicial court shall, during the trial, preside in the senate, but have no vote therein.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There shall be, in the legislature of this state, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon principles of equality; and in order that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, parish, or place, entitled to town privileges, having one hundred and fifty rateable male polls, of twenty-one years of age, and upwards, may elect one representative: if four hundred and fifty rateable male polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding, in that proportion, make three hundred such rateable polls the mean of increasing number, for every additional representative.

Such towns, parishes, or places, as have less than one hundred and fifty rateable polls, shall be classed by the general assembly, for the purpose of choosing a representative, and seasonably notified thereof. And in every class formed for the above-mentioned purpose, the first annual meeting shall be held in the town, parish, or

place, wherein most of the rateable polls reside; and afterwards in that which has the next highest number; and so on, annually, by rotation, through the several towns, parishes, or places, forming the district.

Whenever any town, parish, or place, entitled to town privileges as aforesaid, shall not have one hundred and fifty rateable polls, and be so situated as to render the classing thereof with any other town, parish, or place very inconvenient, the general assembly may, upon application of a majority of the voters of such town, parish, or place, issue a writ for their selecting and sending a representative to the general court.

The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually, in the month of March, and shall be the second branch of the legislature.

All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators shall be entitled to vote within the district where they dwell, in the choice of representatives. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by ballot: and for two years at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of this state: shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to be a freehold, whereof he is seized in his own right; shall be, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the district he may be chosen to represent, and shall cease to represent such district immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

The members of both houses of the legislature shall be compensated for their services out of the treasury of the state, by a law made for that purpose; such members attending seasonably, and not departing without license. All intermediate vacancies, in the house of representatives, may be filled up from time to time, in the same manner as annual elections are made.

The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of the state; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

All money-bills shall originate in the house of representatives: but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The house of representatives shall have the power to adjourn themselves, but no longer than two days at a time.

A majority of the members of the house of representatives shall be a quorum for doing business: but when less than two-thirds of the house of representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two-thirds of those members shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

No member of the house of representatives or senate shall be arrested or held to bail, on mesne process, during his going to, return from, or attendance upon the court.

The house of representatives shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of proceedings in their own house; and shall be judge of the return, elections, and qualifications of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish, by imprisonment, every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, in its presence, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour, or by threatening or ill treating any of its members; or by obstructing its deliberations: every person guilty of a breach of its privileges, in making arrests for debt, or by assailing any member during his attendance at any session; in assaulting or disturbing any one of its officers in the execution of any order or procedure of the house; in assaulting any witness or other person ordered to attend by, and during his attendance on, the house; or in rescuing any person arrested by order of the house, knowing them to be such. The senate, governor, and council, shall have the same powers in like cases: provided that no imprisonment by either for any offence exceed ten days.

The journals of the proceedings, and all the public acts of both houses of the legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation: and upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered in the journals: and any member of the senate or house of representatives shall have a right, on motion made at the time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons against any vote, resolve, or bill passed, entered on the journals.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

GOVERNOR.

The governor shall be chosen annually, in the month of March; and the votes for governor shall be received, counted, certified, and returned in the same manner as the votes for senators; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and house of representatives on

the last Wednesday of October, to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the state, the choice shall be by them declared and published.

And the qualifications of electors of the governor shall be the same as those for senators; and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the senate and house of representatives shall, by joint ballot, elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared governor.

And no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years next preceeding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years, and unless he shall, at the same time, have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold, in his own right, within this state.

In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the time or place of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding seven months at any one time, as he may determine the public good may require, to meet at the place where the general court shall be at that time sitting; and he shall dissolve the same seven days before the said last Wednesday in October.

And, in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court at any time is to convene, or any other cause whereby dangers may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, the governor may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general court shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

All judicial officers, the attorney general, solicitors, all sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and all officers of the navy, and general and field officers of the militia, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor and council; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment; and no appointment shall take place, unless a majority of the council agree thereto. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the governor and council, every negative shall be also signed by the governor or council who made the same.

The captains and subalterns in the respective regiments shall be nominated by the field officers, and if approved by the governor, shall be appointed by him.

Whenever the chair of the governor shall become vacant, by reason of his death, absence from the state, or otherwise, the president of the senate shall, during such vacancy, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present: but when the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the senate.

The governor, with the advice of council, shall have full power and authority in the recess of the general court, to prorogue the same, from time to time, not exceeding seven months, in any one recess of said court; and during the session of said court, to adjourn or prorogue it to any time the two houses may desire, and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the state should require the same.

The governor of this state, for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the army and navy, and all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall

have full power, by himself, or by any chief commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of this state, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repulse, repel, resist, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within and without the limits of this state; and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means, all and every such person and persons, as shall at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this state; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in rebellion, (declared by the legislature to exist,) as occasion shall necessarily require: and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this state: and, in fine, the governor is hereby entrusted with all other powers incident to the offices of captain general, and commander in chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land: Provided, that the governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this state, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; nor grant commissions for exercising the law martial in any case, without the advice and consent of the council.

The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate, by impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

No officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the state for the time being.

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters: the brigadiers, their brigade majors; the major generals their aids; the captains and subalterns, their non-commissioned officers.

The governor, and council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom (by the confederation of the United States) it is provided that this state shall appoint; as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The division of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this state, until the same shall be altered by some future law.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this state, and disposed of except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon, by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary support and defence of this state, and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

All public boards, the commissary general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this state, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon, with their appendages, and small arms, with their accoutrements, and of all other public property under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons: and the commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbour or harbours adjacent.

The governor and council shall be compensated for their services from time to time, by such grants as the general court shall think reasonable.

Permanent and honourable salaries shall be established by law for the justices of the supreme court.

COUNCIL.

There shall be annually elected, by ballot, five councillors, for advising the governor in the executive part of the government. The freeholders and other inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall, sometime in the month of March, give in their votes for one counsellor; which votes shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned to the secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the secretary laid before the senate and house of representatives, on the last Wednesday in October.

And the person having a majority of votes in any county shall be considered as duly elected a counsellor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any county, the senate and house of representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each county and not elected, and out of those two shall elect, by joint ballot, the counsellor wanted for such county.

Provided, nevertheless, That no person shall be capable of being elected a counsellor who has not an estate of the value of five hundred pounds within this state, three hundred pounds of which (or more) shall be a freehold in his own right, and who is not thirty years of age; and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years immediately preceding his election; and at the time of his election an inhabitant of the county in which he is elected.

The secretary shall annually, seventeen days before the last Wednesday in October, give notice of the choice of persons elected.

If any person shall be elected governor, or member of either branch of the legislature, and shall not accept the trust; or if any person elected a counsellor shall refuse to accept the office; or in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any counsellor out of the state, the governor may issue a precept for the election of a new counsellor in that county where such vacancy shall happen: and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed: and the governor shall have full power and authority to convene the council, from time to time, at his discretion; and, with them, or the majority of them, may, and shall, from time to time, hold a council, for ordering and directing the affairs of the state according to the laws of the land.

The members of the council may be impeached by the house, and tried by the senate, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration.

The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded by the secretary, in a register, and signed by all the members present agreeing thereto; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolutions of the majority, with the reasons for such opinion.

The legislature may, if the public good shall hereafter require it, divide the state into five districts, as nearly equal as may be, governing themselves by the number of ratable polls, and proportion of public taxes: each district to elect a counsellor; and in case of such division, the manner of the choice shall be conformable to the present mode of election in counties.

And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday of October annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same may be completed; and the order of the elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall be first filled up; the governor shall then be elected, provided there shall be no choice of him by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to fill up the vacancy, if any, in the council.

SECRETARY, TREASURER, COMMISSARY GENERAL &c

The secretary, treasurer, and commissary general, shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room.

The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and representatives, in person, or by deputy, as they may require.

The secretary of the state shall, at all times, have a deputy, to be by him appointed; for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible. And in case of the death, removal, or inability of the secretary, his deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of secretary of this state, until another shall be appointed. The secretary, before he enters upon the business of his office, shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum,

for the use of the state, for the punctual performance of his trust.

COUNTY TREASURER, &c.

The county treasurers, and registers of deeds, shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns in the several counties in the state, according to the method now practised, and the laws of the state.

Provided, nevertheless, The legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes, and the mode of electing those officers; but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

And the legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary; each district to elect a register of deeds; and before they enter upon the business of their office, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county, for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

JUDICIARY POWER.

It shall be the duty of the general court to make a reform in the judiciary system, that justice may be administered in a more cheap and expeditious manner than is now practised, and that no party shall have a review after the cause has been determined against him twice by jury.

The general court is hereby empowered to make alterations in the power of jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace, respectively; or, if they shall judge it necessary for the public good, to abolish those courts, or either of them, and invest such other courts, as they may establish, with the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the court of common pleas, and courts of general sessions of the peace, as the general court may, from time to time, judge expedient for the due administration of law and justice.

And it shall be the duty of the general court to vest in such court or courts of law, as to them may appear expedient, the power of granting new trials, or a trial after judgment, either upon verdict of a jury, default, nonsuit, or complaint, for affirmation of judgment, in all cases where substantial justice has not been done, except as before excepted, in such manner, and under such restrictions and regulations, as to the general court may appear for the public good; provided, application be made for such review or trial within one year from the rendition of judgment.

For the more effectual preserving the proper separation of the three great powers of government, agreeably to the thirty-seventh article in the bill of rights, the power of hearing and deciding in cases of equity, shall be vested either in some judicial court or courts, or in some court to be established specially for that purpose: provided no power shall be granted to any such courts, incompatible with the bill of rights and constitution. And the powers of said court shall be limited and defined by express laws; and no suit in equity shall be sustained where clear and adequate remedy may be had at law.

The general court are empowered to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed *four pounds*, and title of real estate is not concerned; but with right of appeal to either party to some other court, so that a trial by jury in the last resort may be had.

No person shall hold the office of a judge in any court, or judge of probate, or sheriff of any county, after he has attained the age of seventy years.

No judge of any court, or justice of the peace, shall act as attorney, or be of counsel, to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come or be brought before him as judge, or justice of the peace.

All matters relating to the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, shall be exercised by the judges of probate, in such manner as the legislature have directed, or may hereafter direct; and the judges of probate shall hold their courts at such place or places, on such fixed days as the convenience of the people may require, and the legislature from time to time appoint.

No judge or register of probate shall be of counsel, act as advocate, or receive any fees as advocate or counsel, in any probate business which is pending, or may be brought into any court of probate in the county of which he is judge or register.

CLERKS OF COURT.

The judges of the courts (those of the probate excepted) shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their office during pleasure; and no such clerks shall act as an

attorney, or be of counsel, in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, nor shall he draw any writ originating a civil action.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, &c.

Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country, being highly conducive to promote this end: it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminars and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards, and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country; to counterbalance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

Oath and subscriptions; exclusion from offices; commissions; writs; confirmation of laws; habeas corpus; the enacting style; continuance of officers; provision for a future revision of the constitution, &c.

Any person chosen governor, councillor, senator, or representative, military or civil officer, (town officers excepted,) accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

I, A. B, do solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the state of New Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A. B, do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——— according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution, and the laws of the state of New Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Provided always, When any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination called Quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing, and shall decline taking the said oaths, such shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word *swear*; and likewise the words *so help me God*, substituting instead thereof, *this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

And the oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, before the president of the senate, in presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, as altered and amended, before the president of the state, and a majority of the council then in office, and for ever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by all other officers, before such persons, and in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time appoint.

All commissions shall be in the name of the state of New Hampshire, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the state affixed thereto.

All writs issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the state of New Hampshire: shall be under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear test of the chief, first, or senior justice of the court; but when such justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear test of some other justice of the court, to which the same shall be returnable; and be signed by the clerk of such court.

All indictments, presentments, and informations, shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the state.*

The estate of such persons as may destroy their own lives, shall not, for that offence, be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deadweight, or in anywise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved, in the province, colony, or state of New Hampshire, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall remain and be in full force until altered and repealed by the legislature: such parts thereof only excepted, as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution: *Provided* that nothing herein contained, when compared with the twenty-third ar-

ticle in the bill of rights, shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons or estates of absentees.

The privilege and benefit of the habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this state, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and simple manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a time not exceeding three months.

The enacting style, in making and passing acts, statutes, and laws, shall be—*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court convened.*

No governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any office or place under the authority of this state, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold; saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justice of the peace throughout the state; nor shall they hold any place or office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other state, government, or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of exercising, at the same time, more than one of the following offices within this state, viz. judge of probate, sheriff, register of deeds; and never more than two offices of profit, which may be held by appointment of the governor, or governor and council, or senate and house of representatives, or superior or inferior courts, military offices, and offices of justices of the peace, excepted.

No person holding the office of judge of any court, (except special judges,) secretary, treasurer of the state, attorney general, commissary general, military officers receiving pay from the government or this state, (excepting officers of the militia occasionally called forth on an emergency,) register of deeds, sheriff, or officers of the customs, including naval officers, collectors of excise, and state and continental taxes, hereafter appointed, and not having settled their accounts with the respective officers with whom it is their duty to settle such accounts, members of congress, or any person holding any office under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, or have a seat in the senate, or house of representatives, or council; but his being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of his seat in the chair, senate, or house of representatives, or council; and the places so vacated shall be filled up. No member of the council shall have a seat in the senate or house of representatives.

No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under this government, who, in the due course of law, has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at *six shillings and eight pence* per ounce.

To the end that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the state, by the alteration and amendments made in the constitution, the general court is hereby fully authorised and directed to fix the time when the alterations and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

It shall be the duty of the selectmen and assessors of the several towns and places in this state, in warning the first annual meeting for the choice of senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this constitution, as amended, to assert expressly in the warrant, this purpose, among the others for the meeting, to wit: to take the sense of the qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the constitution; and the meeting being warned accordingly, and not otherwise, the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present, as to the necessity of a revision; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity, shall be made by the clerk, sealed up, and directed to the general court, at their next session; and if it shall appear to the general court, by such return, that the sense of the people of the state has been taken, and that, in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the state, present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the general court to call a convention for that purpose; otherwise the general court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before-mentioned. The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the representatives to the general court; provided, that no alterations shall be made in this constitution, before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

And the same method of taking the sense of the people as to a revision of the constitution, and calling a con-

vention for that purpose, shall be observed afterwards, at the expiration of every seven years.

This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof

shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this state, in all future editions thereof.

JOHN PICKERING, *President, P. T.*

Attest, JOHN CALFE, Secretary.

CHARTER OF RHODE ISLAND,

Granted by King Charles II. in the fourteenth year of his reign.

Quintadecima pars Patentium Anno Regni Regnis Caroli Secundi Quintodecimo.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas we have been informed, by the petition of our trusty and well beloved subjects, John Clark, on the behalf of Benedict Arnold, William Brenton, William Codrington, Nicholas Easton, William Boulston, John Porter, John Smith, Samuel Gorton, John Weekes, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregory Dexter, John Cogeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Houlden, John Greene, John Roome, Samuel Wildbore, William Field, James Barker, Richard Tew, Thomas Harris, and William Dyre, and the rest of the purchasers and free inhabitants of our island called Rhode Island, and the rest of the colony of Providence Plantations, in the Narraganset Bay, in New England, in America—that they, pursuing with peace and loyal minds their sober, serious, and religious intentions, of godly edifying themselves and one another in the holy Christian faith and worship, as they were persuaded, together with the gaining over and conversion of the poor ignorant Indian natives, in those parts of America, to the sincere profession and obedience of the same faith and worship, did not only, by the consent and good encouragement of our royal progenitors, transport themselves out of this kingdom of England, into America; but also, since their arrival there, after their first settlement amongst other of our subjects in those parts, for the avoiding of discord, and these many evils which were likely to ensue upon those our subjects, not being able to bear, in those remote parts, their different apprehensions in religious concerns; and in pursuance of the aforesaid ends, did once again leave their desirable stations and habitations, and, with excessive labour and travail, hazard, and charge, did transplant themselves into the midst of the Indian natives, who, as we are informed, are the most potent princes and people of all that country: where, by the good providence of God, (from whom the plantations have taken their name,) upon their labour and industry, they have not only been preserved to admiration, but have increased and prospered, and are seized and possessed, by purchase and consent of said natives, to their full content, of such lands, islands, rivers, harbours, and roads, as are very convenient both for plantations and also for building of ships, supplying of pipe-staves, and other merchandise, which be very commodious, in many respects, for commerce, and to accommodate our southern plantations, and may much advance the trade of this our realm, and greatly enlarge the territories thereof; they having, by near neighbourhood, to, and friendly society with, the great body of Narraganset Indians, given them encouragement, of their own accord, to subject themselves, their people and land, unto us; whereby, as is hoped, there may, in time, by the blessing of God upon their endeavours, be laid a sure foundation of happiness to all America:

And whereas, in their humble address, they have freely declared that it is much on their hearts (if they be permitted) to hold forth a lively experiment that the most flourishing civil state may stand, and best be maintained, and that among our English subjects with a full liberty in religious concerns; and that true piety, rightly grounded upon gospel principles, will give the best and greatest security to sovereignty, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to true loyalty:—

Now know ye, that we, being willing to encourage the hopeful undertaking of our said loyal and loving subjects, and to secure them in the free exercise and enjoyment of all the civil and religious rights appertaining to

them, as our loving subjects; and to preserve unto them that liberty in the true Christian faith and worship of God which they have sought, with so much travail, and with peaceable minds and loyal subjection to our royal progenitors and ourselves, to enjoy: and because some of the people and inhabitants of the same colony cannot, in their private opinion, conform to the public exercise of religion, according to the liturgy, form, and ceremonies of the church of England, to take or subscribe the oaths and articles made and established in that behalf; and for that the same, by reason of the remote distances of those places, will, as we hope, be no breach of the unity and uniformity established in this nation, have therefore thought fit, and do hereby publish, grant, ordain, and declare, that our royal will and pleasure is,

That no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter, shall be anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences in opinion in matters of religion, who do not actually disturb the civil peace of our said colony; but that all and every person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and fully have and enjoy his own and their judgments and consciences, in matters of religious concerns, throughout the tract of land hereafter mentioned, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using this liberty to licentiousness and profaneness, nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others: any law, statute, or clause therein contained, or to be contained, usage, or custom, of this realm, to the contrary hereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

And that they may be in the better capacity to defend themselves, in their just rights and liberties, against all the enemies of the Christian faith, and others, in all respects, we have further thought fit, and at the humble petition of the persons aforesaid, are graciously pleased to declare,

That they shall have and enjoy the benefit of our late act of indemnity and free pardon, as the rest of our subjects in our other dominions and territories have; and to create or make them a body politic or corporate, with the powers and privileges hereinafter mentioned. And, accordingly, our will and pleasure is, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have ordained, constituted, and declared, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain, constitute, and declare, that they, the said William Brenton, William Codrington, Nicholas Easton, Benedict Arnold, William Boulston, John Porter, Samuel Gorton, John Smith, John Weekes, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregory Dexter, John Cogeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Houlden, John Greene, John Roome, William Dyre, Samuel Wildbore, Richard Tew, William Field, Thomas Harris, James Barker, ——— Rainsborow, ——— Williams, and John Nickson, and all such others as are now, or hereafter shall be, admitted free of the company and society of our colony of Providence Plantations, in the Narraganset Bay, in New England, shall be, from time to time, and for ever hereafter, a body corporate and politic, in fact and name, by the name of *The governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America*; and that by the same name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may be persons able and capable in the law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to answer and to be answered unto, to defend and to be defended, in all and singular suits, causes, quarrels, matters, actions, and

things, of what kind and nature soever; and also to have, take, possess, acquire, and purchase lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any goods or chattels, and the same to lease, grant, demise, alien, bargain, sell, and dispose of, at their own will and pleasure, as other our liege people of this our realm of England, or any corporation or body politic within the same, may lawfully do.

And further, that they, the said governor and company, and their successors, shall and may, for ever hereafter, have a common seal, to serve and use for all matters, causes, things, and affairs whatsoever, of them and their successors: and the same seal to alter, change, break, and make new, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, as they shall think fit.

And further, we will and ordain, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, declare and appoint, that, for the better ordering and managing of the affairs and business of the said company and their successors, there shall be one governor, one deputy governor, and ten assistants, to be from time to time constituted, elected, and chosen, out of the freemen of the said company, for the time being, in such manner and form as is hereafter in these presents expressed; which said officers shall apply themselves to take care for the best disposing and ordering of the general business and affairs of, and concerning the lands and hereditaments hereinafter mentioned to be granted, and the plantation thereof, and the government of the people there.

And, for the better execution of our royal pleasure herein, we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, assign, name, constitute, and appoint the aforesaid Benedict Arnold to be the first and present governor of the said company; and the said William Brenton to be the deputy governor; and the said William Boulton, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Cogeshall, James Barker, William Field, and Joseph Clarke, to be the ten present assistants of the said company, to continue in the said several offices respectively, until the first Wednesday which shall be in the month of May now next coming.

And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain and grant, that the governor of the said company, for the time being, or, in his absence, by occasion of sickness or otherwise, by his leave or permission, the deputy governor for the time being shall and may, from time to time, upon all occasions, give orders for the assembling of the said company, and calling them together to consult and advise of the business and affairs of the said company; and that for ever hereafter twice in every year, that is to say, on every first Wednesday in the month of May, and on every last Wednesday in October, or oftener, in case it shall be requisite, the assistants, and such of the freemen of the said company, not exceeding six persons for Newport, four persons for each of the respective towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two persons for each other place, town, or city, who shall be, from time to time, thereunto elected or deputed, by the major part of the freemen of the respective towns or places, for which they shall be so elected or deputed, shall have a general meeting or assembly, then and there to consult, advise, and determine, in and about the affairs and business of the said company and plantations.

And further, we do, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, give and grant unto the said governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, and their successors, that the governor, in his absence, or by his permission, the deputy governor of the said company, for the time being, the assistants and such of the freemen of the said company, as shall be so aforesaid elected or deputed, or so many of them as shall be present at such meeting or assembly, as aforesaid, shall be called the general assembly; and that they, or the greatest part of them then present (whereof the governor, or deputy governor, and six of the assistants at least, to be seven) shall be, and have hereby given and granted unto them, full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to appoint, alter, and change such days, times, and places of meeting and general assembly, as they shall think fit; and to choose, nominate, and appoint such and so many persons as they shall think fit, and shall be willing to accept the same, to be free of the said company and body politic, and them into the same to admit; and to elect and constitute such officers and officers, and to grant such needful commissions as they shall think fit and requisite, for ordering, managing, and despatching of the affairs of the said governor and company, and their successors; and from time to time to make, ordain, constitute, and repeal, such laws, statutes, orders, and ordinances, forms, and ceremonies of government and magistracy, as to them shall seem meet, for the good and welfare of the

said company, and for the government and ordering of the lands and hereditaments herein after mentioned to be granted, and of the people that do, or at any time hereafter shall, inhabit or be within the same; so as such laws, ordinances, and constitutions, so made, be not contrary and repugnant unto, but (as near as may be) agreeable to the laws of this our realm of England, considering the nature and constitution of the place and people there; and also to appoint, order, and direct, erect and settle such places and courts of jurisdiction, for hearing and determining of all actions, causes, matters, and things, happening within the said colony and plantation, which shall be in dispute, and depending there, as they shall think fit; and also to distinguish and set forth the several names and titles, duties, powers, and limits, of each court, office, and officer, superior and inferior; and also to contrive and appoint such forms of oaths and attestations, not repugnant, but (as near as may be) agreeable, as aforesaid, to the laws and statutes of this our realm, as are convenient and requisite, with respect to the due administration of justice, and due execution and discharge of all offices and places of trust, by the persons that shall be therein concerned; and also to regulate and order the way and manner of all elections to offices and places of trust, and to prescribe, limit, and distinguish the number and bounds of all places, towns, and cities, within the limits and bounds herein after mentioned, and not herein particularly named, that have or shall have the power of electing and sending of freemen to the said general assembly; and also to order, direct, and authorize the imposing of lawful and reasonable fines, mulcts, imprisonment, and, executing other punishments, pecuniary and corporal, upon offenders and delinquents, according to the course of other corporations, within this our kingdom of England; and again, to alter, revoke, annul, or pardon, under their common seal, or otherwise, such fines, mulcts, imprisonments, sentences, judgments, and condemnations, as shall be thought fit; and to direct, rule, order, and dispose of all other matters and things, and particularly that which relates to the making of purchases of the native Indians, as to them shall seem meet; whereby our said people and inhabitants in the said plantations, may be so religiously, peaceably, and civilly governed, as that, by their good life, and orderly conversation, they may win and invite the native Indians of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God and Saviour of mankind; willing, commanding, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, ordaining and appointing, that all such laws, statutes, orders, and ordinances, instructions, impositions, and directions, as shall be so made by the governor, deputy, assistant, and freemen, or such number of them as aforesaid, and published in writing under their common seal, shall be carefully and duly observed, kept, performed, and put in execution, according to the true intent and meaning of the same. And these our letters patent, or the duplicate of exemplification thereof, shall be, to all and every such officers, superior or inferior, from time to time, for the putting of the same orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, instructions, and directions in due execution, against us, our heirs, and successors, a sufficient warrant and discharge.

And further, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, establish and ordain, that yearly, once in the year for ever hereafter, namely, the aforesaid Wednesday in May, and at the town of Newport, or elsewhere, if urgent occasion do require, the governor, deputy governor, and assistants, of the said company, and other officers of the said company, or such of them as the general assembly shall think fit, shall be in the said general court or assembly, to be held from that day or time, newly chosen for the year ensuing, by the greater part of the said company for the time being, as shall be then there present. And if it shall happen that the present governor, deputy governor, and assistants, by these presents appointed, or any such as shall hereafter be newly chosen into their respective rooms, or any of them, or any other of the officers of the said company, shall die, or be removed from his or their several offices or places, before the said general day of election, (whom we do hereby declare for a misdemeanor or default to be removable by the governor, assistants, and company, or such greater part of them, in any of the said public courts to be assembled as aforesaid) that then and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, deputy governor, assistants, and company aforesaid, or such greater part of them, so to be assembled, as is aforesaid, in any of their assemblies, to proceed to a new election of one or more of their company in the room or place, rooms or places, of such officer or officers, so dying, or removed, according to their directions. And immediately upon or after such election or elections made of such governor, deputy go-

Governor, assistant or assistants, or any other officer of the said company, in manner and form aforesaid, the authority, office, and power, before given to the former governor, deputy governor, and other officer or officers so removed, in whose stead and place new shall be chosen, shall, as to him and them, and every of them respectively, cease and determine: Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that as well such as are by these presents appointed to be the present governor, deputy governor, and assistants of the said company, as those which shall succeed them, and all other officers to be appointed and chosen as aforesaid, shall, before the undertaking the execution of the said offices and places respectively, give their solemn engagement, by oath or otherwise, for the due and faithful performance of their duties, in their several offices and places, before such person or persons as are by these presents hereafter appointed to take and receive the same: that is to say, the said Benedict Arnold, who is herein before nominated and appointed the present governor of the said company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before William Brenton, or any two of the said assistants of the said company, unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same: and the said William Brenton, who is hereby before nominated and appointed the present deputy governor of the said company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before the said Benedict Arnold, or any two of the assistants of the said company, unto whom we do, by these presents, give full power and authority to require and receive the same: and the said William Boulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Cogeshall, James Barker, William Field, and Joseph Clarke, who are herein before nominated and appointed the present assistants of the company, shall give the said engagement to their offices and places respectively belonging, before the said Benedict Arnold and William Brenton, or one of them, to whom respectively we do hereby give full power and authority to require, administer, or receive the same: and further, our will and pleasure is, that all and every other future governor, or deputy governor, to be elected and chosen by virtue of these presents, shall give the said engagement before two or more of the said assistants of the said company, for the time being, unto whom we do, by these presents, give full power and authority to require, administer, or receive the same: and the said assistants, and every of them, and all and every other officer or officers, to be hereafter elected and chosen by virtue of these presents, from time to time, shall give the like engagements to their offices and places respectively belonging, before the governor, or deputy governor, for the time being, unto which the said governor, or deputy governor, we do by these presents give full power and authority to require, administer, or receive the same accordingly.

And we do likewise, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said governor and company and their successors, by these presents, that for the more peaceably and orderly government of the said plantations, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, deputy governor, assistants, and all other officers and ministers of the said company, in the administration of justice, and exercise of government, and the said plantations, to use, exercise, and put in execution, such methods, orders, rules, and directions, (not being contrary and repugnant to the laws and statutes of this our realm,) as have been heretofore given, used, and accustomed in such cases respectively, to be put in practice, until at the next, or some other general assembly, especial provision shall be made in the cases aforesaid.

And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors, by these presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, or, in his absence, the deputy governor, and major part of the said assistants for the time being, at any time, when the said general assembly is not sitting, to nominate, appoint, and constitute such and so many commanders, governors, and military officers, as to them shall seem requisite, for the leading, conducting, and training up the inhabitants of the said plantations in martial affairs, and for the defence and safeguard of the said plantations; that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such commander, governor, and military officer, that shall be so as aforesaid, or by the governor, or, in his absence, the deputy governor, and six of the assistants, and major part of the freemen of said company, present at any general assemblies, nominated, appointed, and constituted, according to the tenor of his and their respective commissions and directions, to assemble, exercise in arms, marshal, array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants of said colony, for their especial defence and safe-

ty; and to lead and conduct the said inhabitants, and to encounter, repulse, and resist, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, to kill, slay, and destroy, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons as shall at any time hereafter attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of the said inhabitants, or plantations; and to use and exercise the law martial, in such cases only as occasion may necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ship, or ships, armour, ammunition, or other goods of such persons, as shall in hostile manner invade, or attempt the defeating of the said plantation, or the hurt of the said company and inhabitants; and upon just cause, to invade and destroy the native Indians, or other enemies of the said colony.

Nevertheless, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare to the rest of our colonies in New England, that it shall not be lawful for this our said colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in America, in New England, to invade the natives inhabiting within the bounds and limits of the said colonies, without the knowledge and consent of the said other colonies. And it is hereby declared, that it shall not be lawful to or for the rest of the colonies to invade or molest the native Indians, or any other inhabitants, inhabiting within the bounds or limits hereafter mentioned, (they having subjected themselves unto us, and being by us taken into our special protection,) without the knowledge and consent of the governor and company of our colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Also, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare unto all Christian kings, princes, and states, that, if any person, who shall hereafter be of the said company or plantation, or any other, by appointment of the said governor and company, for the time being, shall, at any time or times hereafter, rob or spoil, by sea or land, or do any hurt, or unlawful hostility, to any of the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, or to any of the subjects of any prince or state, being then in league with us, our heirs and successors, upon complaint of such injury done to any such prince or state, or their subjects, we, our heirs and successors, will make open proclamation, within any part of our realm of England, fit for that purpose, that the person or persons committing any such robbery or spoil shall, within the time limited by such proclamation, make full restitution or satisfaction of all such injuries done or committed, so as the said prince, or others, so complaining, may be fully satisfied and contented; and if the said person or persons, who shall commit any such robbery or spoil, shall not make satisfaction accordingly, within such time so to be limited, that then, we, our heirs and successors, will put such person or persons out of our allegiance and protection; and, that then it shall and may be lawful and free for all princes and others to prosecute with hostility such offenders, and every of them, their and every of their procurers, aiders, abettors, and controllers, in that behalf.

Provided, also, and our express will and pleasure is, and we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, ordain and appoint, that these presents shall not in any manner hinder any of our loving subjects whatsoever from using and exercising the trade of fishing upon the coast of New England, in America; but that they, and every or any of them, shall have full and free power and liberty to continue and use the trade of fishing upon the said coast, in any of the seas thereunto adjoining, or any arms of the sea, or salt water rivers and creeks, where they have been accustomed to fish; and to build and set upon the waste land, belonging to the said colony and plantations, such wharves, stages, and work-houses, as shall be necessary for the salting, drying, and keeping of their fish, to be taken or gotten upon that coast.

And further, for the encouragement of the inhabitants of our said colony of Providence Plantations to set upon the business of taking whales, it shall be lawful for them, or any of them, having struck a whale, dubertus, or other great fish, it or them to pursue unto that coast, or into any bay, river, cove, creek, or shore, belonging thereto, and it or them upon the said coast, or in the said bay, river, cove, creek, or shore, belonging thereto, to kill and order for the best advantage, without molestation, they making no wilful waste or spoil; any thing in these presents contained, or any other matter or thing, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, also, we are graciously pleased, and do hereby declare, that if any of the inhabitants of our said colony do set upon the planting of vineyards, (the soil and climate both seeming naturally to concur to the production of vines,) or be industrious in the discovery of fishing banks, in or about the said colony, we will,

from time to time, give and allow all due and fitting encouragement therein, as to others in cases of a like nature.

And further, of our more ample grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in the Narraganset Bay, in New England, in America, and to every inhabitant there, and to every person and persons trading thither, and to every such person or persons as are or shall be free of the said colony, full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to take, ship, transport, and carry away out of any of our realms and dominions, for and towards the plantation and defence of the said colony, such and so many of our loving subjects and strangers, as shall or will, willingly, accompany them in and to their said colony and plantations, except such person or persons as are or shall be therein restrained by us, our heirs, and successors, or any law or statute of this realm: and also to ship and transport all and all manner of goods, chattels, merchandise, and other things whatsoever, that are or shall be useful or necessary for the said plantations, and defence thereof, and usually transported, and not prohibited by any law or statute of this our realm; yielding and paying unto us, our heirs, and successors, such duties, customs, and subsidies, as are or ought to be paid or payable for the same.

And further, our will and pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, ordain, declare, and grant, unto the said governor and company, and their successors, that all and every the subjects of us, our heirs, and successors, which are already planted and settled within our said colony of Providence Plantations, or which shall hereafter go to inhabit within the said colony, and all and every of their children which have been born there, or which shall happen hereafter to be born there, or on the sea going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects, within any of the dominions of us, our heirs, and successors, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England.

And further, know ye, that we, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given, granted, and confirmed, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said governor and company, and their successors, all that part of our dominions, in New England, in America, containing the Nahantuck and Nanhiganset alias Narraganset bay, and countries and parts adjacent, bounded on the west or westerly, to the middle or channel of a river there, commonly called and known by the name of Pawtucket alias Pawcatuck river; and so, along the said river, as the greater or middle stream thereof stretches or lies up into the north country northward unto the head thereof, and from thence, by a straight line drawn due north, until it meet with the south line of the Massachusetts colony; and on the north or northerly by the aforesaid south or southerly line of the Massachusetts colony or plantation, and extending towards the east or eastwardly three English miles, to the east and north-east of the most eastern and north-eastern parts of the aforesaid Narraganset bay, as the said bay lieth or extendeth itself from the ocean on the south or southwardly, unto the mouth of the river which runneth towards the town of Providence; and from thence, along the eastwardly side or bank of the said river (higher called by the name of Seacumuck,) up to the falls called Patucket Falls, being the most westwardly line of Plymouth colony; and so, from the said falls, in a straight line, due north, until it meet with the aforesaid line of the Massachusetts colony, and bounded on the south by the ocean, and in particular the lands belonging to the town of Providence, Patuxit, Warwick, Misquannacock, alias Pawcatuck, and the rest upon the main land, in the tract aforesaid, together with Rhode Island, Block Island, and all the rest of the islands and banks in Narraganset bay, and bordering upon the coast of the tract aforesaid, (Fisher's Island only excepted,) together with all firm lands, soils, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, waters, fishings, mines royal, and all other mines, minerals, precious stones, quarries, woods, wood-grounds, rocks, siats, and all and singular other commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, privileges, franchises, pre-eminences, and hereditaments whatsoever, within the same tract, bounds, lands, and islands aforesaid, to them or any of them belonging,

or in any wise appertaining: to have and to hold the same, unto the said governor and company, and their successors for ever, upon trust, for the use and benefit of themselves and their associates, freemen of the said colony, their heirs and assigns; to be holden of us, our heirs, and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service;—yielding and paying therefor to us, our heirs, and successors, only the fifth part of all the ore of gold and silver which, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be there gotten, had, or obtained, in lieu and satisfaction of all services, duties, fines, forfeitures, made or to be made, claims, or demands whatsoever, to be to us, our heirs, or successors, therefore or thereabout rendered, made, or paid; any grant or clause in a late grant to the governor and company of Connecticut colony, in America, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; the aforesaid Pawcatuck river having been yielded, after much debate, for the fixed and certain bounds between these our said colonies, by the agents thereof, who have also agreed, that the said Pawcatuck river shall also be called alias Narragansett or Narraganset river, and to prevent future disputes that otherwise might arise thereby, for ever hereafter shall be construed, deemed, and taken to be the Narragansett river, in our late grant to Connecticut colony, mentioned as the easterly bounds of that colony.

And further, our will and pleasure is, that, in all matters of public controversies, which may fall out between our colony of Providence Plantations, to make their appeal therein to us, our heirs, and successors, for redress in such cases, within this our realm of England; and that it shall be lawful to and for the inhabitants of the said colony of Providence Plantations, without let or molestation, to pass and repass with freedom into and through the rest of the English colonies, upon their lawful and civil occasions, and to converse and hold commerce and trade with such of the inhabitants of our other English colonies, as shall be willing to admit them thereto, they behaving themselves peaceably among them; any act, clause, or sentence in any of the said colonies provided, or that shall be provided, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And lastly, we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, ordain and grant, unto the said governor and company, and their successors, by these presents, that these our letters patent shall be firm, good, effectual, and available, in all things in the law, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, according to our true intent and meaning herein before declared, and shall be construed, reputed, and adjudged, in all cases most favourable to the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof of the said governor and company, and their successors, although express mention, &c. In witness, &c.

Witness, &c. *Per Ipsum Regem.*

[The state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations has not assumed a form of government different from that contained in the foregoing charter. For in that, the king ceded to the governor and company all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, reserving to himself, as an acknowledgment of his sovereignty, a render of the fifth part of the gold and silver ore that should be found within the territory. The governor, chief magistrates, and legislators, are chosen by the freemen, as usual, and all judicial and executive officers are annually elected by the governor and company, or upper and lower house of assembly. All processes, original and judicial, formerly issued in the king's name, but they now issue in the name of the governor and company. The oaths of allegiance and of office are made conformable to the principles of the revolution. The governor, in his legislative capacity, cannot give negative to any act of the two houses; but, in common with the other magistrates, has one voice only.]

The state is divided into five counties, in each of which there is a court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, held twice every year, for the trial of all causes not capital, that arise within their limits; from which an appeal lies to the superior court of judicature, court of assize and general jail delivery, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole state, and who also sit twice a year in each county. The constitution admits not of religious establishments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men professing a belief in one Supreme Being, are equally protected by the laws; and no particular sect can claim pre-eminence.]

CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

PREAMBLE.

The people of Connecticut, acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights, and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following constitution and form of civil government.

ARTICLE 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

§ 1. That all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

§ 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

§ 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall for ever be free to all persons in this state, provided that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

§ 4. No preference shall be given by law to any Christian sect or mode of worship.

§ 5. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

§ 6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

§ 7. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

§ 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard, by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favour; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law. And no person shall be holden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or an indictment of a grand jury; except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

§ 10. No person shall be arrested, detained, or punished, except in cases clearly warranted by law.

§ 11. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

§ 12. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him, in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by the course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

§ 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

§ 14. All prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; nor in any case, but by the legislature.

§ 15. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

§ 16. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

§ 17. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the state.

§ 18. The military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 19. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

§ 20. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, shall ever be granted or conferred in this state.

§ 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE 2.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy, to wit:—those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

ARTICLE 3.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct houses or branches; the one to be styled the senate, the other the house of representatives, and both together the general assembly. The style of the laws shall be: *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly convened.*

§ 2. There shall be one stated session of the general assembly, to be holden each year, alternately at Hartford and New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, and at such other times as the general assembly shall judge necessary; the first session to be holden at Hartford; but the person administering the office of governor, may, on special emergencies, convene the general assembly at either of said places, at any other time. And in case of danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases in either of said places, or other circumstances, the person administering the office of governor, may, by proclamation, convene said assembly at any other place in this state.

§ 3. The house of representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of representatives from each town shall be the same as at present practised and allowed. In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall be entitled to one representative only; and if such new town shall be made from one or more towns, the town or towns from which the same shall be made, shall be entitled to the same number of representatives as at present allowed, unless the number shall be reduced by the consent of such town or towns.

§ 4. The senate shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen annually by the electors.

§ 5. At the meetings of the electors, held in the several towns in this state, in April annually, after the election of representatives, the electors present shall be called upon to bring in their written ballots for senators. The presiding officer shall receive the votes of the electors, and count and declare them in open meeting. The presiding officer shall also make duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which shall be certified by the presiding officer; one of which lists shall be delivered to the town clerk, and the other, within ten days after said meeting, shall be delivered, under seal, either to the secretary or to the sheriff of the county in which said town is situated: which list shall be directed to the secretary, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof. And each sheriff who shall receive such votes shall, within fifteen days after said meeting, deliver, or cause them to be delivered, to the secretary.

§ 6. The treasurer, secretary, and comptroller, for the

time being, shall canvass the votes publicly. The twelve persons having the greatest number of votes for senators shall be declared to be elected. But, in cases where no choice is made by the electors, in consequence of an equality of votes, the house of representatives shall designate, by ballot, which of the candidates having such equal number of votes shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the house of representatives, and also to the senate, on the first day of the session of the general assembly, and each house shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

§ 7. The house of representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker, clerk, and other officers. The senate shall choose its clerks, and other officers, except the president. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may prescribe.

§ 8. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly conduct, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

§ 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same when required by one-fifth of its members, except such parts as, in the judgment of a majority, require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

§ 10. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases of civil process, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for four days before the commencement and after the termination of of any session thereof. And for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 11. The debates of each house shall be public, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the house may require secrecy.

ARTICLE 4.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, and shall hold his office for one year from the first Wednesday of May next succeeding his election, and until his successors be duly qualified. No person who is not an elector of this state, and who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, shall be eligible.

§ 2. At the meetings of the electors in the respective towns, in the month of April in each year, immediately after the election of senators, the presiding officers shall call upon the electors to bring in their ballots for him whom they would elect to be governor, with his name fairly written. When such ballots shall have been received and counted, in the presence of the electors, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each, shall be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk, within three days, and the other, within ten days after said election, shall be transmitted to the secretary, or to the sheriff of the county in which such election shall have been held. The sheriff receiving said votes shall deliver, or cause them to be delivered, to the secretary, within fifteen days next after said election. The votes so returned shall be counted by the treasurer, secretary, and comptroller, within the month of April. A fair list of the persons and number of votes given for each, together with the returns of the presiding officers, shall be, by the treasurer, secretary, and comptroller, made and laid before the general assembly then next to be held, on the first day of the session thereof; and said assembly shall, after examination of the same, declare the person whom they shall find to be legally chosen, and give him notice accordingly. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more shall have an equal and the greatest number of said votes, then said assembly, on the second day of their session, by joint ballot of both houses, shall proceed, without debate, to choose a governor from a list of the names of the two persons having the greatest number of votes, or of the names of the persons having an equal and highest number of votes so returned as aforesaid. The general assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which all questions concerning the election of a governor or lieutenant governor shall be determined.

§ 3. At the annual meetings of the electors, immedi-

ately after the election of governor, there shall also be chosen, in the same manner as is herein before provided for the election of governor, a lieutenant governor, who shall continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications.

§ 4. The compensations of the governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and representatives, shall be established by law, and shall not be varied so as to take effect until after an election which shall next succeed the passage of the law establishing said compensations.

§ 5. The governor shall be captain general of the militia of the state, except when called into the service of the United States.

§ 6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 7. The governor, in case of a disagreement between the two houses of the general assembly, respecting the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session.

§ 8. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

§ 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 10. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and no longer.

§ 11. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the state of Connecticut; shall be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary.

§ 12. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign and transmit it to the secretary; but if not, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered on the journals of the house; who shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, that house shall again pass it, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a law. But, in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If the bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 13. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, and have, when in committee of the whole, a right to debate, and, when the senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

§ 14. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office of the governor, or of his impeachment, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for governor, and be duly qualified; or until the governor impeached or absent, shall be acquitted or return.

§ 15. When the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senate shall elect one of their members as president pro tempore. And if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall die, resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached, or absent from the state, the president of the senate pro tempore shall, in like manner, administer the government until he be succeeded by a governor or lieutenant governor.

§ 16. The lieutenant governor shall be required to administer the government, and shall while in such administration, die or resign during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a president pro tempore.

§ 17. A treasurer shall annually be chosen by the electors at their meeting in April; and the votes shall be returned, counted, canvassed, and declared, in the same manner as is provided for the election of governor and lieutenant governor: but the votes for treasurer shall be canvassed by the secretary and comptroller only. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the state, and disburse the same only as he may be directed by law. He shall pay no warrant or order for the disbursement of public money, until the same has been registered in the office of the comptroller.

§ 18. A secretary shall be chosen next after the treasurer, and in the same manner; and the votes for secretary shall be returned to, and counted, canvassed, and declared by, the treasurer and comptroller. He shall have the safe keeping and custody of the public records and documents, and particularly of the acts, resolutions, and orders of the general assembly, and record the same; and perform all such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall be the keeper of the seal of the state, which shall not be altered.

§ 19. A comptroller of the public accounts shall be annually appointed by the general assembly. He shall adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the general assembly. He shall prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering all public accounts. He shall, *ex officio*, be one of the auditors of the accounts of the treasurer. The general assembly may assign to him other duties in relation to his office, and to that of the treasurer, and shall prescribe the manner in which his duties shall be performed.

§ 20. A sheriff shall be appointed in each county, by the general assembly, who shall hold his office for three years, removable by said assembly, and shall become bound, with sufficient sureties, to the treasurer of the state, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law: in case the sheriff of any county shall die or resign, the governor may fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, until the same shall be filled by the general assembly.

§ 21. A statement of all receipts, payments, funds, and debts of the state, shall be published, from time to time, in such manner, and at such periods, as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 5.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court of errors, a superior court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish; the powers and jurisdiction of which courts shall be defined by law.

§ 2. There shall be appointed in each county a sufficient number of justices of the peace, with such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe.

§ 3. The judges of the supreme court of errors, of the superior and inferior courts, and all justices of the peace, shall be appointed by the general assembly, in such manner as shall by law be prescribed. The judges of the supreme court, and of the superior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but may be removed by impeachment: and the governor shall also remove them on the address of two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly; all other judges and justices of the peace shall be appointed annually. No judge or justice of the peace shall be capable of holding his office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years.

ARTICLE 6.

OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

§ 1. All persons who have been, or shall hereafter, previous to the ratification of this constitution, be, admitted freemen, according to the existing laws of this state, shall be electors.

§ 2. Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector at least six months preceeding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars, in this state; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein, for the term of one year next preceeding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority by law, excused therefrom, or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceeding the time he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

§ 3. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited, by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, theft, or other offence, for which an infamous punishment is inflicted.

§ 4. Every elector shall be eligible to any office in this state, except in cases provided for in this constitution.

§ 5. The selectmen and town clerk of the several towns shall decide on the qualifications of electors, at such times, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law.

§ 6. Laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and

conducting meetings of the electors, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

§ 7. In all elections of officers of the state, or members of the general assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot.

§ 8. At all elections of officers of the state, or members of the general assembly, the electors shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance upon, and going to and returning from, the same, on any civil process.

§ 9. The meetings of the electors for the election of the several state officers, by law annually to be elected, and members of the general assembly of this state, shall be holden on the first Monday of April in each year.

ARTICLE 7.

OF RELIGION.

§ 1. It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe, and their right to render that worship in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences: no person shall, by law, be compelled to join or support, nor be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person now belonging to such congregation, church, or religious association, shall remain a member thereof, until he shall have separated himself therefrom, in the manner herein after provided. And each and every society or denomination of Christians in this state, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights, and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of the legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law, or in any other manner.

§ 2. If any person shall choose to separate himself from the society or denomination of Christians to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the clerk of such society, he shall thereupon be no longer liable for any future expenses which may be incurred by said society.

ARTICLE 8.

OF EDUCATION.

§ 1. The charter of Yale college, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2. The fund, called the *School Fund*, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the general assembly may prescribe, published, and recorded in the comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorising said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

ARTICLE 9.

OF IMPEACHMENT.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

§ 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. When the governor is impeached, the chief justice shall preside.

§ 3. The governor, and all other executive and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment; but judgments in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state. The party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

§ 4. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against them, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason, or attainder, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture.

ARTICLE 10.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

You do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Connecticut, so long as you continue a citizen thereof; and that you will faithfully discharge, according to law, the duties of the office of _____ to the best of your abilities. *So help you God.*

§ 2. Each town shall annually elect selectmen, and such officers of local police, as the laws may prescribe.

§ 3. The rights and duties of all corporations shall remain, as if this constitution had not been adopted; with the exception of such regulations and restrictions as are contained in this constitution. All judicial and civil officers now in office, who have been appointed by the general assembly, and commissioned according to law, and all such officers as shall be appointed by the said assembly, and commissioned as aforesaid, before the first Wednesday of May next, shall continue to hold their offices until the first day of June next, unless they shall, before that time, resign, or be removed from office according to law. The treasurer and secretary shall continue in office until a treasurer and secretary shall be appointed under this constitution. All military officers shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, until they shall resign or be removed according to law. All laws not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the general assembly, in pursuance of this constitution. The validity of all bonds, debts, contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, or the state, of all suits, actions, or rights of action, both in law and equity, shall continue as if no change had taken place. The governor, lieutenant governor, and general

assembly, which is to be formed in October next, shall have and possess, all the powers and authorities not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this constitution, which they now have and possess, until the first Wednesday of May next.

§ 4. No judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors; no member of congress; no person holding any office under the authority of the United States; no person holding the office of treasurer, secretary, or comptroller; no sheriff or sheriff's deputy; shall be a member of the general assembly.

ARTICLE 11.

OF AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Whenever a majority of the house of representatives shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations and amendments; which proposed amendments shall be continued to the next general assembly, and be published with the laws which may have been passed at the same session; and if two-thirds of each house, at the next session of said assembly, shall approve the amendments proposed, by yeas and nays, said amendments shall, by the secretary, be transmitted to the town clerk in each town in this state; whose duty it shall be to present the same to the inhabitants thereof, for their consideration, at a town-meeting, legally warned and held for that purpose; and if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

Done in convention, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

By order of the convention.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *President.*

James Lanman, }
Robert Fairchild, } *Clerks.*

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK.

In Convention of the Representatives of the state of New York.

KINGSTON, 20th April, 1777.

WHEREAS the many tyrannical and oppressive usurpations of the king and parliament of Great Britain on the rights and liberties of the people of the American colonies, had reduced them to the necessity of introducing a government by congress and committees, as temporary expedients, and to exist no longer than the grievances of the people should remain without redress:

And whereas the congress of the colony of New York did, on the thirty-first day of May, now last past, resolve as follows, viz.

“Whereas the present government of this colony, by congress and committees, was instituted while the former government, under the crown of Great Britain, existed in full force; and was established for the sole purpose of opposing the usurpation of the British parliament, and was intended to expire on a reconciliation with Great Britain, which it was then apprehended would soon take place, but is now considered as remote and uncertain:

“And whereas many and great inconveniences attended the said mode of government, by congress and committees, as, of necessity, in many instances, legislative, judicial, and executive powers have been vested therein, especially since the dissolution of the former government, by the abdication of the late governor, and the exclusion of this colony from the protection of the king of Great Britain:

“And whereas the continental congress did resolve as follows, to wit:

“Whereas his Britannic majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these united colonies from the protection of his crown; And whereas no answer whatever to the humble petition of the colonies, for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given;

but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies: And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of our lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of our enemies: Therefore,

“Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the united colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.”

“And whereas doubts have arisen whether this congress are invested with sufficient power and authority to deliberate and determine on so important a subject as the necessity of erecting and constituting a new form of government and internal police, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction, dominion, and control whatever: And whereas it appertains of right solely to the people of this colony to determine the said doubts: Therefore,

“Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors in the several counties in this colony, by election in the manner and form prescribed for the election of the present congress, either to authorise (in addition to the

powers vested in this congress) their present deputies, or others instead of their present deputies, or either of them, to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of instituting such new government as in and by the said resolution of the continental congress is described and recommended: And, if the majority of the counties, by their deputies in provincial congress, shall be of opinion that such new government ought to be instituted and established, then to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights, liberties, and happiness of the good people of this colony; and to continue in force until a future peace with Great Britain shall render the same unnecessary. And,

"Resolved, That the said elections in the several counties ought to be had on such a day, and at such place or places, as, by the committee of each county respectively, shall be determined. And it is recommended to the said committees to fix such early days for the said elections, as that all the deputies to be elected have sufficient time to repair to the city of New York by the second Monday in July next; on which day all the said deputies ought punctually to give their attendance."

"And whereas the object of the foregoing resolutions is of the utmost importance to the good people of this colony:

"Resolved. That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the committees, freeholders, and other electors, in the different counties in this colony, diligently to carry the same into execution."

And whereas the good people of the said colony, in pursuance of the said resolution, and reposing special trust and confidence in the members of this convention, have appointed, authorised, and empowered them for the purposes, and in the manner, and with the powers in and by the said resolve specified, declared, and mentioned.

And whereas the delegates of the United American States, in general congress convened, did, on the fourth day of July now last past, solemnly publish and declare, in the words following, to wit:

[Here follows the declaration of American independence.]

And whereas this convention, having taken this declaration into their most serious consideration, did, on the ninth day of July last past, unanimously resolve that the reasons assigned by the continental congress, for declaring the united colonies free and independent states, are cogent and conclusive; and that, while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered that measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other colonies in supporting it.

By virtue of which several acts, declarations, and proceedings, mentioned and contained in the afore-reited resolves or resolutions of the general congress of the United American States, and of the congress or conventions of this state, all power whatever therein hath reverted to the people thereof, and this convention hath, by their suffrages and free choice, been appointed, and, among other things, authorised to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the good people of this state, most conducive of the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general.

1. This convention, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, doth ordain, determine, and declare, that no authority shall, on any pretence whatever, be exercised over the people or members of this state, but such as shall be derived from, and granted by, them.

2. This convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that the supreme legislative power within this state shall be vested in two separate and distinct bodies of men—the one to be called the assembly of the state of New York—the other to be called the senate of the state of New York—who, together, shall form the legislature, and meet once at least in every year, for the despatch of business.

3. And whereas laws, inconsistent with the spirit of this constitution, or with the public good, may be hastily and unadvisedly passed; be it ordained, that the governor, for the time being, the chancellor, and the judges of the supreme court, or any two of them, together with the governor, shall be, and hereby are constituted, a council, to revise all bills about to be passed into laws by the legislature; and for that purpose shall assemble themselves, from time to time, when the legislature shall be convened; for which, nevertheless, they shall not receive any salary or consideration, under any pretence whatever. And that all bills which have passed the se-

nate and assembly shall, before they become laws, be presented to the said council for their re-vial and consideration: and if, upon such revision and consideration, it should appear improper to the said council, or a majority of them, that the said bill should become a law of this state, that they return the same, together with their objections thereto in writing, to the senate or house of assembly, (in whichever of the same shall have originated,) who shall enter the objections set down by the council, at large in their minutes, and proceed to reconsider the said bill. But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of assembly shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be a law.

And in order to prevent any unnecessary delays, be it further ordained, that if any bill shall not be returned by the council within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, render a return of the said bill, within ten days, impracticable; in which case the bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the legislature, after the expiration of the said ten days.

4. That the assembly shall consist of at least seventy members, to be annually chosen in the several counties, in the proportion following, viz.

For the city and county of New York, nine.

The city and county of Albany, ten.

The county of Dutchess, seven.

The county of Westchester, six.

The county of Ulster, six.

The county of Suffolk, five.

The county of Queens, four.

The county of Orange, four.

The county of Kings, two.

The county of Richmond, two.

The county of Tryon, six.

The county of Charlotte, four.

The county of Cumberland, three.

The county of Gloucester, two.

5. That as soon after the expiration of seven years (subsequent to the termination of the present war) as may be, a census of the electors and inhabitants of this state shall be taken, under the direction of the legislature. And if, on such census, it shall appear that the number of representatives in assembly, from the said counties, is not justly proportioned to the number of electors in the said counties respectively, that the legislature do adjust and apportion the same by that rule. And further, that, once in every seven years, after the taking of the said first census, a just account of the electors resident in each county shall be taken; and if it shall thereupon appear that the number of electors in any county shall have increased or diminished, one or more seventieth parts of the whole number of electors, which, on the said first census, shall be found in this state, the number of representatives for such county shall be increased or diminished accordingly—that is to say, one representative for every seventieth part aforesaid.

6. And whereas an opinion hath long prevailed among divers of the good people of this state, that voting at elections by ballot would tend more to preserve the liberty and equal freedom of the people, than voting *viva voce*:—to the end, therefore, that a fair experiment be made, which of those two methods of voting is to be preferred:

Be it ordained, that, as soon as may be after the termination of the present war between the United States of America and Great Britain, an act or acts be passed by the legislature of this state, for causing all elections thereafter to be held in this state, for senators and representatives in assembly, to be by ballot, and directing the manner in which the same shall be conducted. And whereas it is possible that, after all the care of the legislature, in framing the said act or acts, certain inconveniences and mischiefs, unforeseen at this day, may be found to attend the said mode of electing by ballot:

It is further ordained, that if, after a full and fair experiment shall be made of voting by ballot aforesaid, the same shall be found less conducive to the safety or interest of the state, than the method of voting *viva voce*, it shall be lawful and constitutional for the legislature to abolish the same; provided, two thirds of the members present in each house respectively, shall concur therein; and further, that, during the continuance of the present war, and until the legislature of this state shall provide for the election of senators and representatives in assembly by ballot, the said elections shall be made *viva voce*.

7. That every male inhabitant, of full age, who shall have personally resided within one of the counties of this state for six months immediately preceeding the day of election, shall, at such election, be entitled to vote for representatives of the said county in assembly; if, during the time aforesaid, he shall have been a freeholder, possessing a freehold of the value of twenty pounds, within the said county, or have rented a tenement therein, of the yearly value of forty shillings, and been rated and actually paid taxes to this state: Provided always, that every person who now is a freeman of the city of Albany, or who was made a freeman of the city of New York on or before the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and shall be actually and usually resident in the said cities respectively, shall be entitled to vote for representatives in assembly within his said place of residence.

8. That every elector, before he is admitted to vote, shall, if required by the returning officer, or either of the inspectors, take an oath, or, if of the people called Quakers, an affirmation, of allegiance to the state.

9. That the assembly, thus constituted, shall choose their own speaker, be judges of their own members, and enjoy the same privileges, and proceed in doing business in like manner, as the assemblies of the colony of New York of right formerly did; and that a majority of the said members shall, from time to time, constitute a house to proceed upon business.

10. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that the senate of the state of New York shall consist of twenty-four freeholders, to be chosen out of the body of the freeholders, and that they be chosen by the freeholders of this state, possessed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds, over and above all debts charged thereon.

11. That the members of the senate be elected for four years, and, immediately after the first election, they be divided by lot into four classes, six in each class, and numbered one, two, three, four; that the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, the second class the second year, and so on continually: to the end, that the fourth part of the senate, as nearly as possible, may be annually chosen.

12. That the election of senators shall be after this manner; that so much of this state as is now parcelled into counties, be divided into four great districts; the southern district to comprehend the city and county of New York, Suffolk, West Chester, King's, Queen's, and Richmond counties; the middle district to comprehend the counties of Dutchess, Ulster, and Orange; the western district, the city and county of Albany, and Tryon county; and the eastern district the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester. That the senators shall be elected by the freeholders of the said districts, qualified as aforesaid, in the proportions following, viz: in the southern district, nine; in the middle district, six; in the western district, six; and in the eastern district, three: And be it ordained, that a census shall be taken as soon as may be, after the expiration of seven years from the termination of the present war, under the direction of the legislature; and if, on such census, it shall appear that the number of senators is not justly proportioned to the several districts, that the legislature adjust the proportion, as near as may be, to the number of freeholders, qualified as aforesaid in each district. That when the number of electors within any of the said districts shall have increased one twenty-fourth part of the whole number of electors which by the said census shall be found to be in this state, an additional senator shall be chosen by the electors of such district. That a majority of the number of senators, to be chosen as aforesaid, shall be necessary to constitute a senate sufficient to proceed upon business; and that the senate shall, in like manner with the assembly, be the judges of its own members. And be it ordained, that it shall be in the power of the future legislatures of this state, for the advantage and convenience of the good people thereof, to divide the same into such further and other counties and districts, as shall to them appear necessary.

13. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that no member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to the subjects of this state by this constitution, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

14. That neither the assembly nor the senates hall have the power to adjourn themselves for any longer

time than two days, without the mutual consent of both.

15. That, whenever the assembly and senate disagree, a conference shall be held in the presence of both, and be managed by committees, to be by them respectively chosen by ballot. That the doors, both of the assembly and the senate, shall at all times be kept open to all persons, except when the welfare of the state shall require their debates to be kept secret. And the journals of all their proceedings shall be kept in the manner heretofore accustomed by the general assembly of the colony of New York; and, except such parts as they shall, as aforesaid, respectively determine not to make public, be, from day to day, if the business of the legislature will permit, published.

16. It is, nevertheless, provided, that the number of senators shall never exceed one hundred, nor the number of assembly three hundred; but that, whenever the number of senators shall amount to one hundred, or of the assembly to three hundred, then, and in such case, the legislature shall, from time to time thereafter, by laws for that purpose, apportion and distribute the said one hundred senators and three hundred representatives among the great districts and counties of this state, in proportion to the number of their respective electors, so that the representation of the good people of this state, both in the senate and assembly, shall for ever remain proportionate and adequate.

17. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that the supreme executive power and authority of this state shall be vested in a governor; and that, statelly, once in every three years, and as often as the seat of government shall become vacant, a wise and discreet freeholder of this state shall be, by ballot, elected governor, by the freeholders of this state, qualified as before described to elect senators, which elections shall be always held at the times and places of choosing representatives in assembly for each respective county; and that the person who hath the greatest number of votes within the said state, shall be governor thereof.

18. That the governor shall continue in office three years, and shall, by virtue of his office, be general and commander-in-chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy, of this state; that he shall have power to convene the assembly and senate on extraordinary occasions; to prorogue them from time to time, provided such prorogations shall not exceed sixty days, in the space of any one year; and, at his discretion, to grant reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of crimes other than treason or murder, in which he may suspend the execution of the sentence, until it shall be reported to the legislature, at their subsequent meeting; and they shall either pardon, or direct the execution of the criminal, or grant a further reprieve.

19. That it shall be the duty of the governor to inform the legislature, at every session, of the condition of the state, so far as may respect his department; to recommend such matters to their consideration as shall appear to him to concern its good government, welfare, and prosperity; to correspond with the continental congress, and other states; to transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military; to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, to the best of his ability; and to expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature.

20. That a lieutenant governor shall, at every election of a governor, and as often as the lieutenant governor shall die, resign, or be removed from office, be elected in the same manner with the governor, to continue in office until the next election of a governor; and such lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, and, upon an equal division, have a casting voice in their decisions, but not vote on any other occasion.

And in case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be chosen, or the governor absent, or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. Provided, that where the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state, in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall still continue in his command of all the military force of the state, both by sea and land.

21. That whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be in

able to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall have power to elect one of their own members to the office of president of the senate, which he shall exercise *pro hac vice*. And if, during such vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate shall, in like manner as the lieutenant governor, administer the government, until others shall be elected by the suffrage of the people, at the succeeding election.

22. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that the treasurer of this state shall be appointed by act of the legislature, to originate with the assembly: provided, that he shall be not elected out of either branch of the legislature.

23. That all officers, other than those who, by this constitution, are directed to be otherwise appointed, shall be appointed in the manner following, to wit: The assembly shall, once in every year, openly nominate and appoint one of the senators from each great district, which senators shall form a council, for the appointment of the said officers, of which the governor, for the time being, or the lieutenant governor, or the president of the senate, (when they shall respectively administer the government,) shall be president, and have a casting voice, *but no other vote*; and, with the advice and consent of the said council, shall appoint all the said officers; and that a majority of the said council be a quorum: and, further, the said senators shall not be eligible to the said council for two years successively.

24. That all military officers be appointed during pleasure: that all commissioned officers, civil and military, be commissioned by the governor; and that the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and first judge of the county court in every county, hold their offices during good behaviour, or till they have respectively attained the age of sixty years.

25. That the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, shall not, at the same time, hold any other office, excepting that of delegate to the general congress, upon special occasions; and that the first judges of the county courts, in the several counties, shall not, at the same time, hold any other office, excepting that of senator, or delegate to the general congress. But if the chancellor, or either of the said judges, be elected or appointed to any other office, excepting as before excepted, it shall be at his option in which to serve.

26. That the sheriffs and coroners be annually appointed; and that no person shall be capable of holding either of the said offices for more than four years successively; nor the sheriffs of holding any other office at the same time.

27. And be it further ordained, that the register, and clerks in chancery, be appointed by the chancellor; the clerks of the supreme court, by the judges of the said court; the clerk of the court of probate, by the judge of the said court; and the register and marshal of the court of admiralty, by the judge of the admiralty. The said marshals, registers, and clerks, to continue in office during the pleasure of those by whom they are to be appointed as aforesaid.

And that all attorneys, solicitors, and counsellors at law, hereafter to be appointed, be appointed by the court, and licensed by the first judge of the court in which they shall respectively plead or practise; and be regulated by the rules and orders of the said courts.

28. And be it further ordained, that where, by this convention, the duration of any office shall not be ascertained, such office shall be construed to be held during the pleasure of the council of appointment: Provided, that new commissions shall be issued to judges of the county courts (other than to the first judge) and to justices of the peace, once at least in every three years.

29. That town clerks, supervisors, assessors, constables, collectors, and all other officers, heretofore eligible by the people, shall always continue to be so eligible, in the manner directed by the present or future acts of the legislature.

That loan officers, county treasurers, and clerks of the supervisors, continue to be appointed in the manner directed by the present or future acts of the legislature.

30. That delegates to represent this state in the general congress of the United States of America, be annually appointed, as follows, to wit: The senate and assembly shall each openly nominate as many persons as shall be equal to the whole number of delegates to

be appointed; after which nomination they shall meet together, and those persons named in both lists shall be delegates; and out of those persons whose names are not in both lists, one half shall be chosen by the joint ballot of the senators and members of assembly, so met together as aforesaid.

31. That the style of all laws shall be as follows, to wit: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly;" and that all writs and other proceeding shall run in the name of *The people of the state of New York*, and be tested in the name of the chancellor, or chief justice of the court from whence they shall issue.

32. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that a court shall be instituted for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, under the regulations which shall be established by the legislature, and to consist of the president of the senate for the time being, and the senators, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, or the major part of them; except that when an impeachment shall be prosecuted against the chancellor, or either of the judges of the supreme court, the person so impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office, until his acquittal: and, in like manner, when an appeal from a decree in equity, shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court of the reasons of his decree, but shall not have a voice in the final sentence. And if the cause to be determined shall be brought up by writ of error, on a question of law, on a judgment in the supreme court, the judges of that court shall assign the reasons of such their judgment, but shall not have a voice for its affirmance or reversal.

33. That the power of impeaching all officers of the state, for mal and corrupt conduct in their respective offices, be vested in the representatives of the people in assembly; but that it shall always be necessary that two-third parts of the members present shall consent to and agree in such impeachment. That, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the said court shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence; and that no judgment of the said court shall be valid unless be assented to by two-third parts of the members then present: nor shall it extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any place of honour, trust, or profit, under this stat. But the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

34. And it is further ordained, that in every trial on impeachment, or indictment for crimes or misdemeanour, the party impeached or indicted shall be allowed council, as in civil actions.

35. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that such parts of the common law of England, and of the statute law of England and Great Britain, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony on the 19th of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations and provisions as the legislature of this state shall, from time to time, make concerning the same. That such of the said acts as are temporary shall expire at the times limited for their duration respectively. That all such parts of the said common law, and all such of the said statutes and acts aforesaid, or parts thereof, as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers, or concern the allegiance heretofore yielded to, and the supremacy, sovereignty, government, or prerogatives, claimed or exercised by the King of Great Britain and his predecessors, over the colony of New York or its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution, be, and they hereby are, abrogated and rejected. And this convention doth further ordain, that the resolves or resolutions of the congress of the colony of New York, and of the convention of the state of New York, now in force, and not repugnant to the government established by this constitution, shall be considered as making part of the laws of this state; subject, nevertheless, to such alterations and provisions as the legislature of the state may, from time to time, make concerning the same.

36. And be it further ordained, that all grants of

lands within this state, made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but that nothing in this constitution contained, shall be construed to affect any grants of land, within this state, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or to annul any charters to bodies politic, by him or them, or any of them, made prior to that day. And that none of the said charters shall be adjudged to be void, by reason of any nonuser or misuser of any of their respective rights or privileges, between the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the publication of this constitution. And further, that all such of the officers, described in the said charters respectively, as, by the terms of the said charters, were to be appointed by the governor of the colony of New York, with or without the advice and consent of the council of the said king, in the said colony, shall be forthwith be appointed by the council established by this constitution for the appointment of officers in this state, until otherwise directed by the legislature.

37. And whereas it is of great importance to the safety of this state that peace and amity with the Indians within the same be at all times supported and maintained: and whereas the frauds, too often practised towards the said Indians, in contracts made for their lands, have, in divers instances, been productive of dangerous discontents and animosities: Be it ordained, that no purchases or contracts for the sale of lands, made since the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which hereafter may be made with or of the said Indians, within the limits of this state, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the legislature of this state.

38. And whereas we are required, by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel evil tyranny, but also to guard against that spiritual oppression and intolerance wherewith the bigotry and ambition of weak and wicked priests and princes have scourged mankind: this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind: Provided, that the liberty of conscience hereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

39. And whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function: therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding, any civil or military office or place within this state.

40. And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the safety of every state, that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it; this convention, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, doth ordain, determine, and declare, that the militia of this state, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed, and disciplined, and in readiness for service. That all such of the inhabitants of this state (being of the people called Quakers) as, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to the bearing of arms, be therefrom excused by the legislature, and do pay to the state such sums of money, in lieu of their personal service, as the same may, in the judgment of the legislature, be worth: And that a proper magazine of warlike stores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, be, for ever hereafter, at the expense of this state, and by acts of the legislature, established, maintained, and continued, in every county in this state.

41. And this convention doth further ordain, determine, and declare, in the name and by the authority, of the good people of this state, that trial by jury, in all cases, in which it hath heretofore been used in the colony of New York, shall be established, and remain inviolate for ever. And that no acts of attainder shall be passed by the legislature of this state, for crimes other than these committed before the termination of the pre-

sent war; and that such acts shall not work a corruption of blood. And further, that the legislature of this state shall, at no time hereafter, institute any new court or courts, but such as shall proceed according to the course of the common law.

42. And this convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that it shall be in the discretion of the legislature to naturalize all such persons, and in such manner, as they shall think proper; provided all such of the persons, so to be by them naturalized, as, being born in parts beyond sea, and out of the United States of America, shall come to settle in, and become subjects of this state, shall take an oath of allegiance to this state, and abjure and renounce all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate, and state, in all matters, ecclesiastical as well as civil.

By order:

LEONARD GANSEVOORT, Pres. pro tem.

AMENDMENTS.

In convention of the delegates of the state of New York.

Albany, October 27, 1801.

Whereas the legislature of this state, by their act passed the sixth day of April last, did propose to the citizens of this state to elect by ballot delegates to meet in convention "for the purpose of considering the parts of the constitution of this state, respecting the number of senators and members of assembly in this state, and with power to reduce and limit the number of them as the said convention might deem proper: and also for the purpose of considering and determining the true construction of the twenty-third article of the constitution of this state, relative to the right of nomination to office:—

And whereas the people of this state have elected the members of this convention, for the purpose above expressed; and this convention having maturely considered the subject, thus submitted to their determination, do, in the name and by the authority of the people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare:

1. That the number of the members of the assembly hereafter to be elected shall be one hundred, and shall never exceed one hundred and fifty.

2. That the legislature at their next session shall apportion the said one hundred members of the assembly among the several counties of this state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of electors which shall be found to be in each county, by the census directed to be taken in the present year.

3. That, from the first Monday in July next, the number of the senators shall be permanently thirty-two, and that the present number of senators shall be reduced to thirty-two, in the following manner, that is to say: The seats of the eleven senators composing the first class, whose time of service will expire on the first Monday in July next, shall not be filled up; and out of the second class the seats of one senator from the middle district, and of one senator from the southern district, shall be vacated by the senators of those districts, belonging to that class, casting lots among themselves; out of the third class, the seats of two senators from the middle district, and of one senator from the eastern district, shall be vacated in the same manner; out of the fourth class, the seats of one senator from the middle district, of one senator from the eastern district, and of one senator from the western district, shall be vacated in the same manner; and if any of the said classes shall neglect to cast lots, the senate shall in such case proceed to cast lots for such class or classes so neglecting. And that eight senators shall be chosen at the next election, in such districts as the legislature shall direct, for the purpose of apportioning the whole number of senators amongst the four great districts of the state, as nearly as may be according to the number of electors qualified to vote for senators, which shall be found to be in each of the said districts, by the census above-mentioned; which eight senators so to be chosen shall form the first class.

4. That, from the first Monday in July next, and on the return of every census thereafter, the number of the assembly shall be increased at the rate of two members for every year, until the whole number shall amount to one hundred and fifty; and that, upon the return of every such census, the legislature shall apportion the senators and members of the assembly amongst

the great districts and counties of the state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective electors; Provided, that the legislature shall not be prohibited by any thing herein contained, from allowing one member of assembly to each county heretofore erected within this state.

5. And this convention do further, in the name and by the authority of the people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare, that, by the true construction of the twenty-third article of the constitution of this state, the right to nominate all officers other than those who

by the constitution are directed to be otherwise appointed, is vested concurrently in the person administering the government of this state for the time being, and in each of the members of the council of appointment.

By order:

A. BURR, *Pres. of the Convention,*
and *delegate from Orange county.*

Attest,

James Van Ingen, }
Joseph Constant, } *Secretaries.*

CONSTITUTION OF NEW JERSEY.

WHEREAS all the constitutional authority ever possessed by the kings of Great Britain over these colonies,* or their other dominions, was, by compact, derived from the people, and held of them, for the common interest of the whole society; allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things, reciprocal ties, each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be dissolved by the other's being refused or withdrawn: And whereas George the Third, king of Great Britain, has refused protection to the good people of these colonies; and, by assenting to sundry acts of the British parliament, attempted to subject them to the absolute dominion of that body; and has also made war upon them, in the most cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cause, than asserting their just rights—all civil authority under him is necessarily at an end, and a dissolution of government in each colony has consequently taken place.

And whereas, in the present deplorable situation of these colonies, exposed to the fury of a cruel and relentless enemy, some form of government is absolutely necessary, not only for the preservation of good order, but also the more effectually to unite the people, and enable them to exert their whole force in their own necessary defence; and as the honourable the continental congress, the supreme council of the American colonies, has advised such of the colonies as have not yet gone into measures, to adopt for themselves respectively, such government as shall best conduce to their own happiness and safety, and the well being of America in general:—We, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, having been elected by all the counties, in the freest manner, and in congress assembled, have, after mature deliberation, agreed upon a set of charter rights, and the form of a constitution, in the manner following, viz.

1. That the government of this province shall be vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly.

2. That the said legislative council and general assembly shall be chosen, for the first time, on the second Tuesday of August next; the members whereof shall be the same in number and qualifications as is herein after mentioned; and shall be and remain vested with all the powers and authority to be held by any future legislative council and assembly of this colony until the second Tuesday in October, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

3. That, on the second Tuesday in October yearly, and every year for ever, (with the privilege of adjourning from day to day, as occasion may require,) the counties shall severally choose one person, to be a member of the legislative council of this colony, who shall be, and have been for one whole year next before the election, an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is chosen, and worth at least one thousand pounds, proclamation money, of real and personal estate, within the same county; that at the same time, each county shall also choose three members of assembly; provided, that no person shall be entitled to a seat in the said assembly, unless he be, and have been, for one whole year next before the election, an inhabitant of the county he is to represent, and worth five hundred pounds proclamation money, in real and personal estate, in the same county; that, on the second Tuesday next after the day of elec-

tion, the council and assembly shall separately meet, and that the consent of both houses shall be necessary to every law; provided, that seven shall be a quorum of the council for doing business, and that no law shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the representatives of each body personally present, and agreeing thereto: Provided, always, that if a majority of the representatives of this province, in council and general assembly convened, shall at any time or times hereafter, judge it equitable and proper to add to or diminish the number or proportion of the members of assembly for any county or counties in this colony, then, and in such case, the same may, on the principles of more equal representation, be lawfully done, any thing in this charter to the contrary notwithstanding; so that the whole number of representatives in assembly shall not, at any time, be less than thirty-nine.

4. That all inhabitants of this colony, of full age, who are worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote for representatives in council and assembly; and also for all other public officers that shall be elected by the people of the county at large.

5. That the assembly, when met, shall have power to choose a speaker, and other their officers; to be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; sit upon their own adjournments; prepare bills to be passed into laws; and to empower their speaker to convene them whenever any extraordinary occurrence shall render it necessary.

6. That the council shall also have power to prepare bills to pass into laws, and have other like powers as the assembly, and in all respects be a free and independent branch of the legislature of this colony; save only that they shall not prepare or alter any money bill—which shall be the privilege of the assembly; that the council shall, from time to time, be convened by the governor or vice president, but must be convened at all times when the assembly sits; for which purpose the speaker of the house of assembly shall always, immediately after an adjournment, give notice to the governor, or vice president, of the time and place to which the house is adjourned.

7. That the council and assembly, jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall, by a majority of votes, elect some fit person within the colony to be governor for one year, who shall be constant president of the council, and have a casting vote in their proceedings; and that the council themselves shall choose a vice president, who shall act as such in the absence of the governor.

8. That the governor, or, in his absence, the vice president of the council, shall have the supreme executive power, be chancellor of the colony, and act as captain general and commander-in-chief of all the militia, and other military force, in this colony; and that any three or more of the council shall at all times be a privy council to advise the governor in all cases where he may find it necessary to consult them; and that the governor be ordinary or surrogate general.

9. That the governor and council (seven whereof shall be a quorum) be the court of appeals, in the last resort, in all causes of law, as heretofore; and that they possess the power of granting pardons to criminals, after condemnation, in all cases of treason, felony, or other offences.

* On the 20th of September, 1777, an act of the legislature was passed substituting the word *state* for the word *colony*, in commissions, writs, &c.—No other alteration has taken place in the constitution.

10. That captains, and all other inferior officers of the militia, shall be chosen by the companies in the respective counties; but field and general officers, by the council and assembly.

11. That the council and assembly shall have power to make the great seal of this colony, which shall be kept by the governor, or, in his absence, by the vice president of the council, to be used by them as occasion may require; and it shall be called *the great seal of the colony of New Jersey*.

12. That the judges of the supreme court shall continue in office for seven years; the judges of the inferior court of common pleas in the several counties, justices of the peace, clerks of the supreme court, clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions, the attorney general, and provincial secretary, shall continue in office for five years, and the provincial treasurer shall continue in office for one year; and that they shall be severally appointed by the council and assembly, in manner aforesaid, and commissioned by the governor, or, in his absence, by the vice president of the council. Provided, always, that the said officers, severally, shall be capable of being re-appointed, at the end of the terms severally before limited; and that any of the said officers shall be liable to be dismissed, when adjudged guilty of misbehaviour by the council, on an impeachment of the assembly.

13. That the inhabitants of each county qualified to vote as aforesaid, shall, at the time and place of electing their representatives, annually elect one sheriff, and one or more coroners; and that they may re-elect the same person to such offices until he shall have served three years, but no longer; after which, three years must elapse before the same person is capable of being elected again. When the election is certified to the governor, or vice president, under the hands of six freeholders of the county for which they were elected, they shall be immediately commissioned to serve in their respective offices.

14. That the townships, at their annual town meetings for electing other officers, shall choose constables for the districts respectively; and also three or more judicious freeholders, of good character, to hear and finally determine all appeals, relative to unjust assessments, in cases of public taxation; which commissions of appeal shall, for that purpose, sit at some suitable time or times, to be by them appointed, and made known to the people by advertisements.

15. That the laws of this colony shall begin in the following style, viz.—“Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this colony, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:” that all commissions granted by the governor or vice president, shall run thus: “The colony of New Jersey to A B, &c. greeting:” and that all writs shall likewise run in the name of the colony; and that all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz. “Against the peace of this colony, the government and dignity of the same.”

16. That all criminals shall be admitted to the same privileges of witnesses and counsel, as their prosecutors are or shall be entitled to.

17. That the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall not, for that offence, be forfeited; but shall descend in the same manner as they would have done had such persons died in a natural way: nor shall any article which may occasion accidentally the death of any one, be henceforth deemed a deadend, or in anywise forfeited, on account of such misfortune.

18. That no person shall ever, within this colony, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God, in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience: nor, under any pretence whatever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith and judgment; nor shall any person within this colony ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes,

or any other rates, for the purpose of building or repairing any other church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged himself to perform.

19. That there shall be no establishment of any one religious sect in this province, in preference to another; and that no protestant inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles; but that all persons, professing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or trust, or being a member of either branch of the legislature, and shall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity enjoyed by others their fellow-subjects.

20. That the legislative department of this colony may, as much as possible, be preserved from all suspicion of corruption, none of the judges of the supreme or other court, sheriffs, or any other person or persons, possessed of any post of profit under the government, other than justices of the peace, shall be entitled to a seat in assembly; but that, on his being elected, and taking his seat, his office or post shall be considered as vacant.

21. That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allison, shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legislature of this colony, such only excepted, as are incompatible with this charter, and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects, by all civil officers and others, the good people of this province.

22. That the common law of England, as well as so much of the statute law as has been heretofore practised in this colony, shall still remain in force, until they shall be altered by a future law of the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this charter; and that the inestimable right of trial by jury shall remain confirmed, as a part of the law of this colony, without repeal, for ever.

23. That every person who shall be elected, as aforesaid, to be a member of the legislative council or house of assembly, shall, previous to his taking his seat in council or assembly, take the following oath or affirmation, viz.

“I, A B, do solemnly declare, that, as a member of the legislative council (or assembly, as the case may be) of the colony of New Jersey, I will not assent to any law, vote, or proceeding, which shall appear to me injurious to the public welfare of said colony, nor that shall annul or repeal that part of the third section, in the charter of this colony, which establishes that the elections of members of the legislative council and assembly shall be annual; nor that part of the twenty-second section in said charter, respecting the trial by jury, nor that shall annul, repeal, or alter, any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth sections of the same.

And any person or persons who shall be elected as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to administer to the said members the said oath or affirmation.

Provided, always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this congress, that, if a reconciliation between Great Britain and these colonies should take place, and the latter be again taken under the protection and government of the crown of Great Britain, this charter shall be null and void, otherwise to remain firm and inviolable.

In Provincial Congress, }
Burlington, July 2, 1776. }

By order of Congress:

SAMUEL TUCKER, *President*.

Extract from the minutes.

William Patterson, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA,

As ratified in convention, the 2d day of September, 1790.

WE, the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this constitution for its government.

ARTICLE 1.

§ 1. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

2. The representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

3. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the city or county in which he shall be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state. No person residing within any city, town, or borough, which shall be entitled to a separate representation, shall be elected a member for any county; nor shall any person residing without the limits of any such city, town, or borough, be elected a member thereof.

4. Within three years after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative; but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeable to the ratio which shall then be established.

5. The senators shall be chosen for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for representatives.

6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before-mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed as here-in after directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of representatives.

7. The senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the legislature; each district containing such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect not more than four senators. When a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining. Neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any county, shall be divided, in forming a district.

8. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall have been chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

9. Immediately after the senators shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, subsequent to the first enumeration, they shall be divided, by lot, as equally as may be, into four classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-fourth may be chosen every year.

10. The general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of December in every year, unless sooner convened by the governor.

11. Each house shall choose its speaker and other officers; and the senate shall also choose a speaker, *pro tem*

pore, when the speaker shall exercise the office of governor.

12. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected, formed, and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised, by law, to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as may be provided.

13. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free state.

14. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secrecy. And the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

16. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

17. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be free from arrest, during their attendance at the session of the respective privileged houses, and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

18. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office, under this commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time; and no member of congress, or other person holding any office, except of attorney at law, and in the militia, under the United States or this commonwealth, shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in congress, or in office.

19. When vacancies happen in either house, the speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

20. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in other bills.

21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

22. Every bill, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law. But, in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

23. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the governor; and, before it shall take effect, be approved by

him; or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor. But, if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

3. The governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of December next ensuing his election; and shall not be capable of holding it longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

4. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this state seven years next before his election; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

5. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of governor.

6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia; except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

8. He shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but, if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken. No member of congress from this state, or any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold or exercise the office of judge, secretary, treasurer, prothonotary, register of wills, recorder of deeds, sheriff, or any office in this state, to which a salary is by law annexed, or any other office which future legislatures shall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

11. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

13. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

14. In case of the death or resignation of the governor, or of his removal from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, until another governor shall be duly qualified. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Tuesday in December next ensuing the election of governor, the governor of the last year, or the speaker of the senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and until a governor shall be qualified as aforesaid.

15. A secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the governor's continuance in office, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all pa-

pers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. In elections by the citizens, every freeman, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

2. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*.

3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, and all other civil officers under this commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office. But judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace, for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

2. The judges of the supreme court, and of the several courts of common pleas, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. But, for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature. The judges of the supreme court, and the president of the several courts of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

3. The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall extend over the state; and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in the several counties.

4. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several courts of common pleas shall be established in the following manner: The governor shall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county. The state shall be divided, by law, into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three counties. A president shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective courts of common pleas.

5. The judges of the court of common pleas in each county shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: any two of the said judges, the president being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer or jail delivery in any county, when the judges of the supreme court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the supreme court.

6. The supreme court, and the several courts of common pleas, shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating testimony,

the obtaining of evidence from places not within this state, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compos mentis*; and the legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers, to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

7. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and orphans' court thereof; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's court of each county.

8. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the supreme court, to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

9. The president of the court in each circuit, within such circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas, within their respective counties, shall be justices of the peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

10. The governor shall appoint a competent number of justices of the peace, in such convenient districts, in each county, as are or shall be directed by law: they shall be commissioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the legislature.

11. A register's office, for the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

12. The style of all process shall be, *the commonwealth of Pennsylvania*; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the same*.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. Sheriffs and coroners shall, at the times and places of election of representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county. Two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom, for each respectively, shall be appointed by the governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff, in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by a new appointment, to be made by the governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

2. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service. The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be directed by law.

3. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace, and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers; unless when the governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any term not exceeding five years, after the county shall have been erected.

4. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

5. The state treasurer shall be appointed annually, by the joint vote of the members of both houses. All other officers in the treasury department, attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, and highways, constables, and other township officers, shall be appointed in such manner as is or shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

2. The arts and sciences shall be promoted, in one or more seminaries of learning.

3. The rights, privileges, immunities, and estates, of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE 8.

Members of the general assembly, and all officers, exe-

cutive and judicial, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE 9.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare:

1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

2. That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences: and no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

4. That no person, who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth.

5. That elections shall be free and equal.

6. The trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

7. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures: and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

9. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him: to meet the witnesses face to face: to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy, public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage: that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

10. That no persons shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or, by leave of the court, for oppression and misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb: nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

11. That all courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the legislature may by law direct.

12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legislature or its authority.

13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

15. That no commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estates for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

17. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

18. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth: that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the state, shall not be questioned.

22. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

23. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

24. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

25. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare, that every thing in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the constitution of this commonwealth, and, in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained:

1. That all laws of this commonwealth, in force at the time of making the said alterations and amendments in the said constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the president and supreme executive council shall continue to exercise the executive authority of this commonwealth, as heretofore, until the third Tuesday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the council shall be supplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the executive department, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, unless their commissions shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices become vacant by death or resignation, and no longer, unless re-appointed and commissioned by the governor; except that the judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices for the terms in their commissions respectively expressed.

4. That justice shall be administered in the several counties of this state until the period aforesaid, by the same justices, in the same courts, and in the same manner, as heretofore.

5. That no person now in commission as sheriff, shall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time which he shall have served in the said office, complete the term of three years.

6. That, until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the fourth section of the first article of the constitution established by this convention, the city of Philadelphia and the several counties shall be respectively entitled to elect the same number of representatives as is now prescribed by law.

7. That the first senate shall consist of eighteen members, to be chosen in districts, formed as follows, to wit: The city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware shall be a district, and elect three senators: the county of Chester shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the county of Bucks shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the county of Montgomery shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the county of Northampton shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the counties of Lancaster and York shall be a district, and shall elect three senators: the counties of Berks and Dauphin shall be a district, and shall elect two senators: the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon, shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the counties of Bedford and Franklin shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: the counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany shall be a district, and shall elect one senator: and the counties of Washington and Fayette shall be a district, and shall elect two senators: which senators shall serve until the first enumeration before-mentioned shall be made, and the representation in both houses of the legislature shall be established by law, and chosen as in the constitution is directed. Any vacancies which shall happen in the senate within the said time, shall be supplied as prescribed in the nineteenth section of the first article.

8. That the elections of senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made to the senate, in the same manner as is prescribed by the election laws of the state for conducting and making returns of the election of representatives. In those districts which consist of more than one county, the judges of the district elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in such manner as is directed by law, shall send the same, by one or more of their number, to the places herein after mentioned within the district, of which such county is a part, where the judges, so met, shall compare and cast up the several county returns, and execute, under their hands and seals, one general and true return for the whole district; that is to say, the judges of the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, shall meet in the state house in the city of Philadelphia; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Lancaster and York, shall meet at the court house in the county of Lancaster; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin, shall meet at Middletown in the county of Berks; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin, shall meet in Greenwood township, county of Cumberland, at the house now occupied by David Miller; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon, shall meet in the town of Sunbury; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin, shall meet at the house now occupied by John Dickey, in Air township, Bedford county; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany, shall meet in Westmoreland county, at the court house in the town of Greensborough; the judges of the district composed of the counties of Washington and Fayette, shall meet at the court house in the town of Washington, in Washington county, on the third Tuesday of October respectively, for the purposes aforesaid.

9. That the election of the governor shall be conducted in the several counties, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the state for the election of representatives: and the returns in each county shall be sealed by the judges of the elections, and transmitted to the president of the supreme executive council, directed to the speaker of the senate, as soon after the election as may be.

Done in convention, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifteenth. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *President.*

James Wilson,
Hilary Baker,
William Lewis,
Thomas McKean,
George Gray,
William Robinson, jr.
Robert Have,
Enoch Edwards,
Samuel Ogden,
Thomas Jenks, jr.
John Barclay,
Abraham Stour,

William Gibbons,
Thomas Bull,
James Boyd,
Edward Hand,
Robert Coleman,
Sebastian Graft,
John Hubley,
John Breckbill,
Henry Miller,
Henry Sledge,
David Reddick,
James Ross,

John Smilie,
Albert Gallatin,
James M'Leane,
George Matthews,
James Morris,
Lindsey Coats,
Jonathan Shoemaker,
William Reed,
Benjamin Tyson,
Benjamin Pedan,
Matthew Dill,

William Irvine,
James Power,
Joseph Heister,
Christian Lower,
Abraham Lincoln,
Paul Groseop,
Baltzer Gehr,
Samuel Stigheaves,
John Arndt,
Peter Rhoads,
Joseph Powell,

John Piper,
Charles Smith,
Simon Snyder,
William Findley,
William Todd,
Alexander Anderson,
John Hoge,
John Gloninger,
Attest, Joseph Redman, *Secretary*,
Jacob Shallus, *Assistant Secretary*.

William Brown,
Alexander Graydon,
Timothy Pickering,
Andrew Henderson,
John Gibson,
Thomas Beale,
John Sellers,
Nathaniel Newlin.

CONSTITUTION OF DELAWARE.

We, the People, hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of Government for the state of Delaware.

THROUGH divine goodness, all men have by nature the rights of worshipping and serving their Creator according to the dictates of their consciences, of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, and, in general, of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury by one to another; and as these rights are essential to their welfare, for the due exercise thereof, power is inherent in them; and, therefore, all just authority in the institutions of political society is derived from the people, and established with their consent, to advance their happiness: and they may, for this end, as circumstances require, from time to time, alter their constitution of government.

ARTICLE 1.

§ 1. Although it is the duty of all men frequently to assemble together for the public worship of the Author of the Universe, and piety and morality, on which the prosperity of communities depends, are thereby promoted; yet, no man shall or ought to be compelled to attend any religious worship, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of worship, or to the maintenance of any ministry, against his own free will and consent; and no power shall or ought to be vested in or assumed by any magistrate, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control, the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship, nor a preference given by law to any religious societies, denominations, or modes of worship.

§ 2. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, under this state.

§ 3. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 4. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore.

§ 5. The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in a public capacity; and any citizen may print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for publications investigating the proceedings of officers, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury may determine the facts and the law, as in other cases.

§ 6. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as particularly as may be; nor then, unless there be probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

§ 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to be plainly and fully informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses in their examination face to face, to have compulsory process in due time on application by himself, his friends, or counsel, for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury: he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

§ 8. No person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;

and no person shall be for the same offence twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without compensation being made.

§ 9. All courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his reputation, person, moveable or immovable possessions, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered according to the very right of the cause, and the law of the land, without sale, denial, or unreasonable delay or expense; and every action shall be tried in the county in which it shall be commenced, unless when the judges of the court in which the cause is to be tried, shall determine that an impartial trial thereof cannot be had in that county. Suits may be brought against the state, according to such regulations as shall be made by law.

§ 10. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, but by authority of the legislature.

§ 11. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted; and in the construction of jails, a proper regard shall be had to the health of prisoners.

§ 12. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is positive or the presumption great; and when persons are confined on accusation for such offences, their friends and counsel may at proper seasons have access to them.

§ 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it.

§ 14. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

§ 15. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate. The estates of those who destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death, and if any person be killed by accident, no forfeiture shall be thereby incurred.

§ 16. Although disobedience to the laws by a part of the people, upon suggestions of impolicy or injustice in them, tends, by immediate effect and the influence of example, not only to endanger the public welfare and safety, but also, in governments of a republican form, contravenes the social principles of such governments, founded on common consent for common good; yet the citizens have a right, in an orderly manner, to meet together, and to apply to persons intrusted with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, remonstrance, or address.

§ 17. No standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but by a civil magistrate, in a manner to be prescribed by law.

§ 19. No hereditary distinction shall be granted; nor any office created or exercised, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour; and no person holding any office under this state, shall accept of any office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

We declare that every thing in this article is reserved out of the general powers of government herein after mentioned.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested

in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

§ 2. The representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens residing in the several counties respectively, on the first Tuesday of October.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years, and have a freehold in the county in which he shall be chosen, have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding the first meeting of the legislature after his election, and the last year of that term an inhabitant of the county in which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

There shall be seven representatives chosen in each county, until a greater number of representatives shall by the general assembly be judged necessary; and then, two-thirds of each branch of the legislature concurring, they may by law make provision for increasing their number.

§ 3. The senators shall be chosen for three years by the citizens residing in the several counties respectively, having right to vote for representatives, at the same time when they shall vote for representatives, in the same manner, and at the same places.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-seven years, and have in the county in which he shall be chosen a freehold estate, in two hundred acres of land, or an estate in real and personal property, or in either, of the value of one thousand pounds at least, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding the first meeting of the legislature after his election, and the last year of that term an inhabitant of the county in which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

There shall be three senators chosen in each county. When a greater number of senators shall by the general assembly be judged necessary, two-thirds of each branch concurring, they may by law make provision for increasing their number; but the number of senators shall never be greater than one half, nor less than one third, of the number of representatives.

Immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, the senators residing in each county, shall be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall vacate at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one third may be chosen every year.

§ 4. The general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January in every year, unless sooner convened by the governor.

§ 5. Each house shall choose its speaker and other officers; and also each house whose speaker shall exercise the office of governor, may choose a speaker pro tempore.

§ 6. Each house shall judge of the election, returns, and qualifications, of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as shall be deemed expedient.

§ 7. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish any of its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

§ 8. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them immediately after every session, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any member, be entered on the journal.

§ 9. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

§ 10. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§ 11. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; but no law, varying the compensation, shall take effect till an election of representatives shall have intervened. They shall in all cases, except, treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to, and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 12. No senator or representative shall, during the

time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time. No person concerned in any army or navy contract, no member of congress, nor any person holding any office under this state, or the United States, except the attorney general, officers usually appointed by the courts of justice, respectively, attorneys at law, and officers in the militia, holding no disqualifying office, shall, during his continuance in congress or in office, be a senator or representative.

§ 13. When vacancies happen in either house, writs of election shall be issued by the speakers respectively, or, in cases of necessity, in such other manner as shall be provided for by law; and the persons thereupon chosen shall hold their seats as long as those in whose stead they are elected might have done, if such vacancies had not happened.

§ 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose alterations, as on other bills; and no bill, from the operation of which, when passed into a law, revenue may incidentally arise, shall be accounted a bill for raising revenue; nor shall any matter or clause whatever, not immediately relating to and necessary for raising revenue, be in any manner blended with or annexed to a bill for raising revenue.

§ 15. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor.

§ 2. The governor shall be chosen on the first Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the state having a right to vote for representatives, in the counties where they respectively reside, at the places where they shall vote for representatives.

The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and immediately delivered by the returning officers of the several counties to the speaker of the senate, or, in case of his death, to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall keep the same until a speaker of the senate shall be appointed, to whom they shall be immediately delivered after his appointment, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. Duplicates of the said returns shall also be immediately lodged with the prothonotary of each county. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but, if two or more shall be equal in the highest number of votes, the members of the two houses shall, by joint ballot, choose one of them to be governor; and if, upon such ballot, two or more of them shall still be equal and highest in votes, the speaker of the senate shall have an additional casting vote.

Contested elections of a governor shall be determined by a joint committee, consisting of one-third of all the members of each branch of the legislature, to be selected by ballot of the houses respectively; every person of the committee shall take an oath or affirmation, that, in determining the said election, he will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him; and the committee shall always sit with open doors.

§ 3. The governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election; and shall not be capable of holding it longer than three in any term of six years.

§ 4. He shall be at least thirty-six years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years next before the first meeting of the legislature after his election, and the last six of that term an inhabitant of this state, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

§ 5. No member of congress, nor person holding any office under the United States or this state, shall exercise the office of governor.

§ 6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary, to be fixed by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

§ 7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia; except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

§ 8. He shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within a county who shall not have a right to vote

for representatives, and have been an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, nor hold the office longer than he continues to reside in the county. No member of congress, nor any person, holding or exercising any office under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold or exercise the office of judge, treasurer, attorney general, secretary, clerk of the supreme court, prothonotary, register for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, recorder, sheriff, or any office under this state, with a salary by law annexed to it, or any other office which the legislature shall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States. No person shall hold more than one of the following offices at the same time, to wit: treasurer, attorney general, clerk of the supreme court, prothonotary, register, sheriff. All commissions shall be in the name of the state, shall be sealed with the great seal, and be signed and tested by the governor.

§ 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

§ 10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of affairs concerning the state; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

§ 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding three months.

§ 13. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 14. On the death or resignation of the governor, or his removal from office on impeachment, or for inability, the speaker of the senate, at that time, shall exercise the office of governor until a new governor shall be duly qualified; and on the death or resignation of the speaker of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives at that time, shall exercise the office, until it be regularly vested in a new governor. If the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election of a governor, the governor of the last year, or the speaker of the senate or of the house of representatives, who may then be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until a determination of such contested election. The governor shall not be removed from his office for inability, but with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature.

§ 15. A secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the governor's continuance in office, if he shall so long believe himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required by either branch of the legislature, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before them; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law. He shall have a compensation for his services, to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. All elections of governor, senators, and representatives, shall be by ballot; and, in such elections, every white freeman, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and the sons of persons so qualified shall, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

§ 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but two-thirds of all the members must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, the senate shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

§ 2. The governor, and all other civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for treason, bribery, or any high crime or misdemeanor in office. Judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to

removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit under this state; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

§ 3. Treason against this state, shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a court of chancery, a supreme court, and courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, and in an orphans' court, register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature, two-thirds of all the members of each branch concurring, may, from time to time, establish.

§ 2. The chancellor and the judges of the supreme court, and of the court of common pleas, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but, for any reasonable cause which shall not be a sufficient ground for an impeachment, the governor may, in his discretion, remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services adequate salaries, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, and shall be payable quarterly to their respective orders upon the treasurer, out of any moneys in the treasury; but they shall hold no other office of profit, nor receive any fees or perquisites, except such fees as shall be fixed by law for business to be done out of court.

§ 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be not fewer than three, nor more than four, one of whom shall be the chief justice. There shall be a judge residing in each county. The jurisdiction of this court shall extend over the state. The judges shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, in the several counties. Any two of the judges may act as if all were present.

§ 4. The judges of the court of common pleas shall be not fewer than three, nor more than four, one of whom shall be chief justice. There shall be a judge residing in each county. The jurisdiction of this court shall extend over the state. Any two of the judges may act as if all were present.

§ 5. The chancellor, or any judge of the supreme court, or of the court of common pleas, shall issue the writ of habeas corpus, in vacation time, and out of term, when duly applied for, which shall be immediately obeyed.

§ 6. Any judge of the supreme court, or of the court of common pleas, may, unless the legislature shall otherwise provide by law, out of court, take the acknowledgment of deeds; and the same being thereon certified, under his hand, such deed shall be recorded, and have the same effect as if acknowledged in open court.

§ 7. In civil causes, when pending, the supreme court and court of common pleas shall have the power, before judgment, of directing, upon such terms as they shall deem reasonable, amendments in pleadings and legal proceedings, so that by error in any of them, the determination of causes, according to their real merits, shall not be hindered; and also of directing the examination of witnesses that are aged, very infirm, or going out of the state, upon interrogatories *de bene esse*, to be read in evidence in case of the death or departure of the witnesses before the trial, or inability by reason of age, sickness, bodily infirmity, or imprisonment, then to attend; and also the power of obtaining evidence from places not within the state.

§ 8. Suits may originate in the supreme court or court of common pleas.

§ 9. One judge of the supreme court or of the court of common pleas may, if the other judges come not, open and adjourn the court, and may also make the necessary rules preparatory respectively to the trial or argument of causes.

§ 10. At any time pending an action for debt or damages, the defendant may bring into court a sum of money for discharging the same and the costs then accrued, and the plaintiff not accepting thereof, it shall be delivered for his use to the clerk or prothonotary of the court; and if, upon the final decision of the cause, the plaintiff shall not recover a greater sum than that paid into court for him, he shall not recover any costs accruing after such payment, except where the plaintiff is an executor or administrator.

§ 11. By the death of any party, no suit in chancery or at law, where the cause of action survives, shall abate; but, until the legislature shall otherwise provide, suggestion of such death being entered of record, the executor or administrator of a deceased petitioner, or plaintiff, may prosecute the said suit; and if a respondent or defendant dies, the executor or administrator, being duly served with a scire facias, thirty days before the return thereof, shall be considered as a party to the suit, in the same manner as if he had voluntarily made himself a party; and in any of those cases the court shall pass a decree, or render judgment for or against executors or administrators as to right appertains. But where an executor or administrator of a deceased respondent or defendant becomes a party, the court, upon motion, shall grant such a continuance of the cause as to the judges shall appear proper.

§ 12. Whenever a person, not being an executor or administrator, appeals from a decree of the chancellor, or applies for a writ of error, such appeal or writ shall be no stay of proceeding in the chancery, or the court to which the writ issues, unless the appellant or plaintiff in error shall give sufficient security, to be approved respectively by the chancellor, or by a judge of the court from which the writ issues, that the appellant or plaintiff in error shall prosecute respectively his appeal or writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the decree in appeal or the judgment in error, if he fail to make his plea good.

§ 13. No writ of error shall be brought upon any judgment heretofore confessed, entered, or rendered, but within five years from this time; nor upon any judgment hereafter to be confessed, entered, or rendered, but within five years after the confessing, entering, or rendering thereof, unless the person entitled to such writ be an infant, femme covert, non compos mentis, or a prisoner, and then within five years exclusive of the time of such disability.

§ 14. The equity jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the judges of the court of common pleas, shall be separated from the common law jurisdiction, and vested in a chancellor, who shall hold courts of chancery in the several counties of this state. In cases of equity jurisdiction, where the chancellor is interested, the cognizance thereof shall belong to the court of common pleas, with an appeal to the high court of errors and appeals.

§ 15. The judges of the court of common pleas, or any two of them, shall compose the orphans' court of each county, and may exercise the equity jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the orphans' courts, except as to adjusting and settling executors, administrators, and guardians' accounts; in which cases they shall have an appellate jurisdiction from the sentence or decree of the register. This court may issue process throughout the state, to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from the orphans' court, in cases where that court has original jurisdiction, to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final.

§ 16. An executor, administrator, or guardian, shall file every account with the register for the county, who shall, as soon as conveniently may be, carefully examine the particulars, with the proofs thereof, in the presence of such executor, administrator, or guardian, and shall adjust and settle the same, according to the very right of the matter, and the law of the land: which account, so settled, shall remain in his office for inspection; and the executor, administrator, or guardian shall, within three months after such settlement, give due notice, in writing, to all persons entitled to shares of the estate, or to their guardians respectively, if residing within the state, that the account is lodged in the said office for inspection; and the judges of the orphans' court shall hear the exceptions of any persons concerned, if any be made, and thereupon allow no demand whatever against the estate of the deceased, unless, upon consideration of all circumstances, they shall be fully convinced that the same is therewith justly chargeable.

§ 17. The registers of the several counties shall respectively hold the register's court in each county. Upon the litigation of a cause, the depositions of the witnesses examined shall be taken at large in writing, and make part of the proceedings in the cause. This court may issue process throughout the state to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from the register's court to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final. In cases where a register is interested in questions concerning the probate of wills, the granting letters of administration, or executors, administrators, or guardians' accounts, the cognizance thereof shall belong to the orphans' court, with an appeal to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final.

§ 18. The prothonotaries of the court of common pleas may issue processes as heretofore, take recognizances of

bail, and sign confessions of judgment; and the clerks of the supreme court shall have the like powers. No judgment in the supreme court or court of common pleas, held for one county, shall bind lands or tenements in another, until a testatum fieri facias being issued, shall be entered of record in the office of the prothonotary of the county wherein the lands or tenements are situated.

§ 19. The judges of the court of common pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, compose the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, and jail delivery, within the several counties. Any two of the said judges shall be a quorum.

§ 20. The governor shall appoint a competent number of persons to the office of justice of the peace, not exceeding twelve in each county, until two-thirds of both houses of the legislature shall, by law, direct an addition to the number, who shall be commissioned for seven years, if so long they shall behave themselves well: but may be removed by the governor within that time, on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or on the address of both houses of the legislature.

§ 21. The style in all process and public acts shall be, *the state of Delaware*. Prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the state, and shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the state*.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. There shall be a court, styled *the high court of errors and appeals*, which shall consist of the chancellor and of the judges of the supreme court, and court of common pleas. Any four of the judges of this court may proceed on business; but any smaller number may open and adjourn the court. If any of them has rendered judgment or passed a decree in any cause before removal, he shall not sit judicially upon the hearing of the same in this court, but may assign the reasons upon which such judgment was rendered, or such decree passed. The chancellor shall preside, except when he cannot sit judicially; and in such cases, or in his absence, the chief justice of the supreme court; but if he is so disqualified or absent, then the chief justice of the court of common pleas shall preside; and if he is so disqualified or absent, then the next eldest judge, according to priority in date of commissions, if present, and not disqualified as aforesaid, shall preside. This court shall have power to issue writs of error to the supreme court, and to the court of common pleas, and to receive and determine appeals from interlocutory or final orders or decrees of the chancellor. Errors shall be assigned, and causes of appeal exhibited in writing, speedily, and citations duly served on adverse parties.

§ 2. Upon the reversal of a judgment of the supreme court, or of the court of common pleas, or a decree of the chancellor, this court shall respectively render such judgment, or pass such decree, as the supreme court, or the court of common pleas, or the chancellor, ought to have rendered or passed, except where the reversal is in favour of the plaintiff or petitioner in the original suit, and the damages to be assessed, or the matters to be decreed, are uncertain. In any of which cases, the causes shall be remanded, in order to a final decision.

§ 3. The judges of this court may issue all process proper for bringing records fully before them, and for carrying their determinations into execution.

ARTICLE 8.

§ 1. The members of the senate and house of representatives, the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and the court of common pleas, and the attorney general, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state; and the treasurer, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs, and coroners, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators thereof, within the counties respectively in which they reside.

§ 2. The representative, and when there shall be more than one, the representatives, of the people of this state in congress, shall be voted for at the same places where representatives in the state legislature are voted for, and in the same manner.

§ 3. The state treasurer shall be appointed annually by the house of representatives, with the concurrence of the senate. No person who hath served in the office of state treasurer, shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the legislature, until he shall have made a final settlement of his accounts as treasurer, and discharged the balance, if any, thereon due.

§ 4. Two persons for the office of sheriff, and two for the office of coroner, shall be chosen by the citizens residing in each county, and having right to vote for representatives, at the time and places of election of re-

representatives, one of whom, for each office respectively, shall be appointed by the governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if so long they shall behave themselves well, and until successors be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice appointed sheriff, upon election by the citizens, in any term of six years. The governor shall fill vacancies in these offices by new appointments, to continue unto the next general election, and until successors shall be chosen and duly qualified. The legislature, two-thirds of each branch concurring, may, when it shall be judged expedient, vest the appointment of sheriffs and coroners in the governor; but no person shall be twice appointed sheriff, in any term of six years.

§ 5. The attorney general, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, clerks of the orphans' courts and of the peace, shall respectively be commissioned for five years, if so long they shall behave themselves well; but may be removed by the governor within that time, on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or on the address of both houses of the legislature. Prothonotaries, clerks of the supreme court, of the orphans' courts, registers, recorders, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the town or place in each county in which the supreme court and the court of common pleas are usually held.

§ 6. Attorneys at law, all inferior offices in the treasury department, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, and to the highways, constables and hundred officers, shall be appointed in such manner as is or may be directed by law.

§ 7. All salaries and fees annexed to offices shall be moderate; and no officer shall receive any fees whatever, without giving to the person who pays, a receipt for them, if required, therein specifying every particular, and the charge for it.

§ 8. No costs shall be paid by a person accused, on a bill being returned ignoramus; nor an acquittal by a jury, unless a majority of the judges present at the trial, certify that there was probable cause for the prosecution.

§ 9. The rights, privileges, immunities, and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered. No clergyman or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of holding any civil office in this state, or of being a member of either branch of the legislature, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral or clerical functions.

§ 10. All the laws of this state, existing at the time of making this constitution, and not inconsistent with it, shall remain in force, unless they shall be altered by future laws; and all actions and prosecutions now pending, shall proceed as if this constitution had not been made.

§ 11. This constitution shall be prefixed to every edition of the laws made by direction of the legislature.

§ 12. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for ascertaining what statutes and parts of statutes shall continue to be in force within this state; for reducing them and all acts of the general assembly, into such order, and publishing them in such manner, that thereby the knowledge of them may be generally diffused; for choosing inspectors and judges of elections, and regulating the same, in such manner as shall most effectually guard the rights of the citizens entitled to vote; for better securing personal liberty, and easily and speedily redressing all wrongful restraints thereof; for more certainly obtaining returns of impartial juries; for dividing lands and tenements in sales by sheriffs, where they will hear a division, into as many parcels as may be, without spoiling the whole, and for advertising and making the sales, in such manner and at such times and places, as may render them most beneficial to all persons concerned; and for establishing schools, and promoting arts and sciences.

ARTICLE 9.

Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this state, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE 10.

The general assembly, whenever two-thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the governor, propose amendments to this constitution, and at least three, and not more than six months, before the next general election of representatives, duly publish them in print, for the consideration of the people; and, if three-fourths of each branch of the legislature

shall, after such an election, and before another, ratify the same amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution. No convention shall be called but by the authority of the people; and an unexceptionable mode of making their sense known, will be for them, at a general election of representatives, to vote also, by ballot, *for or against* a convention, as they shall severally choose to do; and if, thereupon, it shall appear, that a majority of all the citizens in the state, having right to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, accordingly, at their next sessions, call a convention, to consist at least of as many members as there are in both houses of the legislature, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and at the same time, that representatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, on due notice given for one month, and to meet within three months after they shall be elected.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconveniences may arise from the alterations of the constitution of this state, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained:

§ 1. That the president, or, in case of his death, inability, or absence from the state, the speaker of the legislative council, at that time, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the state, the speaker of the house of assembly, at that time, shall respectively, with the privy council, exercise the executive authority of this state, until the third Tuesday in January next. If the death, inability, or absence of the president, shall happen after the first Tuesday of next October, and before the first Tuesday in next January, then the executive authority shall devolve upon the person who was speaker of the council at the next preceding session of the general assembly; and in case of his death, inability, or absence, upon the person who was speaker of the house of assembly at the said next preceding session.

§ 2. That all persons holding offices to which, under this constitution, appointments are to be made by the governor, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices, until the first Tuesday of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, unless their commissions shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and no longer, unless re-appointed and commissioned by the governor.

§ 3. That justice shall be administered in the several counties of this state, until the period last mentioned, by the same justices, in the same courts, and in the same manner, as heretofore.

§ 4. That the sheriffs elected at October next shall hold their respective commissions two years, and no longer, from that time, or until new sheriffs are elected and appointed; and such persons shall not be again eligible until the expiration of three years after their commissions cease.

§ 5. That the elections of governor, senators, and representatives, shall be conducted by the same persons, and in the same manner as is prescribed by the election laws of this state, concerning the election of members of the council, and of the house of assembly; and the returns thereof shall be made respectively to the person exercising the executive authority, to the senate, and to the house of representatives.

§ 6. The first meeting of the legislature, under this constitution, shall be at the town of Dover.

Done in convention, the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixteenth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, *President*.

John Dickinson,	Robert Coram,
Robert Armstrong,	Kenscy Johns,
Edward Roche,	Nicholas Ridgely,
William Johnson,	John Clayton,
Robert Maughey,	Thomas White,
George Monroe,	Manlove Emerson,
James Morris,	George Mitchell,
Richard Basset,	John W. Batson,
Benjamin Dill,	Rhoads Shankland,
Henry Molliston,	Isaac Beauchamp,
Andrew Barratt,	Daniel Polk,
Isaac Cooper,	

Attest.

James Booth, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENT.

The following section was adopted on the 22d of January and 5th of February, 1802, in lieu of the 15th section of the 6th article of the constitution:

§ 15. The chancellor shall compose the orphans' court of each county, and exercise the equity jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the orphans' court, except as to the

adjusting and settling executors, administrators, and guardians' accounts, in which case he shall have an appellate jurisdiction from the sentence and decree of the register: This court may issue process throughout the state to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from the orphans' court, in cases where that court has original jurisdiction, to the supreme court, whose decision shall be final.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.*

The Declaration of Rights and the Constitution and Form of Government of the state of Maryland.

THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

THE parliament of Great Britain, by a declaratory act, having assumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, and in pursuance of such claim, endeavoured, by force of arms, to subjugate the united colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and power, and having at length constrained them to declare themselves independent states, and to assume government under the authority of the people:—Therefore,

We, the delegates of Maryland, in free and full convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good constitution in this state, for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

2. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England, or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of assembly, in force on the first of June, seventeen hundred and seventy-four, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be, altered by acts of convention, or this declaration of rights—subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the legislature of this state: and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his majesty Charles I. to Cælius Calvert, baron of Baltimore.

4. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

5. That the right, in the people, to participate in the legislature, is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common interest with, and an attachment to, the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.

6. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

7. That no power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, unless by, or derived from, the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

* Such parts of the original constitution, or the amendments thereto, as have been altered or abolished, are enclosed in brackets.

8. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceedings, in the legislature, ought not to be impeached in any other court of judicature.

9. That a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of public records; and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place, but from evident necessity.

10. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

11. That every man hath a right to petition the legislature, for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.

12. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee or fees, ought to be set, rated, or levied, under any pretence, without consent of the legislature.

13. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished: that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government: but every other person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes, for the support of government, according to his actual worth, in real or personal property, within the state; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and justly be imposed or laid, with political view, for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is consistent with the safety of the state; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

15. That retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

16. That no law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

17. That every freeman, for any injury done him in his person or property, ought to have remedy, by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely, without sale, fully, without any denial, and speedily, without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estates of the people.

19. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him, on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself, in a court of common law, or in any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this state, or may hereafter be directed by the legislature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or de-

paired of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted by the courts of law.

23. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants, to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place or the person in special, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture of any part of the estate of any person, for any crime except murder, or treason against the state, and then only in conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

26. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without the consent of the legislature.

27. That, in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power.

28. That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

29. That no person, except regular soldiers, mariners, and mariners in the service of this state, or militia when in actual service, ought in any case to be subject to, or punished by, martial law.

30. That the independency and apportionment of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore, the chancellor and judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour; and the said chancellor and judges shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly; provided, that two-thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address. That salaries, liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to the chancellor and judges during the continuance of their commissions, in such manner, and at such times, as the legislature shall hereafter direct, upon consideration of the circumstances of this state. No chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the first executive department of power or trust, is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in these departments, is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

32. That no person ought to hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign prince or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this state.

33. That, as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons professing the Christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice; unless under colour of religion, any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the state, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any particular place of worship or any particular ministry; [yet the legislature may, in their discretion, by a general and equal tax for the support of the Christian religion; leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money, collected from him, to the support of any particular place of worship or minister, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county;] but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property, now belonging to the Church of England, ought to remain to the Church of England forever. And all acts of assembly lately passed, for collecting moneys for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of ease, shall continue in force, and be executed, unless the legislature shall, by act, supersede or repeal the same; but no county court shall assess any quantity of tobacco, or sum of money, hereafter, on the application of any vestry-men or church-wardens; and every incumbent of the Church of England, who hath remained in his parish, and performed his duty, shall be entitled to receive the provision and support established by the act entitled "an act for the support of the clergy of the Church of England in this province," till the November

court of this present year, to be held for the county in which his parish shall lie, or partly lie, or for such time as he hath remained in his parish, and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, sale or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order, or denomination, or to or for the support, use, or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use, or benefit, and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use, or benefit of, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void, and so always any sale, gift, lease, or devise of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose, or such sale, gift, lease, or devise, shall be void.

35. That no other test or qualification ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office, as shall be directed by this convention or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the Christian religion.

36. That the manner of administering an oath to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which such person is one, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being; and that the people called quakers, those called unitarians, and those called menonists, being it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm; and to be of the same avail as an oath in all such cases as the affirmation of quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this state instead of an oath. And further, on such affirmation, warrants to search for stolen goods, or the apprehension or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or security for the price awarded, and quakers, unitarians, or menonists, ought also, on their solemn affirmation aforesaid, to be admitted as witnesses in all criminal cases [not capital].

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges, and benefits agreeable to its charter and the acts of assembly confirming and regulating the same, subject, nevertheless, to such alterations as may be made by this convention or any future legislature.

38. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

40. That no title of nobility, or hereditary honours, ought to be granted in this state.

41. That the subsisting resolves of this and the several conventions held for this colony, ought to be in force as laws, unless altered by this convention, or the legislature of this state.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be established by this convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed, or abolished by the legislature of this state, but in such manner as this convention shall prescribe and direct.

This declaration of rights was assented to and passed, in convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at Annapolis, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1776.

By order of the convention:

MAT. TILGHMAN, *Pro.*

THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. That the legislature consist of two distinct branches, a senate and house of delegates, which shall be styled, the general assembly of Maryland.

2. That the house of delegates shall be chosen in the following manner: all freemen [above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and residing therein, and all freemen having property in this state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffrage in the election of delegates for such county;

and all freemen so] qualified shall, on the first Monday of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in every year thereafter, assemble in the counties in which they are respectively qualified to vote, [at the court house in the said counties, or at such other place as the legislature shall direct; and, when assembled, they shall proceed to elect, *[viva voce,*] four delegates for their respective counties, of the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people, resident in the county where they are to be chosen one whole year next preceding the election, above twenty-one years of age, [and having in the state real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money;] and upon the final casting of the polls, the four persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared and returned duly elected for their respective counties.]

3. [That the sheriff of each county, or, in case of sickness, his deputy, (summoning two justices of the county, who are required to attend for the preservation of the peace,) shall be judge of the election, and may adjourn from day to day, if necessary, till the same be finished, so that the whole election shall be concluded in four days; and shall make his return thereof, under his hand, to the chancellor of this state for the time being.]

4. That all persons, qualified by the charter of the city of Annapolis to vote for burgesses, shall, on the same first Monday of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in every year for ever thereafter, elect, *[viva voce,*] by a majority of votes, two delegates, qualified agreeable to the said charter; [that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any three of them, be judges of the election, appoint the place in the said city for holding the same, and may adjourn from day to day, as aforesaid; and shall make return thereof as aforesaid; but the inhabitants of the said city shall not be entitled to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, unless they have a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county, distinct from the city.]

5. That all persons, inhabitants of Baltimore town, and having the same qualifications as electors in the county, shall, on the same first Monday of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in every year for ever thereafter, [at such place in the said town as the judges shall appoint,] elect, *[viva voce,*] by a majority of votes, two delegates, [qualified as aforesaid;] but, if the said inhabitants of the town shall so decrease, as that the number of persons having a right of suffrage therein shall have been, for the space of seven years successively, less than one half the number of voters in some one county in this state, such town shall thenceforward cease to send two delegates or representatives to the house of delegates, until the said town shall have one half of the number of voters in some one county in this state.

6. That [the commissioners of the said town, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the said election, and may adjourn as aforesaid, and shall make return thereof as aforesaid; but] the inhabitants of the said town shall not be entitled to vote for, or be elected, delegates for Baltimore county: neither shall the inhabitants of Baltimore county, out of the limits of Baltimore town, be entitled to vote for, or be elected, delegates for the said town.

7. That, on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation, or removal out of this state, of any delegate, or on his becoming governor or member of the council, a warrant of election shall issue by the speaker, for the election of another in his place: of which ten days' notice at the least (excluding the day of notice and the day of election) shall be given.

8. That not less than a majority of the delegates, with their speaker, (to be chosen by them by ballot,) constitute a house for the transaction of any business, other than that of adjourning.

9. That the house of delegates shall judge of the elections and qualifications of delegates.

10. That the house of delegates may originate all money bills, propose bills to the senate, or receive those offered by that body, and assent, dissent, or propose amendments; that they may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances, and offences, as the grand inquest of this state, and may commit any person, for any crime, to the public jail, there to remain till he be discharged by due course of law. They may expel any member for a great misdemeanor, but not a second time for the same cause. They may examine and pass all accounts of the state, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or ap-

point auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest; and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the state, to be sued for any breach of duty.

11. That the senate may be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws; and that they may not be compelled by the house of delegates, either to reject a money bill, which the emergency of affairs may require, or to assent to some other acts of legislation, in their conscience and judgment injurious to the public welfare, the house of delegates shall not, on any occasion, or under any pretence, annex to, or blend with, a money bill, any matter, clause, or thing, not immediately relating to, and necessary for the imposing, assessing, levying, or applying the taxes or supplies to be raised for the support of government, or the current expenses of the state; and to prevent altercation about such bills, it is declared, that no bill imposing duties or customs for the mere regulation of commerce, or inflicting fines for the reformation of morals, or to enforce the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may arise, shall be accounted a money bill; but every bill assessing, levying, or applying taxes or supplies for the support of government or the current expenses of the state, or appropriating money in the treasury, shall be deemed a money bill.

12. That the house of delegates may punish, by imprisonment, any person, who shall be guilty of a contempt, in their view, by any disorderly or riotous behaviour, or by threats to, or abuse of, their members, or by any obstruction to their proceedings. They may also punish, by imprisonment, any person who shall be guilty of a breach of privilege, by arresting on civil process, or by assaulting any of their members, during their sitting, or on their way to, or return from, the house of delegates, or by any assault of, or obstruction to their officers, in the execution of any order or process, or by assaulting or obstructing any witness, or any other person, attending on, or on their way to or from the house, or by rescuing any person committed by the house; and the senate may exercise the same power, in similar cases.

13. That the treasurers (one for the western, and another for the eastern shore) and the commissioners of the loan office, may be appointed by the house of delegates, during their pleasure; and, in case of a refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, of any of the said commissioners or treasurers, in the recess of the general assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the next general assembly.

14. That the senate be chosen in the following manner: all persons qualified [as aforesaid,] to vote for county delegates, shall, on the first Monday of September, 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect, *[viva voce,*] by a majority of votes, two persons for their respective counties (qualified [as aforesaid,] to be elected county delegates) to be electors of the senate: [and the sheriff of each county, or, in case of sickness, his deputy (summoning two justices of the county, who are required to attend, for the preservation of peace) shall hold and be judge of the said election, and make return thereof, as aforesaid;] And all persons qualified [as aforesaid,] to vote for delegates for the city of Annapolis and Baltimore town, shall, on the same first Monday of September, 1781, and on the same day, in every fifth year for ever thereafter, elect, *[viva voce,*] by a majority of votes, one person for the said city and town respectively, qualified [as aforesaid,] to be elected a delegate for the said city and town respectively; the said election to be held in the same manner, as the election of delegates for the said city and town; the right to elect the said elector, with respect to Baltimore town, to continue as long as the right to elect delegates for the said town.

15. That the said electors of the senate meet at the city of Annapolis, or such other place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature, on the third Monday in September, 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter, and they, or any twenty-four of them, so met, shall proceed to elect, by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, fifteen senators, (nine of whom to be residents on the western, and six to be residents on the eastern shore,)

men of the most wisdom, experience, and virtue, above twenty-five years of age, residents of the state above three whole years next preceding the election, [and having therein real and personal property, above the value of one thousand pounds current money.]

16. That the senators shall be balloted for at one and the same time, and out of the gentlemen residents of the western shore, who shall be proposed as senators, the nine who shall, on striking the ballots, appear to have the greatest numbers in their favour, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and out of the gentlemen, residents of the eastern shore, who shall be proposed as senators, the six who shall, on striking the ballots, appear to have the greatest numbers in their favour, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if two or more, on the same shore, shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined on the first ballot, then the electors shall again ballot before they separate, in which they shall be confined to the persons who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number, and they who shall have the greatest number in their favour on the second ballot, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if the whole number should not thus be made up, because of an equal number on the second ballot still being in favour of two or more persons, then the election shall be determined by lot between those who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors shall be certified under their hands, and returned to the chancellor for the time being.

17. That the electors of senators shall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their body; and on a contested election shall admit to a seat, as an elector, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favour.

18. That the electors, immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of senators, take such oath of support and fidelity to this state, as this convention or the legislature shall direct, and also an oath "to elect without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such persons for senators, as they in their judgment and conscience believe best qualified for the office."

19. That, in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of this state of any senator, or on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, the senate shall, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot (in the same manner as the electors are above directed to choose senators) another in his place, for the residue of the said term of five years.

20. That not less than a majority of the senate, with their president, (to be chosen by them by ballot) shall constitute a house for the transacting any business other than that of adjourning.

21. That the senate shall judge of the elections and qualification of senators.

22. That the senate may originate any other, except money bills, to which their assent or dissent only shall be given; and may receive any other bills from the house of delegates, and assent, dissent, or propose amendments.

23. That the general assembly meet annually, [on the first Monday of November,] and, if necessary, oftener.

24. That each house shall appoint its own officers, and settle its own rules of proceeding.

25. That a person of wisdom, experience, and virtue, shall be chosen governor, [on the second Monday of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the second Monday in every year for ever thereafter,] by the joint ballot of both houses, (to be taken in each house respectively) deposited in a conference room; the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houses, and the numbers severally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses shall be adopted in all cases. But if two or more shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined on the first ballot, then a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number; and if the ballots should again be equal between two or more persons, then the election of the governor shall be determined by lot between those who have equal numbers; and if the person chosen governor shall die, resign, remove out of the state, or refuse to act, (sitting the general assembly,) the senate and house of delegates shall immediately thereupon proceed to a new choice, in manner aforesaid.

26. That the senators and delegates, [on the second Tuesday of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and annually on the second Tuesday of November, for ever thereafter,] elect by joint ballot (in the same manner as senators are directed to be chosen) five of the most sensible, discreet, and experienced men, above twenty-five years of age, residents in the state above three years next preceding the election, [and having therein a freehold of lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds current money,] to be the council to the governor, whose proceedings shall be always entered on record, to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent; and their advice, if so required by the governor, or any member of the council, shall be given in writing, and signed by the members giving the same respectively; which proceedings of the council shall be laid before the senate or house of delegates, when called for by them or either of them. The council may appoint their own clerk, who shall take such oath of support and fidelity to this state, as this convention, or the legislature, shall direct; and of secrecy, in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to keep secret.

27. [That the delegates to congress from this state, shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the mean time, by the joint ballot of both houses of assembly; and that there be a rotation, in such manner, that at least two of the number be annually changed; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate to congress for more than three in any term of six years; and no person who holds any office of profit in the gift of congress shall be eligible to sit in congress; but if appointed to any such office, his seat shall be thereby vacated. That no person, unless above twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the state more than five years next preceding the election, and having real and personal estate in this state above the value of one thousand pounds current money, shall be eligible to sit in congress.]

28. That the senators and delegates, immediately on their annual meeting, and before they proceed to any business, and every person hereafter elected a senator or delegate, before he acts as such, shall take an oath of support and fidelity to this state, as aforesaid; and before the election of a governor, or members of the council, shall take an oath, "to elect without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such person as governor, or member of the council, as they, in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the office."

29. That the senate and delegates may adjourn themselves respectively; but if the two houses shall not agree on the same time, but adjourn to different days, then shall the governor appoint and notify one of those days, or some day between; and the assembly shall then meet and be held accordingly; and he shall, if necessary, by advice of the council, call them before the time, to which they shall in any manner be adjourned, on giving not less than ten days' notice thereof; but the governor shall not adjourn the assembly, otherwise than as aforesaid, nor prorogue nor dissolve it at any time.

30. That no person, unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident in this state above five years next preceding the election, [and having in the state real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money (one thousand pounds whereof, at least, to be of freehold estate)] shall be eligible as governor.

31. That the governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office.

32. That, upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state, of the governor, the first named of the council, for the time being, shall act as governor, and qualify in the same manner, [and shall immediately call a meeting of] the general assembly [giving not less than fourteen days' notice of the meeting, at which] meeting a governor shall be appointed, in manner aforesaid, for the residue of the year.

33. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may embody the militia; and when embodied, shall alone have the direction thereof; and shall also have the direction of all the regular land and sea forces, under the laws of this state, (but he shall not command in person, unless advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof,) and may alone exercise all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws of this state, and grant reprieves or pardons, for any crime, ex-

cept in such cases where the law shall otherwise direct; [and may, during the recess of the general assembly, lay embargoes to prevent the departure of any shipping, or the exportation of any commodities, for any time not exceeding thirty days in any one year, summoning the general assembly to meet within the time of the continuance of such embargo] and may also order and compel any vessel to ride quarantine, if such vessel, or the port from which she shall have come, shall, on strong grounds, be suspected to be infected with the plague; but the governor shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative, by virtue of any law, statute, or custom of England or Great Britain.

34. That the members of the council, or any three or more of them, when convened, shall constitute a board for the transacting of business; that the governor, for the time being, shall preside in the council, and be entitled to a vote on all questions in which they shall be divided in opinion; and in the absence of the governor, the first named of the council shall preside; and, as such, shall also vote in all cases where the other members disagree in their opinion.

35. That, in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, by any person chosen a member of the council, the members thereof, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person, qualified [as aforesaid,] in his place, for the residue of the year.

36. That the council shall have power to make the great seal of this state, which shall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other public testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state.

37. That no senator, delegate of the assembly, or member of the council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state, while he acts as such; and no person, holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits arising on any agency for the supply of clothing or provisions, for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them—or of a minister, or preacher of the gospel, or any denomination—or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this, or the United States, shall have a seat in the general assembly, or in the council of this state.

38. That every governor, senator, delegate to [congress, or] assembly, and member of the council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath that he will not receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits of any office held by any other person, during his acting in his office of governor, senator, delegate to [congress, or] assembly, or member of the council, or the profits, or any part of the profits, arising on any agency, for the supply of clothing or provisions for the army or navy.

39. That, if any senator, delegate to [congress, or] assembly, or member of the council, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits, or any part of the profits, of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as senator, delegate to [congress, or] assembly, or member of the council—his seat (on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witnesses,) shall be void; and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state for ever, or disqualified for ever from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge.

40. That the chancellor, [all judges,] the attorney general, [clerks of the general court,] the clerks of the county courts, the registers of the land office, and the registers of wills, shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law.

41. That there be a register of wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the governor, on the joint recommendation of the senate and house of delegates; and that, upon the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, by any register of wills, in the recess of the general assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the general assembly.

42. That sheriffs shall be elected in each county, by ballot, every third year; that is to say, two persons for

the office of sheriff for each county, the one of whom having the majority of votes, or if both have an equal number, either of them, at the discretion of the governor, to be commissioned by the governor, for the said office—and having served for three years, such person shall be ineligible for the four years next succeeding; bond with security to be taken every year as usual; and no sheriff shall be qualified to act before the same is given. In case of death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the three years, the other person, chosen as aforesaid, shall be commissioned by the governor, to execute the said office—for the residue of the said three years; the said person giving bond with security as aforesaid; and, in case of his death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the said three years, the governor, with the advice of council, may nominate and commission a fit and proper person to execute the said office for the residue of the said three years, the said person giving bond and security as aforesaid. The election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of delegates; [and the justices there summoned to attend for the preservation of the peace, shall be judges thereof, and of the qualification of candidates, who shall appoint a clerk to take the ballots. All freemen, above the age of twenty-one years, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to ballot, and residing therein—and all freemen, above the age of twenty-one years, and having property in the state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to ballot one whole year next preceding the election—shall have a right of suffrage.] No person to be eligible to the office of sheriff for a county, but an inhabitant of the said county, above the age of twenty-one years, [and having real and personal property in the state above the value of one thousand pounds current money.] The justices [aforesaid] shall examine the ballots; and the two candidates properly qualified, having in each county the majority of legal ballots, shall be declared duly elected for the office of sheriff for such county, and returned to the governor and council, with a certificate of the number of ballots for each of them.

43. That every person who shall offer to vote for delegates, or for the electors of the senate, or for the sheriff, shall, (if required by any three persons qualified to vote,) before he be admitted to poll, take such oath or affirmation of support and fidelity to this state, as this convention or the legislature shall direct.

44. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

45. [That no field officer of the militia shall be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council.]

46. That all civil officers, hereafter to be appointed for the several counties of this state, shall have been residents of the county respectively for which they shall be appointed, six months next before their appointment; and shall continue residents of their county respectively during their continuance in office.

47. That the judges of [the general court and justices of] the county courts, may appoint the clerks of their respective courts; [and, in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of the clerks of the general court, or either of them, in the vacation of the said court]—and, in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, of any of the said county clerks, in the vacation of the county court of which he is clerk—the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office respectively, to hold the same until the meeting of the next [general court, or] county court, as the case may be.

48. That the governor, for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint the chancellor, and all judges and justices, the attorney general, [naval officers,] officers in the regular land and sea service, officers of the militia, registers of the land office, surveyors, and all other civil officers of government, (assessors, constables, and overseers of the roads, only excepted,) and may also suspend or remove any civil officer, who has not a commission during good behaviour; and may suspend any militia officer for one month; and may also suspend or remove any regular officer in the land or sea service; and the governor may remove or suspend any militia officer, in pursuance of the judgment of a court martial.

49. That all civil officers, of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually [in the third week of November.] But, if any of them shall be re-appointed, they may continue to act without any new commission or qualification; and every officer, though not re-appointed, shall continue to act until the person who shall be appointed and commissioned in his stead shall be qualified.

50. That the governor, every member of the council, and every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath "that he will not, through favour, affection, or partiality, vote for any person to office, and that he will vote for such person as in his judgment and conscience he believes most fit and best qualified for the office: and that he has not made, nor will make, any promise or engagement to give his vote or interest in favour of any person."

51. That there be two registers of the land office, one upon the western and one upon the eastern shore; that short extracts of the grants and certificates of the land on the western and eastern shores respectively, be made in separate books, at the public expense, and deposited in the offices of the said registers, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by the general assembly.

52. That every chancellor, judge, register of wills, commissioner of the loan office, attorney general, sheriff, treasurer, [naval officer,] register of the land office, register of the chancery court, and every clerk of the common law courts, surveyor, and auditor of the public accounts, before he acts as such, shall take an oath "that he will not, directly or indirectly, receive any fee or reward for doing his office of ———, but what is, or shall be, allowed by law; nor will, directly or indirectly, receive the profits, or any part of the profits of any office held by any other person: and that he does not hold the same office in trust, or for the benefit of any other person."

53. That, if any governor, chancellor, judge, register of wills, attorney general, register of the land office, commissioners of the land office, register of the chancery court, or any clerk of the common law courts, treasurer, [naval officer,] sheriff, surveyor, or auditor of public accounts, shall receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits, or any part of the profits of any office, held by any other person, during his acting in the office to which he is appointed, his election, appointment, and commission, (on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witnesses,) shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state for ever, or disqualified for ever from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge.

54. That, if any person shall give any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security for the payment or delivery of any money, or any other thing, to obtain or procure a vote, to be governor, senator, delegate to [congress, or] assembly, member of the council, or judge, or to be appointed to any of the said offices, or to any office of profit or trust, now created, or hereafter to be created, in this state—the person giving, and the person receiving the same, (on conviction in a court of law,) shall be for ever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit in this state.

55. That every person appointed to any office of profit or trust, shall, before he enters on the execution thereof, take the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B., do swear, that I do not hold myself bound in allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance, to the state of Maryland," and shall also subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion.

56. That there be a court of appeals, composed of persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal [from the general court, court of chancery, and court of admiralty:] that one person of integrity and sound judgment in the law be appointed chancellor: [that three persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law be appointed judges of the court now called the provincial court: and that the same court be hereafter called and known by the name of the general court: which court shall sit on the western and eastern shores, for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint,]

57. That the style of all laws run thus: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland:" that all public commissions and grants run thus: "The state of Maryland," &c. and shall be signed by the governor, and

attested by the chancellor, with the seal of the state annexed—except military and militia commissions, which shall not be attested by the chancellor, or have the seal of the state annexed; that all writs shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed, and signed as usual; that all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government, and dignity of the state."

58. That all penalties and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king or proprietary, shall go to the state—save only such as the general assembly may abolish or otherwise provide for.

59. That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election: Provided, that nothing in this form of government, which relates to the eastern shore particularly, shall at any time hereafter be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof, at least two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur.

60. That every bill passed by the general assembly, when engrossed, shall be presented by the speaker of the house of delegates, in the senate, to the governor for the time being, who shall sign the same, and thereto affix the great seal, in the presence of the members of both houses; every law shall be recorded [in the general court office of the western shore,] and in due time printed, published, and certified under the great seal, to the several county courts, in the same manner as hath been heretofore used in this state.

This form of government was assented to, and passed in convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1776.

By order of the Convention:

M. TILGHMAN, President.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

Article 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, [That all those parts of the constitution and form of government, that prevent a citizen conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath in any case, and who are permitted by the constitution to affirm in certain cases, from taking a seat in the legislature, or from being an elector of the senate, without taking an oath of support to this government, shall be, and hereby are repealed, abrogated, and made null and void; and hereafter a solemn affirmation or declaration of support to this government, may be taken, and shall be received instead of an oath, by any citizen chosen a delegate or elector of the senate, conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath in any case, and who is perjured by the constitution to affirm in certain cases,]—Passed November, 1788, ch. 42—confirmed, 1789, ch. 1.

2. That no member of congress, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be capable of having a seat in the general assembly, or being an elector of the senate, or holding any office of trust or profit under this state: and if any member of the general assembly, elector of the senate, or person holding an office of trust or profit under this state, shall take his seat in congress, or accept of an office of trust or profit under the United States, or being elected to congress, or appointed to an office of trust or profit under the United States, not make his resignation of his seat in congress, or of his office, as the case may be, within thirty days after notice of his election or appointment to office, as aforesaid, his seat in the legislature of this state, or as elector of the senate, or of his office held under this state as aforesaid, shall be void: Provided, that no person who is now or may be at any time when this act becomes part of the constitution, a member both of congress and of the legislature of this state, or who now holds, or may hold, at the time when this act becomes part of the constitution, an office as aforesaid, both under this state and the United States, shall be affected by this act, if, within fifteen days after, the same shall become part of the constitution, he shall resign his seat in congress, or his office held under the United States.—Passed 1791, ch. 80—confirmed 1792, ch. 22.

3. That every person, being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called quaker, menonists, tinkers, or nicolites, or new quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified, and duly elected a se-

nator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act, who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.—Passed, 1794, ch. 49—confirmed 1795, ch. 11.

4. [That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections, which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.]—Passed 1797, ch. 57—confirmed, 1798, ch. 2.

5. That the people called quakers, those called nicolites, or new quakers, those called tunkers, and those called menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

§2. Before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.—Passed 1797, ch. 118—confirmed 1798, ch. 8.

Art. 6. That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts, in the manner herein after directed, viz. St. Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into [three] separate districts; Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts; Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts; Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts; Prince George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into [seven] separate districts; Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts; Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Alleghany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts; Anne Arundel county including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts; Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts; and that the city of Baltimore shall be laid off into eight districts.

§2. All and every part of the constitution and form of government, relating to the judges, time, place, and manner of holding elections in the city of Baltimore, and all and every part of the second, third, fifth, fourteenth, and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time, and manner of holding the several elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and the sheriffs of the several counties, be, and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed, and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.—Passed 1798, ch. 115—confirmed 1799, ch. 48.

Art. 7. [That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election, in the city of Baltimore, or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot, in

the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate and sheriffs.]—Passed 1801, ch. 90—confirmed 1802, ch. 20.

8. That Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into nine separate districts.—Passed 1802, ch. 82—confirmed 1803, ch. 19.

9. That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's Charles, and Prince George's counties shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts, three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to, and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission chief judge, and the other two associate judges of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour; removable for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold, and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use, and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act, shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties, at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint; and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

§2. In any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action, to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district, for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided, nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid, before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in said suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises, as the legislature shall, from time to time, direct and enact.

§3. If any party presented or indicted, in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution, to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court, for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein: Provided, that such further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises, as the legislature may direct and enact.

§4. If the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same, as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

§5. There shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeal shall hold, use, and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used, and exercised by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised

by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established, shall sit on the western and eastern shores, for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint; and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum, to hear and decide in all cases pending in said court: and the judge who has given a decision in any case in the county court, shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law; and, in case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of either of the said clerks, in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect, shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore. Passed 1804, ch. 55—confirmed 1805, ch. 15.

Art. 10. That St. Mary's county shall be divided into four separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and third districts, as they are now numbered.—Passed 1806, ch. 29—confirmed 1807, ch. 8.

11. That, upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being shall qualify and act as governor, until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

§ 2. No governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.—Passed June, 1809, ch. 16—confirmed November, 1809, ch. 11.

Art. 12. That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature or electors of the senate, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and abolished.—Passed November, 1809, ch. 198—confirmed 1810, ch. 18.

13. That it shall not be lawful for the general assembly of this state to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this state, for the support of any religion.—Passed November, 1809, ch. 167—confirmed 1810, ch. 24.

14. That every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for electors of the president and vice president of the United States, for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, for delegates to the general assembly of this state, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.—Passed November, 1809, ch. 83—confirmed 1810, ch. 33.

15. That no person residing in the city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the county of Anne Arundel, for delegates for the said county: and all and every part of the constitution which enables persons holding fifty acres of land to vote in said county, be and is hereby abolished.—Passed November, 1809, ch. 38—confirmed 1810, ch. 49.

16. That the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government be and the same is hereby repealed and utterly abolished.—Passed November, 1809, ch. 65—confirmed 1810, ch. 78.

17. That the time of the meeting of the general assembly shall be on the first Monday in December, in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as [is now] prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

§ 2. The governor of this state shall be chosen on the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government: and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

§ 3. All annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of December, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.—Passed 1811, ch. 211—confirmed November, 1812.

CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.

The Constitution or Form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the delegates and representatives of the several counties and corporations of Virginia, in a general convention, held at Williamsburgh, on the 6th of May, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of July, 1776.

WE, the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, do declare the future form of government of Virginia, to be as follows:

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the justices of the county courts shall be eligible to either house of the assembly.

The legislative shall be formed of two distinct branches, who, together, shall be a complete legislature. They shall meet once or oftener, every year, and shall be called the *general assembly of Virginia*. One of these shall be called the *house of delegates*, and consist of two representatives, to be chosen for each county, and for the district of West Augusta, annually, of such men as actually reside in, and are freeholders of the same, or duly quali-

fied according to law, and also of one delegate or representative, to be chosen annually, for the city of Williamsburgh, and one for the borough of Norfolk, and a representative for each of such other cities and boroughs as may hereafter be allowed particular representation by the legislature; but when any city or borough shall so decrease, as that the number of persons having right of suffrage therein shall have been, for the space of seven years successively, less than half the number of voters in some one county in Virginia, such city or borough thenceforward shall cease to send a delegate or representative to the assembly.

The other shall be called the *senate*, and consist of twenty-four members, of whom thirteen shall constitute a house to proceed on business; for whose election, the different counties shall be divided into twenty-four districts; and each county of the respective district, at the time of the election of its delegates, shall vote for one senator, who is actually a resident and freeholder within the district, or duly qualified according to law, and is upwards of twenty-five years of age; and the sheriffs of each county, within five days at farthest, after the last county election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place, and, from the poll so taken in their respective counties, return as a senator the man who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this assembly, by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the general election, the six

members elected by the first division shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned supplied from such classes or division, by new election, in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each division, according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

The right of suffrage in the election of members for both houses shall remain as exercised at present; and each house shall choose its own speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election, for the supplying intermediate vacancies.

All laws shall originate in the house of delegates, to be approved or rejected by the senate, or to be amended, with consent of the house of delegates; except money bills, which in no instance shall be altered by the senate, but wholly approved or rejected.

A governor, or chief magistrate, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of both houses, (to be taken in each house respectively,) deposited in the conference room; the boxes examined jointly by a committee of each house, and the numbers severally reported to them, that the appointments may be entered, (which shall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses, in all cases,) who shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate salary, shall be settled on him during his continuance in office; and he shall, with the advice of a council of state, exercise the executive powers of government, according to the laws of this commonwealth; and shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative, by virtue of any law, statute, or custom of England. But he shall, with the advice of the council of state, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the house of delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; in which cases, no reprieve or pardon shall be granted, but by resolve of the house of delegates.

Either house of the general assembly may adjourn themselves respectively. The governor shall not prorogue or adjourn the assembly during their sitting, nor dissolve them at any time; but he shall, if necessary, either by advice of the council of state, or on application of a majority of the house of delegates, call them before the time to which they shall stand prorogued or adjourned.

A privy council or council of state, consisting of eight members, shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of assembly, either from their own members or the people at large, to assist in the administration of government. They shall annually choose, out of their own members, a president, who, in case of death, inability, or absence of the governor, from the government, shall act as lieutenant governor. Four members shall be sufficient to act, and their advice and proceedings shall be entered on record, and signed by the members present, (no any part whereof any member may enter his dissent,) to be laid before the general assembly, when called for by them. This council may appoint their own clerk, who shall have a salary settled by law, and take an oath of secrecy, in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to conceal. A sum of money appropriated to that purpose shall be divided annually among the members, in proportion to their attendance; and they shall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of sitting in either house of assembly. Two members shall be removed, by joint ballot of both houses of assembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. These vacancies as well as those occasioned by death or incapacity, shall be supplied by new elections, in the same manner.

The delegates for Virginia to the continental congress shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the mean time, by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

The present militia officers shall be continued, and vacancies supplied by appointment of the governor, with the advice of the privy council, on recommendations from the respective county courts; but the governor and council shall have a power of suspending any officer, and ordering a court martial on complaint of misbehaviour or inability, or to supply vacancies of officers, happening when in actual service.

The governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the privy council; and, when embodied, shall alone

have the direction of the militia, under the laws of the country.

The two houses of assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint judges of the supreme court of appeals, and general court judges in chancery, judges of admiralty, secretary, and the attorney general, to be commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the governor, with the advice of the privy council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or disapproved by both houses. These officers shall have fixed and adequate salaries, and, together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either house of assembly or the privy council.

The governor, with the advice of the privy council, shall appoint justices of the peace for the counties; and in case of vacancies, or a necessity of increasing the number hereafter, such appointments to be made upon recommendation of the respective county courts. The present acting secretary in Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or resignation, a secretary shall be appointed, as before directed; and the clerks by the respective courts. The present and future clerks shall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the general court. The sheriffs and coroners shall be nominated by the respective courts, approved by the governor, with the advice of the privy council, and commissioned by the governor. The justices shall appoint constables; and all fees of the aforesaid officers be regulated by law.

The governor, when he is out of office, and others, offending against the state, either by maladministration, corruption, or other means, by which the safety of the state may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the house of delegates. Such impeachments to be prosecuted by the attorney general, or such other person or persons as the house may appoint, in the general court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they shall be either forever disabled to hold any office under government, or be removed from such office *pro tempore*, or subjected to such pains or penalties as the laws shall direct.

If all or any of the judges of the general court should, on good grounds, (to be judged of by the house of delegates,) be accused of any of the crimes or offences above-mentioned, such house of delegates may, in like manner, impeach the judge or judges so accused, to be prosecuted in the court of appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed in the preceding clause.

Commissions and grants shall run "In the name of the commonwealth of Virginia," and bear test by the governor, with the seal of the commonwealth annexed. Writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth."

A treasurer shall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both houses.

All escheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king, shall go to the commonwealth, save only such as the legislature may abolish, or otherwise provide for.

The territories, contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, are hereby ceded, released, and forever confirmed to the people of these colonies respectively, with all the rights of property, jurisdiction, and government, and all other rights whatsoever, which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and use of the rivers Potomac and Potomac, with the property of the Virginia shores and strands bordering on either of the said rivers, and all improvements which have been, or shall be, made thereon. The western and northern extent of Virginia shall, in all other respects, stand as fixed by the charter of King James I. in the year one thousand six hundred and nine, and by the public treaty of peace between the courts of Britain and France, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty three; unless, by act of this legislature, one or more governments be established westward of the Alleghany mountains. And no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives, but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general assembly.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Constitution or Form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the state of North Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in congress assembled, at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, &c.

1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.
2. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.
3. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.
4. That the legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.
5. That all powers of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.
6. That elections of members to serve as representatives in general assembly, ought to be free.
7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.
8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.
9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.
10. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.
11. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons, not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.
12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or diseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.
13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy, to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.
14. That in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury, is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.
15. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.
16. That the people of this state ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given.
17. That the people have a right to bear arms, for the defence of the state; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.
18. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.
19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences.
20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, ought to be granted or conferred in this state.

23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state, and ought not to be allowed.

24. That retrospective laws, punishing facts, committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

25. The property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the state should be ascertained with precision: and as the former temporary line between North and South Carolina was confirmed, and extended by commissioners, appointed by the legislatures of the two states, agreeable to the order of the late king George II. in council, that time, and that only, should be esteemed the southern boundary of this state; that is to say, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of little river, (being the southern extremity of Brunswick county,) and running from thence a north-west course, through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of king Charles II. to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territory, seas, waters, and harbours, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described, and the southern line of the state of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeable to the said charter of king Charles, are the right and property of the people of this state, to be held by them in sovereignty: any partial line, without the consent of the legislature of this state, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise notwithstanding: provided always, that this declaration of right shall not prejudice any nation or nations of Indians, from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future legislature of this state: And provided also, that it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this state, by consent of the legislature: And provided farther, that nothing herein contained shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals holding or claiming under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late king George II. or his predecessors, or the late lords, proprietors, or any of them.

THE CONSTITUTION OR FORM GOVERNMENT, &c.

Whereas allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn:

And whereas George the Third, king of Great Britain and late sovereign of the British American colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British legislature, declared the inhabitants of these states out of the protection of the British crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act; and the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery; in consequence whereof, all government, under the said king, within the said colonies, hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government, in many of them, hath taken place:

And whereas the continental congress, having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared that the thirteen united colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever; and that the said colonies now are, and for ever shall be, free and independent states:

Wherefore, in our present state, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that go-

vernment should be established in this state; therefore, we, the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, chosen and assembled in congress, for the express purpose of framing a constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare, that a government for this state shall be established, in manner and form following, *to wit*:

1. That the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, *to wit*, a senate and house of commons.

2. That the senate shall be composed of representatives, annually chosen by ballot, one for each county in the state.

3. That the house of commons shall be composed of representatives annually chosen by ballot, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax.

4. That the senate and house of commons, assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the general assembly.

5. That each member of the senate shall have usually resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

6. That each member of the house of commons shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

7. That all freemen, of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same county, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before, and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the senate.

8. That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of commons, for the county in which he resides.

9. That all persons possessed of a freehold, in any town in this state, having a right of representation, and also all freemen, who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before, and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the house of commons: provided, always, that this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the house of commons for the county in which he may reside; nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.

10. That the senate and house of commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a speaker, and other their officers: be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members; sit upon their own adjournments from day to day; and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two houses shall direct writs of election, for supplying intermitate vacancies; and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day or place.

11. That all bills shall be read three times in each house, before they pass into laws, and be signed by the speakers of both houses.

12. That every person, who shall be chosen a member of the senate or house of commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the state; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

13. That the general assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, appoint judges of the supreme courts of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and attorney general, who shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

14. That the senate and house of commons shall have power to appoint the generals and field officers of the militia, and all officers of the regular army of this state.

15. That the senate and house of commons, jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall, by ballot, elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years; that no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this state above five years, and having, in the state, a freehold in lands and

tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as a governor.

16. That the senate and house of commons, jointly, at their first meeting, after each annual election, shall, by ballot, elect seven persons, to be a council of state for one year; who shall advise the governor in the execution of his office: and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a journal, to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent. And such journal shall be laid before the general assembly when called for by them.

17. That there shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him, as occasion may require; and shall be called, *the great seal of the state of North Carolina*, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

18. The governor, for the time being, shall be captain general and commander in chief of the militia; and, in the recess of the general assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the council of state, to embody the militia, for the public safety.

19. The governor, for the time being, shall have power to draw for and supply such sums of money as shall be voted by the general assembly, for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the same. He also may, by and with the advice of the council of state, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days, at any one time in the recess of the general assembly; and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the general assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct, in which case, he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the general assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restrained, as by this constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the state. And, on his death, inability, or absence from the state, the speaker of the senate, for the time being; and, in case of his death, inability, or absence from the state, the speaker of the house of commons, shall exercise the powers of government, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the governor, or speaker of the senate, or until a new nomination is made by the general assembly.

20. That, in every case, where any office, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the general assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the governor shall have power, with the advice of the council of state, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly.

21. That the governor, judges of the supreme court of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and attorney general, shall have adequate salaries, during their continuance in office.

22. That the general assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, annually appoint a treasurer or treasurers for this state.

23. That the governor, and other officers, offending against the state, by violating any part of this constitution, maladministration, or corruption, may be prosecuted, on the impeachment of the general assembly, or presentation of the grand jury of any court of supreme jurisdiction in this state.

24. That the general assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, triennially appoint a secretary for this state.

25. That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, receivers of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of general assembly, or be eligible to any office in this state, until such person shall have fully accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

26. That no treasurer shall have a seat, either in the senate, house of commons, or council of state, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all the moneys which may be in his hands, at the expiration of his office, belonging to the state, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding treasurer.

27. That no officer in the regular army or navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this state or any other state, nor any contractor or agent for supplying such army or navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat either in the senate, house of commons, or council of state, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the senate, house of commons, or council of state, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

28. That no member of the council of state shall have a seat, either in the senate or house of commons.

29. That no judge of the supreme court of law or equity, or judge of admiralty, shall have a seat in the senate, house of commons, or council of state.

30. That no secretary of this state, attorney general, or clerk of any court of record, shall have a seat in the senate, house of commons, or council of state.

31. That no clergyman, or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the senate, house of commons, or council of state, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this state.

33. That the justices of the peace, within their respective counties in this state, shall in future be recommended to the governor for the time being, by the representatives in general assembly; and the governor shall commission them accordingly: and the justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall not be removed from office by the general assembly, unless for misbehaviour, absence, or inability.

34. That there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this state, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith or judgment, nor be obliged to pay, for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses, from legal trial and punishment.

35. That no person in the state shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: Provided, that no appointment in the militia, or the office of justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

36. That all commissions and grants shall run in the name of the state of North Carolina, and bear test, and be signed by the governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test, and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts. Indictments shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the state.*

37. That the delegates for this state to the continental congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the general assembly, by ballot; but may be superseded,

in the mean time, in the same manner; and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.

38. That there shall be a sheriff, coroner, or coroners, and constables, in each county within this state.

39. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

40. That every foreigner who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or, by other just means, acquire, hold, and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free citizen.

41. That a school or schools shall be established by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and, all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted, in one or more universities.

42. That no purchase of lands shall be made of the Indian natives, but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general assembly.

43. That the future legislature of this state shall regulate entails, in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

44. That the declaration of rights is hereby declared to be part of the constitution of this state, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatsoever.

45. That any member, of either house of general assembly, shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

46. That neither house of the general assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such house are actually present; and that, upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays, upon any question, shall be taken and entered on the journals; and that the journals of the proceedings of both houses of the general assembly shall be printed, and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

This constitution is not intended to preclude the present congress from making a temporary provision, for the well ordering of this state, until the general assembly shall establish government, agreeable to the mode herein before described.

RICHARD CASWELL, *President.*

December the eighteenth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, read the third time, and ratified in open congress.

By order:

James Green, jun. *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WE, the delegates of the people of the state of South Carolina, in general convention met, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members, chosen by ballot, every second year, by the citizens of this state, qualified as in this constitution is provided.

3. The several election districts in this state shall elect the following number of representatives, viz:

Charleston, including St. Philip and St. Michael,	fifteen members
Christ Church	three do
St. John, Berkely,	three do
St. Andrew,	three do
St. George, Dorchester,	three do
St. James, Goose Creek,	three do
St. Thomas and St. Dennis	three do
St. Paul,	three do

St. Bartholomew,	three members
St. James, Santee,	three do
St. John, Colleton,	three do
St. Stephen,	three do
St. Helena,	three do
St. Luke,	three do
Prince William	three do
St. Peter,	three do
All Saints, (including its ancient boundaries)	one do
Winyaw, (not including any part of All Saints	three do
Kingston, (not including any part of All Saints	two do
Williamsburgh,	two do
Liberty,	two do
Marlborough,	two do
Chesterfield,	two do
Darlington,	two do
York,	three do
Chester,	two do
Fairfield,	two do
Richland,	two do

Lancaster,	two members	Pendleton,	one member
Kershaw,	two do	St. Matthew and Orange,	one do
Claremont,	two do	Winton, (including the district be-	} one do
Clarendon,	two do	tween Savannah river and the	
Abbeville,	three do	North fork of Edisto	
Edgefield,	three do	Saxe Gotha	one do
Newbury, (including the fork be- } tween Broad and Saluda rivers) }	three do	8. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the senate, unless he is a free white man, of the age of thirty years, and hath been a citizen and resident in this state five years previous to his election. If a resident in the elec- tion district, he shall not be eligible, unless he be legally seized and possessed, in his own right, of a settled free- hold estate of the value of three hundred pounds ster- ling, clear of debt. If a non-resident in the election district, he shall not be eligible unless he be legally seized and possessed, in his own right, of a settled freehold estate, in the said district, of the value of one thousand pounds sterling, clear of debt.	
Laurens,	three do	9. Immediately after the senators shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the sec- ond year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one half thereof, as near as pos- sible, may be chosen, for ever thereafter, every second year, for the term of four years.	
Union,	two do	10. Senators, and members of the house of representa- tives, shall be chosen on the second Monday in October next, and the day following; and on the same days in every second year thereafter, in such manner, and at such times, as are herein directed; and shall meet on the fourth Monday in November annually, at Columbia. (which shall remain the seat of government, until other- wise determined, by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole representation) unless the casualties of war, or contagious disorders, should render it unsafe to meet there; in either of which cases, the gov- ernor, or commander in chief for the time being, may, by proclamation, appoint a more secure and convenient place of meeting.	
Spartan,	two do	11. Each house shall judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided by law.	
Greenville,	two do	12. Each house shall choose by ballot its own officers, determine its rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.	
Pendleton,	three do	13. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during its session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence—or who, during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any member, for any thing said or done in either house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the house, in his going to or returning therefrom; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the house.	
St. Matthew,	two do	14. The members of both houses shall be protected in their persons and estates during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the legislature, and ten days previous to their sitting, and ten days after the ad- journment of the legislature. But these privileges shall not be extended so as to protect any member who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace.	
Orange,	two do	15. Bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the senate.	
Winton, (including the district be- } tween Savannah river, and the } North fork of Edisto) }	three do	All other bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other.	
Saxe Gotha,	three do	16. No bill or ordinance shall have the force of law, until it shall have been read three times, and on three several days, in each house, has had the great seal af- fixed to it, and has been signed, in the senate house, by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives.	
4. Every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this state, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed, at least six months before such election, or, not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district, in which he offers to give his vote, six months before the said election, and hath paid a tax the preced- ing year of three shillings sterling towards the support of this government, shall have a right to vote for a mem- ber or members, to serve in either branch of the legisla- ture, for the election district in which he holds such property, or is so resident.		17. No money shall be drawn out of the public treas- ury, but by the legislative authority of the state.	
5. The returning officer, or any other person present, entitled to vote, may require any person who shall offer his vote at an election, to produce a certificate of his citizenship, and a receipt from the tax collector of his having paid a tax, entitling him to vote, or to swear, or affirm, that he is duly qualified to vote agreeably to this constitution.		18. The members of the legislature, who shall assem- ble under this constitution, shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury, as a compensation for their expenses, a sum not exceeding seven shillings sterling a day, during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the legislature: but the same may be increased or diminished by law, if circumstances require: but no al- terations shall be made by any legislature, to take effect during the existence of the legislature which shall make such alteration.	
6. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives, unless he is a free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, and hath been a citizen and resi- dent in this state three years previous to his election. If a resident in the election district, he shall not be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives, unless he be leg- ally seized and possessed, in his own rights, of a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land, and ten negroes; or of a real estate, of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, clear of debt. If a non-resi- dent, he shall be legally seized and possessed of a settled freehold estate therein, of the value of five hundred pounds sterling, clear of debt.			
7. The senate shall be composed of members to be chosen for four years, in the following proportions, by the citizens of this state, qualified to elect members to the house of representatives, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for representatives, viz:			
Charleston, (including St. Philip } and St. Michael) }	two members		
Christ Church,	one do		
St. John, Berkely,	one do		
St. Andrew,	one do		
St. George,	one do		
St. James, Goose Creek,	one do		
St. Thomas and St. Dennis,	one do		
St. Paul,	one do		
St. Bartholomew,	one do		
St. James, Santee,	one do		
St. John, Colleton,	one do		
St. Stephen,	one do		
St. Helena,	one do		
St. Luke,	one no		
Prince William,	one do		
St. Peter,	one do		
All Saints,	one do		
Winyaw and Williamsburgh,	one do		
Liberty and Kingston,	one do		
Marlborough, Chesterfield, } and Darlington, }	two do		
York,	one do		
Fairfield, Richland, and Chester,	one do		
Lancaster and Kershaw,	one do		
Claremont and Clarendon,	one do		
Abbeville,	one do		
Edgefield,	one do		
Newbury, (including the fork be- } tween Broad and Saluda rivers) }	one do		
Laurens,	one do		
Union,	one do		
Spartan,	one do		
Greenville,	one do		

19. Neither house shall, during their session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

20. No bill or ordinance, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be brought in again during the sitting, without leave of the house, and notice of six days being previously given.

21. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature whilst he holds any office of profit or trust under this state, the United States, or either of them, or under any other power—except officers in the militia, army, or navy of this state, justices of the peace, or justices of the county courts, while they receive no salaries; nor shall any contractor of the army or navy of this state, the United States, or either of them, or the agents of such contractor, be eligible to a seat in either house. And if any member shall accept or exercise any of the said disqualifying offices, he shall vacate his seat.

22. If any election district shall neglect to choose a member or members, on the days of election, or if any person chosen a member of either house shall refuse to qualify and take his seat, or should die, depart the state, or accept of any disqualifying office, a writ of election shall be issued by the president of the senate, or speaker of the house of representatives, as the case may be, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy thereby occasioned, for the remainder of the term for which the person so refusing to qualify, dying, departing the state, or accepting a disqualifying office, was elected to serve.

23. And whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God, and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duty of their functions: therefore, no minister of the gospel, or public preacher, of any religious persuasion, whilst he continues in the exercise of his pastoral functions, shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, or a seat in the senate or house of representatives.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The executive authority of this state shall be invested in a governor, to be chosen in manner following: as soon as may be, after the first meeting of the senate and house of representatives, and at every first meeting of the house of representatives thereafter, when a majority of both houses shall be present, the senate and house of representatives, shall jointly, in the house of representatives, choose by ballot a governor, to continue for two years, and until a new election shall be made.

2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, unless he hath attained the age of thirty years, and hath resided within this state, and been a citizen thereof, ten years, and unless he be seized and possessed of a settled estate within the same, in his own right, of the value of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, clear of debt.

No person, having served two years as governor, shall be re-eligible to that office, till after the expiration of four years.

No person shall hold the office of governor, and any other office, or commission, civil or military, except in the militia, either in this state, or under any state, or the United States, or any other power, at one and the same time.

3. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, continue in office for the same period, and be possessed of the same qualifications as the governor.

4. A member of the senate or house of representatives being chosen, and acting as governor or lieutenant governor, shall vacate his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

5. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to his office. And in case of the impeachment of the lieutenant governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, the president of the senate shall succeed to his office, till a nomination to those offices respectively shall be made by the senate and house of representatives, for the remainder of the time for which the officer so impeached, removed from office, dying, resigning, or being absent, was elected.

6. The governor shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

7. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment, in such manner, on such terms, and under restrictions, as he shall think proper; and he shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, unless otherwise directed by law.

8. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

9. He shall have power to prohibit the exportation of provision, for any time not exceeding thirty days.

10. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

11. All officers in the executive department, when required by the governor, shall give him information in writing, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

12. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the condition of the state; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the fourth Monday in the month of November then ensuing.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The judicial power shall be vested in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature shall, from time to time, direct and establish.

The judges of each shall hold their commissions during good behaviour; and judges of the superior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased or diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this state, the United States, or any other power.

2. The style of all processess shall be, "*The state of South Carolina.*" All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of South Carolina, and conclude,—"against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE 4.

All persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following oath: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the constitution of this state, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this state, and of the United States."

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but no impeachment shall be made, unless with the concurrence of two-thirds of the house of representatives.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, lieutenant governor, and all the civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office. But judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to a removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state. The party, convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. The judges of the superior courts, commissioners of the treasury, secretary of the state, and surveyor general, shall be elected by the joint ballot of both houses, in the house of representatives. The commissioners of the treasury, secretary of this state, and surveyor general, shall hold their offices for four years: but shall not be eligible again for four years after the expiration of the time for which they shall have been elected.

2. All other officers shall be appointed as they hitherto have been, until otherwise directed by law; but sheriffs shall hold their offices for four years, and not be again eligible for four years after the term for which they shall have been elected.

3. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of South Carolina, and be sealed with the seal of the state, and be signed by the governor.

ARTICLE 7.

All laws in force in this state at the passing of this constitution, shall so continue until altered or repealed by

the legislature; except where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration, if not continued by act of the legislature.

ARTICLE 8.

§ 1. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall, for ever hereafter, be allowed within this state to all mankind: Provided, that the liberty of conscience thereby declared, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

2. The rights, privileges, immunities, and estates, of both civil and religious societies and of corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this state had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE 9.

§ 1. All power is originally vested in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness.

2. No freeman of this state shall be taken or imprisoned or diseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land: nor shall any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ever be passed by the legislature of this state.

3. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

4. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

5. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for any longer term than during good behaviour.

6. The trial by jury, as heretofore used in this state, and the liberty of the press, shall be for ever inviolably preserved.

ARTICLE 10.

§ 1. The business of the treasury shall be in future conducted by two treasurers, one of whom shall hold his office and reside in Columbia; the other shall hold his office and reside in Charleston.

2. The secretary of state and surveyor general shall hold their offices both in Columbia and in Charleston. They shall reside at one place, and their deputies at the other.

3. At the conclusion of the circuits, the judges shall meet and sit at Columbia, for the purpose of hearing and determining all motions which may be made for new trials, and in arrest of judgments, and such points of law as may be submitted to them. From Columbia they shall proceed to Charleston, and there hear and determine all such motions for new trials and in arrest of judgment, and such points of law, as may be submitted to them.

4. The governor shall always reside, during the sitting of the legislature, at the place where their sessions may be held. and at all other times, wherever, in his opinion, the public good may require.

5. The legislature shall, as soon as may be convenient, pass laws for the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, and for giving an equitable distribution of the real estates of intestates.

ARTICLE 11.

No convention of the people shall be called, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation.

No part of this constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in the house of representatives, and three times in the senate, and agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation; neither shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to, be published three months previous to a new election for members to the house of representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the legislature shall be agreed to in their first session, by two-thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the legislature, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days in each house, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Done in convention, at Columbia, in the state of South Carolina, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the unanimous order of the convention.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *President.*

A BILL

To alter the fourth section of the first article of the constitution of the state of South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the honourable the senate and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the fourth section of the first article of the constitution of this state be altered and amended, to read as follows: Every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, paupers, and non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the army of the United States excepted, being a citizen of this state, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election, or not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members to serve in either branch of the legislature, for the election district in which he holds such property, or is so resident.

CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

The Constitution of the state of Georgia, as revised, amended, and compiled, by the convention of the state, at Louisville, on the 30th day of May, 1798.

ARTICLE 1.

§ 1. The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments of government shall be distinct, and each department shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy; and no person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in the instances herein expressly permitted.

§ 2. The legislative power shall be vested in two separate and distinct branches, to wit: a senate and house of representatives, to be styled, "*The general assembly.*"

§ 3. The senate shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in November, until such day of election be altered by law; and shall be composed of one member from each county, to be chosen by the electors thereof.

§ 4. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years; and have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and three years an inhabitant of this state, and shall have usually resided within the county for which he shall be returned, at least one year immediately preceding his election, (except persons who may have been absent on public business of this state or of the United States,) and is and shall have been possessed, in his own right, of a settled freehold estate of the value of five hundred dollars, or of taxable property to the amount of one thousand dollars, within the county, for one year preceding his election; and whose estate shall, on a reasonable estimation, be fully competent to the discharge of his just debts, over and above that sum.

§ 5. The senate shall elect, by ballot, a president, out of their own body.

§ 6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present:—judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, within this state: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

§ 7. The house of representatives shall be composed of members from all the counties which now are or hereafter may be included within this state, according to their respective numbers of free white persons, and including three-fifths of all the people of colour. The actual enumeration shall be made within two years, and within every subsequent term of seven years thereafter, and at such time and in such manner as this convention may direct. Each county containing three thousand persons, agreeably to the foregoing plan of enumeration, shall be entitled to two members; seven thousand, to three members; and twelve thousand, to four members; but each county shall have at least one, and not more than four members: the representatives shall be chosen annually, on the first Monday in November, until such day of election be altered by law. Until the aforesaid enumeration shall be made, the several counties shall be entitled to the following number of representatives, respectively: Camden two; Glynn two; Liberty three; McIntosh two; Bryan one; Chatham four; Effingham two; Scriven two; Montgomery two; Burke three; Bullock one; Jefferson three; Lincoln two; Elbert three; Jackson two; Richmond three; Wilkes four; Columbia three; Warren three; Washington three; Hancock four; Greene three; Oglethorpe three; and Franklin two.

§ 8. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, three years an inhabitant of this state, and have usually resided in the county in which he shall be chosen one year immediately preceding his election. (unless he shall have been absent on public business of this state or of the United States,) and shall be possessed in his own right of a settled freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, or of taxable property to the amount of five hundred dollars within the county, for one year preceding his election; and whose estate shall, on a reasonable estimation, be competent to the discharge of his just debts, over and above that sum.

§ 9. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers.

§ 10. They shall have solely the power to impeach all persons who have been or may be in office.

§ 11. No person holding any military commission or other appointment, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, under this state or the United States, or either of them, except justices of the inferior court, justices of the peace, and officers of the militia, nor any person who has had charge of public moneys belonging to the state, unaccounted for, and unpaid, or who has not paid all legal taxes or contributions to the government, required of him, shall have a seat in either branch of the general assembly; nor shall any senator or representative be elected to any office or appointment by the legislature, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, during the time for which he shall have been elected, with the above exceptions, unless he shall decline accepting his seat, by notice to the executive within twenty days after he shall have been elected; nor shall any member, after having taken his seat, be eligible to any of the aforesaid offices or appointments during the time for which he shall have been elected.

§ 12. The meeting of the general assembly shall be annually, on the second Tuesday in January, until such day of meeting be altered by law: a majority of each branch shall be authorised to proceed to business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of their members in such manner as each house may prescribe.

§ 13. Each house shall be the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; with powers to expel or punish, by censuring, fining, and imprisoning, or either, for disorderly behaviour; and may expel any person convicted of any felonious or infamous offence; each house may punish by imprisonment, during session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence, or who, during session, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any member, for

any thing said or done in either house, or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness in going to or returning from, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of either house.

§ 14. No senator or representative shall be liable to be arrested during his attendance on the general assembly, or for ten days previous to its sitting, or for ten days after the rising thereof, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; nor shall any member be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere; but shall, nevertheless, be bound to answer for perjury, bribery, or corruption.

§ 15. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them immediately after their adjournment; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two members, be entered on the journals.

§ 16. All bills for raising revenue or appropriating moneys shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate shall propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

§ 17. Every bill shall be read three times and on three separate days, in each branch of the general assembly, before it shall pass, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection; nor shall any law or ordinance pass, containing any matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof; and all acts shall be signed by the president in the senate, and speaker in the house of representatives: No bill or ordinance which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be brought in again during the session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of two-thirds of each branch.

§ 18. Each senator and representative, before he be permitted to take his seat, shall take an oath, or make affirmation, that he hath not practised any unlawful means, either directly or indirectly, to procure his election; and every person shall be disqualified from serving as a senator or representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat, or canvassed for such election; and every candidate employing like means, and not elected, shall, on conviction, be ineligible to hold a seat in either house, or to hold any office of honour or profit for the term of one year, and to such other disabilities or penalties, as may be prescribed by law.

§ 19. Every member of the senate or house of representatives shall, before he takes his seat, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have not obtained my election by bribery, treats, canvassing, or other undue or unlawful means, used by myself, or others by my desire or approbation, for that purpose; that I consider myself constitutionally qualified as a senator, or representative; and that, on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will give my vote, and so conduct myself, as may, in my judgment, appear most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this state; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and to the utmost of my power and ability observe, conform to, support, and defend the constitution thereof."

§ 20. No person who hath been or may be convicted of felony before any court of this state, or any of the United States, shall be eligible to any office or appointment of honour, profit, or trust, within this state.

§ 21. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that at which the two branches shall be sitting; and in case of disagreement between the senate and house of representatives, with respect to their adjournment, the governor may adjourn them.

§ 22. The general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the state, which shall not be repugnant to this constitution.

§ 23. They shall have power to alter the boundaries of the present counties, and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off, as out of the other territory belonging to the state: but the property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of a free people, it is necessary, in order to avoid disputes, that the limits of this state should be ascertained with precision and exactness; and this convention, composed of the immediate representatives of the people, chosen by them to assert their rights, to revise the powers given by them to the government, and from whose will all ruling authority of right flows, doth assert and declare, the boundaries of this state shall be as follows, that is to say: the limits, boundaries, jurisdictions, and authority of the state of Georgia, do, and did, and of right ought to, extend from the sea or mouth of the river

Savannah, along the northern branch or stream thereof, to the fork or confluence of the rivers now called Tugalo and Keowee, and from thence along the most northern branch or stream of the said river Tugalo, till it intersect the northern boundary line of South Carolina, if the said branch or stream of Tugalo extends so far north, reserving all the islands in the said river Savannah and Tugalo to Georgia; but, if the head spring or source of any branch or stream of the said river Tugalo does not extend to the north boundary line of South Carolina, then a west line to the Mississippi, to be drawn from the head spring or source of the said branch or stream of Tugalo river, which extends to the highest northern latitude; thence down the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude; south, by a line drawn due east, from the termination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Chatahoochee; thence, along the middle thereof, to its junction with Flint river; thence, straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence, along the middle of St. Mary's river, to the Atlantic Ocean, and from thence to the mouth or inlet of Savannah river, the place of beginning; including and comprehending all the lands and waters within the said limits, boundaries, and jurisdictional rights; and also all the islands within twenty leagues of the sea coast. And this convention doth further declare and assert, that all the territory without the present temporary line, and within the limits aforesaid, is now, of right, the property of the free citizens of this state, and held by them in sovereignty, inalienable but by their consent. Provided, nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent a sale to, or contract with, the United States, by the legislature of this state, of and for all or any part of the western territory of this state, lying westward of the river Chatahoochee, on such terms as may be beneficial to both parties; and may procure an extension of settlement, and extinguishment of Indian claims, in and to the vacant territory of this state to the east and north of the said river Chatahoochee, to which the territory, such power of contract or sale, by the legislature, shall not extend: And provided also, The legislature may give its consent to the establishment of one or more governments westward thereof; but monopolies of land by individuals being contrary to the spirit of our free government, no sale of territory of this state, or any part thereof, shall take place to individuals or private companies, unless a county or counties shall have been first laid off, including such territory, and the Indian rights shall have been extinguished thereto.

§ 24. The foregoing section of this article having declared the common rights of the free citizens of this state in and to all the territory without the present temporary boundary line, and within the limits of this state thereby defined, by which the contemplated purchases of certain companies of a considerable portion thereof are become constitutionally void; and justice and good faith require, that the state should not detain a consideration for a contract which has failed; the legislature, at their next session, shall make provision by law for returning to any person or persons who has or have *bona fide* deposited money for such purposes in the treasury of this state: Provided, That the same shall not have been drawn therefrom in terms of the act passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, commonly called the rescinding act, or the appropriation laws of the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven: nor shall the moneys paid for such purchases ever be deemed a part of the funds of this state, or be liable to appropriation as such; but until such moneys be drawn from the treasury, they shall be considered altogether at the risk of the persons who have deposited the same. No money shall be drawn out of the treasury or from the public funds of this state, except by appropriation made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published from time to time. No vote, resolution, law, or order, shall pass the general assembly, granting a donation or gratuity in favour of any person whatever, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the general assembly.

§ 25. It shall be the duty of the justices of the inferior court, or any three of them, in each county respectively, within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, to appoint one or more fit persons in each county, not exceeding one for each battalion district, whose duty it shall be to take a full and accurate census or enumeration of all free white persons and people of colour residing therein, distinguishing, in separate columns, the free white persons from persons of colour, and return

the same to the clerks of the superior courts of the several counties, certified under their hands, on or before the first day of December next; the persons so appointed, being first severally sworn before the said justices, or either of them, duly and faithfully to perform the trust reposed in them; and it shall be the duty of the said clerks to transmit all such returns, under seal, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the first session of the legislature thereafter. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, at their said first session, to apportion the members of the house of representatives among the several counties, agreeably to the plan prescribed by this constitution, and to provide an adequate compensation for the taking of the said census. Every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the first Monday in July next, shall be returned as of such family, and every person occasionally absent at the time of taking the enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he usually resides. The general assembly shall, by law, direct the manner of taking such census or enumeration, within every subsequent term of seven years, in conformity to this constitution. And it is declared to be the duty of all officers, civil and military, throughout this state, to be aiding and assisting in the true and faithful execution thereof. In case the justices of the inferior courts should fail to make such appointments, or if there should not be a sufficient number of such justices in any county, then the justices of the peace, or any three of them, shall have and exercise like powers and authority respecting the said census; and if the census or enumeration of any county shall not be so taken and returned, then, and in that case, the general assembly shall apportion the representation of such county according to the best evidence in their power, relative to its population.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and until such time as a successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall have a competent salary, established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; neither shall he receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or either of them, or from any foreign power.

§ 2. The governor shall be elected by the general assembly, at their second annual session after the rising of this convention, and at every second annual session thereafter, on the second day after the two houses shall be organized and competent to proceed to business.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state six years, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty years, and who does not possess five hundred acres of land, in his own right, within this state, and other property to the amount of four thousand dollars, and whose estate shall not, on a reasonable estimation, be competent to the discharge of his debts, over and above that sum.

§ 4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the governor, the president of the senate shall exercise the executive powers of government until such disability be removed, or until the next meeting of the general assembly.

§ 5. The governor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of governor of the state of Georgia; and will, to the best of my abilities, preserve, protect, and defend the said state, and cause justice to be executed in mercy therein, according to the constitution and laws thereof."

§ 6. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia thereof.

§ 7. He shall have power to grant reprieves for offences against the state, except in cases of impeachment, and to grant pardons or to remit any part of a sentence, in all cases after conviction, except for treason or murder, in which cases he may respite the execution, and make report thereof to the next general assembly, by whom a pardon may be granted.

§ 8. He shall issue writs of election to fill up all vacancies that happen in the senate or house of representatives; and shall have power to convene the general assembly on extraordinary occasions; and shall give them, from time to time, information of the state of the republic, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

§ 9. When any office shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy; and persons so appointed

shall continue in office until a successor is appointed, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this constitution or by the legislature.

§ 10. He shall have the revision of all bills passed by both houses, before the same shall become laws; but two-thirds of both houses may pass a law notwithstanding his dissent; and if any bill should not be returned by the governor within five days after it hath been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return.

§ 11. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor; and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him: or, being disapproved, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

§ 12. There shall be a secretary of the state, a treasurer, and a surveyor general, appointed in the same manner and at the same session of the legislature, and they shall hold their offices for the like period as the governor, and shall have a competent salary, including such emoluments as may be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

§ 13. The great seal of the state shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing, but by order of the governor or general assembly; and the general assembly shall, at their first session after the rising of this convention, cause the great seal to be altered by law.

§ 14. The governor shall have power to appoint his own secretaries.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The judicial powers of this state shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior jurisdictions as the legislature shall, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges of the superior courts shall be elected for the term of three years, removable by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon. The superior court shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction in all criminal cases which shall be tried in the county wherein the crime was committed, and in all cases respecting titles to land, which shall be tried in the county where the land lies; and shall have power to correct errors in inferior judiciaries by writs of *certiorari*, as well as errors in the superior courts, and to order new trials on proper and legal grounds: Provided, That such new trials shall be determined, and such errors corrected, in the superior court of the county in which such action originated. And the said court shall also have appellate jurisdiction in such other cases as the legislature may by law direct, which shall in no case tend to remove the cause from the county in which the action originated; and the judges thereof, in all cases of application for new trials, or correction of errors, shall enter their opinions on the minutes of the court. The inferior courts shall have cognizance of all other civil cases, which shall be tried in the county wherein the defendant resides, except in cases of joint obligors, residing in different counties, which may be commenced in either county; and a copy of the petition and process, served on the party or parties residing out of the county in which the suit may be commenced, shall be deemed sufficient service, under such rules and regulations as the legislature may direct; but the legislature may, by law, to which two-thirds of each branch shall concur, give concurrent jurisdiction to the superior courts. The superior and inferior courts shall sit in each county twice in every year, at such stated times as the legislature shall appoint.

§ 2. The judges shall have salaries adequate to their services, established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office; but shall not receive any other perquisites or emoluments whatever, from parties or others, on account of any duty required of them.

§ 3. There shall be a state's attorney and solicitors appointed by the legislature, and commissioned by the governor, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years, unless removed by sentence on impeachment, or by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly. They shall have salaries adequate to their services established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

§ 4. Justices of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the general assembly, and be commissioned by the governor, and shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, or as long as they respectively reside in the

county for which they shall be appointed, unless removed by sentence on impeachment, or by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly. They may be compensated for their services in such manner as the legislature may by law direct.

§ 5. The justices of the peace shall be nominated by the inferior courts of the several counties, and commissioned by the governor, and there shall be two justices of the peace in each captain's district, either or both of whom shall have power to try all cases of a civil nature within their district, where the debt or litigated demand does not exceed thirty dollars, in such manner as the legislature may by law direct. They shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, or until they shall be removed by conviction, on indictment in the superior court, for malepractice in office, or for any felonious or infamous crime, or by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature.

§ 6. The powers of a court of ordinary or register of probates, shall be invested in the inferior courts of each county, from whose decision there may be an appeal to the superior court, under such restrictions and regulations as the general assembly may by law direct; but the inferior court shall have power to vest the care of the records, and other proceedings therein, in the clerk, or such other person as they may appoint, and any one or more justices of the said court, with such clerk or other person, may issue citations and grant temporary letters, in time of vacation, to hold until the next meeting of the said court; and such clerk or other person may grant marriage licenses.

§ 7. The judges of the superior courts, or any one of them, shall have power to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *reple facias*, and all other writs which may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect.

§ 8. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and arranged under proper heads, and promulgated in such manner as the legislature may direct; and no person shall be debarred from advocating or defending his cause, before any court or tribunal, either by himself or counsel, or both.

§ 9. Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature, until the parties shall have had a fair trial before the superior court, and a verdict shall have been obtained, authorising a divorce upon legal principles. And in such cases, two-thirds of each branch of the legislature may pass acts of divorce accordingly.

§ 10. The clerks of the superior and inferior courts shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature may by law direct, shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall continue in office during good behaviour.

§ 11. Sheriffs shall be appointed in such manner as the general assembly may by law direct, and shall hold their appointments for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by sentence on impeachment, or by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of the justices of the inferior court and of the peace in the county; but no person shall be twice elected sheriff within any term of four years; and no county officer after the next election shall be chosen at the time of electing a senator or representative.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. The electors of members of the general assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of this state, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county: Provided, that, in case of invasion, and the inhabitants shall be driven from any county, so as to prevent an election therein, such refugee inhabitants, being a majority of the voters of such county, may meet under the direction of any three justices of the peace thereof, in the nearest county, not in a state of alarm, and proceed to an election, without having paid such tax so required of electors, and the persons elected thereat shall be entitled to their seats.

§ 2. All elections by the general assembly shall be by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature; and when the senate and house of representatives unite for the purpose of electing, they shall meet in the representative chamber, and the president of the senate shall in such case preside, receive the ballots, and declare the person or persons elected. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote *viva voce*, until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

§ 3. The general officers of the militia shall be elected by the general assembly, and shall be commissioned by the governor. All other officers of the militia shall be elected in such manner as the legislature may direct.

and shall be commissioned by the governor; and all militia officers now in commission, and those which may be hereafter commissioned, shall hold their commissions during their usual residence within the division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, to which they belong, unless removed by sentence of a court martial, or by the governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly.

§ 4. All persons appointed by the legislature to fill vacancies shall continue in office only so long as to complete the time for which their predecessors were appointed.

§ 5. Freedom of the press, and trial by jury, as heretofore used in this state, shall remain inviolate, and no *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

§ 6. No person who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be, a collector, or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office in this state, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

§ 7. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law.

§ 8. Convictions on impeachments which have heretofore taken place, are hereby released, and persons lying under such convictions restored to citizenship.

§ 9. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 10. No person within this state shall, upon any pretence, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in a manner agreeable to his own conscience, nor be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith and judgment; nor shall he ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or any other rate, for the building or repairing any place of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or hath voluntarily engaged to do. No one religious society shall ever be established in this state, in preference to any other; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles.

§ 11. There shall be no future importations of slaves into this state, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October next. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of each of their respective owners, previous to such emancipation. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants from either of the United States to this state, from bringing with them such persons as may be deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States.

§ 12. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of his life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection by such slave, and unless such death should happen by accident, in giving such slave moderate correction.

§ 13. The arts and sciences shall be promoted, in one or more seminaries of learning; and the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, give such further donations and privileges to those already established, as may be necessary to secure the objects of their institution; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, at their next session, to provide effectual measures for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institutions.

§ 14. All civil officers shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their several offices, during the periods for which they were appointed, or until they shall be superseded by appointments made in conformity to this constitution: And all laws now in force shall continue to operate, so far as they are compatible with this constitution, until repealed; and it shall be the duty of the gene-

ral assembly to pass all necessary laws and regulations for carrying this constitution into full effect.

§ 15. No part of this constitution shall be altered, unless a bill for that purpose, specifying the alterations intended to be made, shall have been read three times in the house of representatives, and three times in the senate, on three several days in each house, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively; and when any such bill shall be passed in manner aforesaid, the same shall be published at least six months previous to the next ensuing annual election for members of the general assembly; and if such alterations, or any of them, so proposed, shall be agreed to, in their first session thereafter, by two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three separate days, in each respective house, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of this constitution.

We, the underwritten delegates of the people of the state of Georgia, chosen and authorised by them to revise, alter, or amend the powers or principles of their government, do declare, ordain, and ratify the several articles and sections contained in the six pages hereunto prefixed, as the constitution of this state; and the same shall be in operation from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, we, and each of us, respectively, have hereunto set our hands, at Louisville, the seat of government, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the twenty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America; and have caused the great seal of the state to be affixed thereto.

Article 4th, section 11th, and first line, the following words being interlined, to wit:—"after the first day of October next."

JARED IRWIN, *President.*

Joseph Clay, jun.	Thomas Gilbert,
J. B. Maxwell,	John Burnett,
John Pray,	John Conper,
Benjamin Davis,	Thomas Spalding,
John Morrison,	James H. Rutherford,
John Milton,	James Oliver,
James Bird,	John Watts,
Andrew E. Wells,	George Franklin;
Charles McCall, jun.	John Lawson,
G. W. Foster,	George Wilson,
Jonas Fauche,	James Pitmann,
James Nisbet,	Joseph Humphreys,
Chas. Abernombce,	James Cochran,
Thomas Lamar,	James Powell,
Matt. Rabun,	James Dunwoody,
Peter J. Carnes,	Henry Ware,
William Fleming,	Gibson Woodridge,
R. D. Gray,	Jared Gore,
James Seagrove,	John H. McIntosh,
Thomas Stafford,	James Gignilliat,
James Jackson,	Benjamin Harrison,
James Jones,	John Watts,
George Jones,	John Jones,
James Simms,	John Lumpkin,
W. Drane,	Thomas Duke,
James McNeil,	Burwell Pope,
John King,	Robert Watkins,
John London,	Abraham Jones,
Thomas Polhill,	Lewis Lanier,
William Barnett,	Arthur Fort,
R. Hunt,	W. Sith, jun.
Benjamin Mosely,	Matthew Talbot,
A. Franklin,	Jesse Mercer,
Robert Walters,	Benjamin Taliaferro.

Attest,

James M. Simmons, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF VERMONT.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION HOLDEN AT WINDSOR, JULY 4TH, 1793.

CHAP. 1.

1 Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the state of Vermont.

ARTICLE 1.

THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety: therefore, no male person, born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent after they arrive to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like.

ARTICLE 2.

That private property ought to be subservient to public uses, when necessity requires it; nevertheless, when any person's property is taken for the use of the public, the owner ought to receive an equivalent in money.

ARTICLE 3.

That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God: and that no man ought to, or of right can, be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of his conscience; nor can any man be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments or peculiar mode of religious worship; and that no authority can or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control, the rights of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship. Nevertheless, every sect or denomination of Christians ought to observe the Sabbath, or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.

ARTICLE 4.

Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character: he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the law.

ARTICLE 5.

That the people of this state, by their legal representatives, have the sole, inherent, and exclusive right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

ARTICLE 6.

That all power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from, the people, therefore, all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them.

ARTICLE 7.

That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set

of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal.

ARTICLE 8.

That all elections ought to be free and without corruption, and that all freemen, having a sufficient evidence, common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers; and be elected into office, agreeable to the regulations made in this constitution.

ARTICLE 9.

That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service, when necessary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of any person's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses without his consent, or that of the representative body of freemen; nor can any man, who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent; nor are the people bound by any law, but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good; and previous to any law being made to raise a tax, the purpose for which it is to be raised ought to appear evident to the legislature to be of more service to the community, than the money would be if not collected.

ARTICLE 10.

That, in all prosecutions for criminal offences, a person hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses; to call for evidence in his favour, and a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of his country; without the unanimous consent of which jury, he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any person be justly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

ARTICLE 11.

That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions, free from search or seizure; and, therefore, warrants, without oath or affirmation first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her, or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

ARTICLE 12.

That when any issue in fact, proper for the cognizance of jury, is joined in a court of law, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

ARTICLE 13.

That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

ARTICLE 14.

The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action, or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 15.

The power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases as this constitution, or the legislature, shall provide for.

ARTICLE 16.

That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

ARTICLE 17.

That no person in this state can, in any case, be subjected to law martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army, and the militia in actual service.

ARTICLE 18.

The frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep government free; the people ought, therefore, to pay particular attention to these points, in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right, in a legal way, to exact a due and constant regard to them, from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the state.

ARTICLE 19.

That all people have a natural and inherent right to emigrate from one state to another that will receive them.

ARTICLE 20.

That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good: to instruct their representatives; and apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

ARTICLE 21.

That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state, for trial for any offence committed within the same.

CHAP. 2.

Plan or Form of Government.

§ 1. The commonwealth or state of Vermont shall be governed hereafter by a governor or lieutenant governor, council, and an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same, in manner and form following:

§ 2. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives, of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Vermont.

§ 3. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor, or, in his absence, a lieutenant governor, and council.

§ 4. Courts of justice shall be maintained in every county in this state, and also in new counties, when formed; which courts shall be open for the trial of all causes proper for their cognizance; and justice shall be therein impartially administered, without corruption or unnecessary delay. The judges of the supreme court shall be justices of the peace throughout the state; and the several judges of the county courts, in their respective counties, by virtue of their offices, except in the trial of such causes as may be appealed to the county court.

§ 5. A future legislature may, when they shall conceive the same to be expedient and necessary, erect a court of chancery, with such powers as are usually exercised by that court, or as shall appear for the interest of the commonwealth: Provided, they do not constitute themselves the judges of the said court.

§ 6. The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other.

§ 7. In order that the freemen of this state might enjoy the benefit of election, as equally as may be, each town within this state, that consists or may consist of eighty taxable inhabitants, within one septenary, or seven years next after the establishing this constitution, may hold elections therein, and choose each two repre-

sentatives; and each other inhabited town in this state may, in like manner, choose each one representative to represent them in general assembly, during the said septenary, or seven years; and after that, each inhabited town may, in like manner, hold such election, and choose each one representative, for ever thereafter.

§ 8. The house of representatives of the freemen of this state shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by ballot, by the freemen of every town in this state, respectively, on the first Tuesday in September, annually, for ever.

§ 9. The representatives so chosen, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting any other business than raising a state tax, for which two-thirds of the members elected shall be present, shall meet on the second Thursday of the succeeding October, and shall be styled, *The General Assembly of the state of Vermont*: they shall have power to choose their speaker, secretary of state, their clerk, and other necessary officers of the house—sit on their own adjournments—prepare bills, and enact them into laws, judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members: they may expel members, but not for causes known to their own constituents antecedent to their own elections: they may administer oaths and affirmations in matters depending before them, redress grievances, impeach state criminals, grant charters of incorporation, constitute towns, boroughs, cities, and counties: they may, annually, on their first session after their election, in conjunction with the council, or oftener if need be, elect judges of the supreme and several county and probate courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace; and also with the council may elect major generals, and brigadier generals, from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion; and they shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free and sovereign state; but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

§ 10. The supreme executive council of this state shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, and twelve persons, chosen in the following manner, viz. The freemen of each town shall, on the day of the election, for choosing representatives to attend the general assembly, bring in their votes for governor, with his name fairly written, to the constable, who shall seal them up, and write on them, *votes for the governor*, and deliver them to the representatives chosen to attend the general assembly; and at the opening of the general assembly there shall be a committee appointed out of the council and assembly, who, after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall proceed to receive, sort, and count the votes for the governor, and declare the person who has the major part of the votes to be governor for the year ensuing. And if there be no choice made, then the council and general assembly, by their joint ballot, shall make choice of a governor. The lieutenant governor and treasurer shall be chosen in the manner above directed. And each freeman shall give in twelve votes, for twelve counsellors, in the same manner, and the twelve highest in nomination shall serve for the ensuing year as counsellors.

§ 11. The governor, and, in his absence, the lieutenant governor, with the council, a major part of whom, including the governor, or lieutenant governor, shall be a quorum to transact business, shall have power to commission all officers, and also to appoint officers, except where provision is, or shall be otherwise made by law, or this frame of government; and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner directed by law or this constitution.

They are to correspond with other states, transact business with officers of government, civil and military, and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the judges of the supreme court. And shall have power to grant pardons, and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in treason and murder: in which they shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until after the end of the next session of assembly; and except in cases of impeachment, in which there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment, but by act of legislation.

They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. They are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the general assembly. And they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as may be appropriated by the house of representa-

atives. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house only. They may grant such licenses as shall be directed by law; and shall have power to call together the general assembly, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The governor shall be captain general and commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. And the lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be lieutenant general of all the forces of the state. The governor, or lieutenant governor, and the council, shall meet at the time and place with the general assembly; the lieutenant governor shall, during the presence of the commander in chief, vote and act as one of the council; and the governor, and, in his absence, the lieutenant governor, shall, by virtue of their offices, preside in council, and have a casting, but no other vote. Every member of the council shall be a justice of the peace, for the whole state, by virtue of his office. The governor and council shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reasons to support it; and the governor may appoint a secretary for himself and his council.

§ 12. The representatives, having met and chosen their speaker and clerk, shall, each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of allegiance herein after directed, except where they shall produce certificates of their having heretofore taken and subscribed the same, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"You —, do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that, as a member of this assembly, you will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to you injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatsoever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the constitution of this state; but will, in all things, conduct yourself as a faithful, honest representative, and guardian of the people, according to the best of your judgment and abilities: (in case of an oath) so help you God. (And in case of an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury."

§ 13. The doors of the house in which the general assembly of this commonwealth shall sit, shall be open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the state may require them to be shut.

§ 14. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed, when one third of the members think it necessary, as soon as convenient after the end of each session, with the yeas and nays on any question, when required by any member, except where the votes shall be taken by ballot, in which case every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes.

§ 15. The style of the laws of this state, in future to be passed, shall be: *It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont.*

§ 16. To the end that laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations, as much as possible, prevented, all bills which originate in the assembly shall be laid before the governor and council, for their revision and concurrence or proposals of amendment; who shall return the same to the assembly, with their proposals of amendment, if any, in writing; and if the same are not agreed to by the assembly, it shall be in the power of the governor and council to suspend the passing of such bills until the next session of the legislature: Provided, that if the governor and council shall neglect or refuse to return any such bill to the assembly, with written proposals of amendment, within five days, or before the rising of the legislature, the same shall become a law.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn out of the treasury, unless first appropriated by act of legislation.

§ 18. No person shall be elected a representative until he has resided two years in this state; the last of which shall be in the town for which he is elected.

§ 19. No member of the council or house of representatives shall, directly or indirectly, receive any fee or reward to bring forward or advocate any bill, petition, or other business to be transacted in the legislature; or advocate any cause, as counsel, in either house of legislation, except when employed in behalf of the state.

§ 20. No person ought, in any case or in any time, to

be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

§ 21. Every man, of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year next before the election of representatives, and is of a quiet and peaceable behaviour, and will take the following oath or affirmation, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this state:

"You solemnly swear (or affirm,) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage touching any matter that concerns the state of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the constitution, without fear or favour of any man."

§ 22. The inhabitants of this state shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions, as congress, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the legislature of this state, shall direct. The several companies of militia shall, as often as vacancies happen, elect their captain and other officers, and the captains and subalterns shall nominate and recommend the field officers of their respective regiments, who shall appoint their staff officers.

§ 23. All commissions shall be in the name of the freemen of the state of Vermont, sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and, in his absence, the lieutenant governor, and attested by the secretary; which seal shall be kept by the governor.

§ 24. Every officer of state, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the general assembly, either when in office or after his resignation or removal, for maladministration. All impeachments shall be before the governor, or lieutenant governor, and council, who shall hear and determine the same, and may award costs; and no trial or impeachment shall be a bar to a prosecution at law.

§ 25. As every freeman, to preserve his independence, if without a sufficient estate, ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors or expectants, and faction, contention, and discord among the people. But, if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation; and whenever an office, through increase of fees or otherwise, become so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the legislature. And if any officer shall wittingly and wilfully take greater fees than the law allows him, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this state, until he shall be restored by act of legislation.

§ 26. No person in this state shall be capable of holding or exercising more than one of the following offices at the same time, viz. governor, lieutenant governor, judge of the supreme court, treasurer of the state, member of the council, member of the general assembly, surveyor general, or sheriff. Nor shall any person, holding any office of profit or trust under the authority of congress, be eligible to any appointment in the legislature, or of holding any executive or judiciary office under this state.

§ 27. The treasurer of the state shall, before the governor and council, give sufficient security to the secretary of the state, in behalf of the general assembly; and each high sheriff, before the first judge of the county court, to the treasurer of their respective counties, previous to their respectively entering upon the execution of their offices, in such manner, and in such sums, as shall be directed by the legislature.

§ 28. The treasurer's accounts shall be annually audited, and a fair state thereof laid before the general assembly, at their session in October.

§ 29. Every officer, whether judicial, executive, or military, in authority under this state, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation of allegiance to this state, unless he shall produce evidence that he has before taken the same; and also the following oath or affirmation of office, except military officers, and such as shall be exempted by the legislature.

The Oath or Affirmation of allegiance.

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that you will be true and faithful to the state of Vermont, and that you will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by convention: (If an oath) so help you God."

(If an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury."

The Oath or Affirmation of office.

"You, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully execute the office of — for the — of —; and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law: (If an oath) so help you God. If an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury."

§ 30. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, until he shall have resided in this state four years next preceeding the day of his election.

§ 31. Trials of issues, proper for the cognizance of a jury, in the supreme and county courts, shall be by jury, except where parties otherwise agree; and great care ought to be taken to prevent corruption or partiality in the choice and return or appointment of juries.

§ 32. All prosecutions shall commence, by the authority of the state of Vermont; all indictments shall conclude with these words: *against the peace and dignity of the state.* And all fines shall be proportioned to the offences.

§ 33. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up and assigning over, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, in possession, reversion, or remainder, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. And all prisoners, unless in execution, or committed for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great, shall be bailable by sufficient surties; nor shall excessive bail be exacted for bailable offences.

§ 54. All elections, whether by the people or the legislature, shall be free and voluntary; and any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect at that time, and suffer such other penalty as the law shall direct; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow, any such rewards, to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year, and be subject to such further punishment as a future legislature shall direct.

§ 35. All deeds and conveyances of land shall be recorded in the town clerk's office, in their respective towns; and for want thereof, in the county clerk's office of the same county.

§ 36. The legislature shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

§ 37. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishments of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing by hard labour those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital, whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for the reparation of injuries done to private persons; and all persons, at proper times, ought to be permitted to see them at their labour.

§ 38. The estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not for that offence be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article, which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deadand, or in anywise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

§ 39. Every person of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land, or other real estate; and, after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all rights of a natural born subject of this state, except that he shall not be capable of being elected governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, counsellor, or representative in assembly, until after two years' residence.

§ 40. The inhabitants of this state shall have liberty in seasonable times, to hunt and fowl on the lands they hold, and on other lands not enclosed; and in like manner, to fish in all boatable and other waters, not private property, under proper regulations, to be hereafter made and provided by the general assembly.

§ 41. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality, ought to be constantly kept in force, and duly executed: and a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, for the convenient instruction of youth: and one or more grammar schools be incorporated, and properly supported, in each county in this state. And all religious societies or bodies of men, that may be hereafter united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities, and estates, which they in justice ought to enjoy, under such regulations as the general assembly of this state shall direct.

§ 42. The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this state, is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this commonwealth, and ought not to be violated on any pretence whatsoever.

§ 43. In order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen, by ballot, by the freemen of this state, on the last Wednesday in March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and on the last Wednesday in March, in every seven years thereafter, thirteen persons, who shall be chosen in the same manner the council is chosen, except they shall not be out of the council or general assembly, to be called the council of censors; who shall meet together on the first Wednesday in June next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a convention, in which, two-thirds of the whole number elected shall agree, and whose duty it shall be to inquire, whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part during the last septenary, including the year of their service, and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution: They are also to inquire, whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth; in what manner the public moneys have been disposed of; and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes, they shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records: they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as shall appear to them to have been passed contrary to the principles of the constitution: These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said council of censors shall also have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this constitution, which may be defective: explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed: and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

By order of the Convention, July 9th, 1793.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *President.*

Attest, Lewis R. Morris, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY.

The Constitution or Form of Government, for the state of Kentucky.

WE, the representatives of the people of the state of Kentucky, in convention assembled, to secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty, and property, and of pursuing happiness, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government:

ARTICLE 1.

Concerning the Legislative Department.

§ 1. The powers of the government of the state of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another.

2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others: except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 2.

Concerning the distribution of the Powers of the Government.

§ 1. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both together, the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of one year from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer.

3. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in the month of August in every year; but the presiding officers of the several elections shall continue the same for three days, at the request of any one of the candidates.

4. No person shall be a representative, who at the time of his election is not a citizen of the United States, and hath not attained to the age of twenty-four years, and resided in this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county or town for which he may be chosen.

5. Elections for representatives for the several counties entitled to representation shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election precincts into which the legislature may think proper, from time to time, to divide any or all of those counties: Provided, that when it shall appear to the legislature that any town hath a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such town shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation, which shall be retained so long as such town shall contain a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio which may from time to time be fixed by law, and thereafter elections, for the county in which such town is situated, shall not be held therein.

6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this commonwealth; and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors therein. In the year eighteen hundred and three, and every fourth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the free male inhabitants of the state, above twenty-one years of age, shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making these enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than fifty-eight, nor more than one hundred, and they shall be apportioned for the four years next following, as near as may be, among the several counties and towns, in proportion to the number of qualified electors: but, when a county may not have a sufficient number of qualified electors to entitle it to one representative, and when the adjacent county or counties may not have a residuum or residuums, which, when added to the small county, would entitle it to a separate representation, it shall then be in the power of the legislature to join two or more together, for the purpose of sending a representative: Provided, that when there

are two or more counties adjoining, which have residuums over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuums when added together will amount to such ratio, in that case one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

7. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

8. In all elections for representatives, every free male citizen (negroes, mulattoes, and Indians excepted) who, at the time being, hath attained to the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the state two years, or the county or town in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector: but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in the county or town in which he may actually reside at the time of the election, except as is herein otherwise provided. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, and returning from elections.

9. The members of the senate shall be chosen for the term of four years; and when assembled shall have the power to choose its officers annually.

10. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into four classes: the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one fourth shall be chosen every year, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually.

11. The senate shall consist of twenty-four members at least, and for every three members above fifty-eight, which shall be added to the house of representatives, one member shall be added to the senate.

12. The same number of senatorial districts shall, from time to time, be established by the legislature, as there may then be senators allotted to the state; which shall be so formed as to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of free male inhabitants in each, above the age of twenty-one years, and so that no county shall be divided, or form more than one district; and where two or more counties compose a district, they shall be adjoining.

13. When an additional senator may be added to the senate, he shall be annexed by lot to one of the four classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in number as possible.

14. One senator for each district shall be elected by those qualified to vote for representatives therein, who shall give their votes at the several places in the counties or towns where elections are by law directed to be held.

15. No person shall be a senator, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty-five years, and resided in this state six years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the district from which he may be chosen.

16. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same time that the general election for representatives is held; and thereafter there shall, in like manner, be an annual election for senators, to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

17. The general assembly shall convene on the first Monday in the month of November in every year, unless a different day be appointed by law; and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

18. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as may be prescribed thereby.

19. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

20. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish a member for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two

thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

21. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal.

22. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

23. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be one dollar and a half a day, during their attendance on, going to, or returning from the sessions of their respective houses: Provided, that the same may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the session at which such alteration shall be made.

24. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to, and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

25. Nosensor or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the time such senator or representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be made or filled by the elections of the people.

26. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious persuasion, society, or sect; nor whilst he holds or exercises any office of profit under this commonwealth, shall be eligible to the general assembly; except attorneys at law, justices of the peace, and militia officers: Provided, that justices of the courts of quarter sessions shall be ineligible so long as any compensation may be allowed them for their services: Provided, also, that attorneys for the commonwealth, who receive a fixed annual salary from the public treasury, shall be ineligible.

27. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes for the state, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the general assembly until he shall have obtained a quietus for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may be responsible.

28. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read over in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless, in cases of urgency, four fifths of the house where the bill shall be depending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

29. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in other bills: Provided, that they shall not introduce any new matter, under the colour of an amendment, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

30. The general assembly shall regulate by law, by whom, and in what manner, writs of election shall be issued, to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Concerning the Executive Department

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the commonwealth shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

2. The governor shall be elected for the term of four years, by the citizens entitled to suffrage, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, the election shall be determined by lot, in such manner as the legislature may direct.

3. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this state at least six years next preceding his election.

5. He shall commence the execution of his office on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the general election on which he shall be chosen, and shall continue in the execution thereof until the end of four weeks next succeeding the election of

his successor, and until his successor shall have taken the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this constitution.

6. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, nor minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of governor.

7. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

8. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States: but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

9. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: Provided, that no person shall be so appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties from which it shall have been taken: Provided, also, that the county courts be authorized by law to appoint inspectors, collectors, and their deputies, surveyors of the high ways, constables, jailors, and such other inferior officers, whose jurisdiction may be confined within the limits of a county.

10. The governor shall have power to fill up vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session.

11. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly; in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

12. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to duties of their respective offices.

13. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

14. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that should have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

15. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

16. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at every election for a governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor, or lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor.

17. He shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the senate, have a right, when in committee of the whole, to debate and vote on all subjects; and, when the senate are equally divided, to give the casting vote.

18. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be duly qualified, or the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

19. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as speaker of the senate, the senators shall elect one of the two members as speaker, for that occasion. And if, during the vacancy the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the senate shall, in like manner, administer the government.

20. The lieutenant governor, while he acts as speaker to the senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more; and during the time he administers the government, as governor, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received and been entitled to, had he been employed in the duties of his office.

21. The speaker *pro tempore* of the senate, during the

time he administers the government, shall receive, in like manner, the same compensation which the governor would have received, had he been employed in the duties of his office.

22. If the lieutenant governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a speaker.

23. An attorney general, and such other attorneys for the commonwealth as may be necessary, shall be appointed, whose duty shall be regulated by law. Attorneys for the commonwealth, for the several counties, shall be appointed by the respective courts having jurisdiction therein.

24. A secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the term for which the governor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

25. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise considered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed, by a majority of all the members elected to both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

27. Contested elections for a governor and lieutenant governor, shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both houses of the general assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

28. The freemen of this commonwealth, (negroes, mulattoes, and Indians excepted,) shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

29. The commanding officers of the respective regiments shall appoint the regimental staff; brigadier generals, their brigade majors; major generals, their aids; and captains, the non-commissioned officers of companies.

30. A majority of the field officers and captains in each regiment shall nominate the commissioned officers in each company, who shall be commissioned by the governor: Provided, that no nomination shall be made, unless two or at least of the field officers are present; and when two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes, the field officer present, who may be highest in commission, shall decide the nomination.

31. Sheriffs shall be hereafter appointed in the following manner: When the time of a sheriff for any county may be about to expire, the county court for the same, a majority of all its justices being present, shall, in the months of September, October, or November, next preceding thereto, recommend to the governor two proper persons to fill the office, who are then justices of the county court; and who shall in such recommendation pay a just regard to seniority in office, and a regular rotation. One of the persons so recommended shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall hold his office for two years, if he so long behave well, and until a successor be duly qualified. If the county courts shall omit in the months aforesaid, to make such recommendation, the governor shall then nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a fit person to fill such office.

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ARTICLE 4.

Concerning the Judicial Department.

§ 1. The judiciary power of this commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, which shall be styled the court of appeals, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, erect and establish.

2. The court of appeals, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only: which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law.

3. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour: but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, however, that the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journal of each house. They shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law.

4. The judges shall, by virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be, "the commonwealth of Kentucky." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority, of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same.

5. There shall be established in each county, now, or which may hereafter be erected, within this commonwealth, a county court.

6. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in each county; they shall be commissioned during good behaviour, but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or any infamous crime, or on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, however, that the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journal of each house.

7. The number of the justices of the peace, to which the several counties of this commonwealth now established, or which may hereafter be established, ought to be entitled, shall, from time to time, be regulated by law.

8. When a surveyor, coroner, or justice of the peace, shall be needed in any county, the county court for the same, a majority of all its justices concurring therein, shall recommend to the governor two proper persons to fill the office, one of whom he shall appoint thereto: Provided, however, that if the county court shall for twelve months omit to make such recommendation, after being requested by the governor to recommend proper persons, he shall then nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a fit person to fill such office.

9. When a new county shall be erected, a competent number of justices of the peace, a sheriff, and coroner therefore, shall be recommended to the governor by a majority of all the members of the house of representatives, from the senatorial district or districts in which the county is situated; and if either of the persons thus recommended shall be rejected by the governor or the senate, another person shall immediately be recommended as aforesaid.

10. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office during good behaviour; but no person shall be appointed clerk only *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from a majority of the judges of the court of appeals, that he had been examined by their clerk in their presence, and under their direction, and that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the office of clerk of any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behaviour, by the court of appeals only, who shall be judges of the fact as well as of the law. Two thirds of the members present must concur in the sentence.

11. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the state of Kentucky, and sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

12. The state treasurer, and printer or printers for the commonwealth, shall be appointed annually by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly: Provided, that, during the recess of the same, the governor shall have power to fill vacancies which may happen in either of the said offices.

ARTICLE 5.

Concerning Impeachments.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party, convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 6.

General Provisions.

§ 1. Members of the general assembly and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will be faithful and true to the commonwealth of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute, to the best of my abilities, the office of —, according to law."

2. Treason against the commonwealth shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

3. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as a governor, lieutenant governor, senator, or representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat to procure his election.

4. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, and from suffrage, those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power-bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriations of money, for the support of an army, be made for a longer time than one year; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

6. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner, and in what courts, suits shall be brought against the commonwealth.

7. The manner of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent, and shall be esteemed by the general assembly the most solemn appeal to God.

8. All laws, which, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, were in force in the state of Virginia, and which are of a general nature, and not local to that state, and not repugnant to this constitution, nor to the laws which have been enacted by the legislature of this commonwealth, shall be in force within this state, until they shall be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

9. The compact with the state of Virginia, subject to such alterations as may be made therein, agreeably to the mode prescribed by the said compact, shall be considered as part of this constitution.

10. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

11. All civil officers for the commonwealth at large shall reside within the state, and all district, county, or town officers, within their respective districts, counties, or towns, (trustees of towns excepted,) and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein as may be required by law; and all militia officers shall reside in the bounds of the division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, to which they may severally belong.

12. The attorney general, and other attorneys for this commonwealth, who receive a fixed annual salary from the public treasury, judges, and clerks of courts, justices of the peace, surveyors of lands, and all commissioned militia officers, shall hold their respective offices during good behaviour, and the continuance of their respective offices, under the exceptions contained in this constitution.

13. Absence on the business of this state, or the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under this common-

wealth, under the exceptions contained in this constitution.

14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to regulate by law in what cases and what deduction from the salaries of public officers shall be made for neglect of duty in their official capacities.

15. Returns of all elections for governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the general assembly, shall be made to the secretary, for the time being.

16. In all elections by the people, and also by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the votes shall be personally and publicly given, *viva voce*.

17. No member of congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this commonwealth, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit, under the same.

18. The general assembly shall direct by law how persons who now are, or may hereafter become, securities for public officers, may be relieved or discharged on account of such securityship.

ARTICLE 7.

Concerning Slaves.

§ 1. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a charge to any county in this commonwealth. They shall have full power to prevent slaves being brought into this state as merchandise. They shall have full power to prevent any slaves being brought in this state, who have been, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or may hereafter be, imported into any of the United States, from a foreign country. And they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provision, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life, or limb, and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slaves or slaves sold for the benefit of their owner or owners.

2. In the prosecution of slaves for felony, no inquest by a grand jury shall be necessary, but the proceedings in such prosecutions shall be regulated by law: except that the general assembly shall have no power to deprive them of the privilege of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

ARTICLE 8.

§ 1. The seat of government shall continue in the town of Frankfort, until it shall be removed by law: Provided, however, that two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly shall concur in the passing of such law.

ARTICLE 9.

Mode of Revising the Constitution.

§ 1. When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this constitution, and when a majority of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, specifying the alterations intended to be made, for taking the sense of the good people of this state, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs, and other returning officers, at the next general election which shall be held for representatives after the passing of such law, to open a poll for, and make return to the secretary, for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention: and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state entitled to vote for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall direct that a similar poll shall be opened and taken for the next year, and if the result it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state entitled to vote for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the house of representatives

and no more; to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places, and at the same time, that representatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution. But if it shall appear, by the vote of either year, as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called.

ARTICLE 10.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

§ 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services.

2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness: For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship.

4. That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.

5. That all elections shall be free and equal.

6. That the ancient mode of trial by jury shall be held sacred, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

7. That printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

8. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable seizures and searches; and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

10. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him: to meet the witnesses face to face: to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

11. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger, by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

12. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously made to him.

13. That all courts shall be open, and every person for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law; and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

14. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or its authority.

15. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

16. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

17. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his sure for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

18. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

19. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

20. That no attainer shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth.

21. That the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by insanity, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

22. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together, for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

23. That the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the state shall not be questioned.

24. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

25. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

26. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

27. That emigration from this state shall not be prohibited.

28. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or contrary to this constitution, shall be void.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained:

§ 1. That all laws of this commonwealth, in force at the time of making the said alterations and amendments, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That all officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices or appointments for the terms therein expressed, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

4. The general assembly, to be held in November next, shall apportion the representatives and senators, and lay off the state into senatorial districts conformable to the regulations prescribed by this constitution. In fixing those apportionments, and in establishing those districts, they shall take for their guide the enumeration directed by law to be made in the present year, by the commissioners of the tax, and the apportionments thus made shall remain unaltered until the end of the stated annual sessions of the general assembly in the year eighteen hundred and three.

5. In order that no inconvenience may arise from the change made by this constitution in the time of holding the general election, it is hereby ordained that the first election, for governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the general assembly, shall commence on the first Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred. The persons then elected shall continue in office during the several terms of service prescribed by this constitution, and until the next general election which shall be held

after their said terms shall have respectively expired. The returns for the said first election of governor and lieutenant governor shall be made to the secretary, within fifteen days from the day of election, who shall, as soon as may be, examine and count the same, in the presence of at least two judges of the court of appeals, or district courts, and shall declare who are the persons thereby duly elected, and give them official notice of their election; and if any person shall be equal and highest on the poll, the said judges and secretary shall determine the election by lot.

6. This constitution, except so much thereof as is therein otherwise directed, shall not be in force until the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred; on which day the whole thereof shall take full and complete effect.

Done in convention, at Frankfort, the seventeenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-fourth.

ALEXANDER S. BULLIT, P. C.

John Allen,
Charles Smith,

Robert Wilmet,
James Duncan,

William Griffith,
Nathaniel Rogers,
William Sudduth,
Young Ewing,
John Breckenridge,
John McDowell,
John Bell,
H. Harrison,
B. Thurston,
Walter Carr,
Harris Innes,
John Logan,
Philemon Thomas,
Philip Buckner,
Thomas Sandford,
Robert Clark,
R. Hickman,
Thomas Marshall, jr.,
Joshua Baker,
Peter Brunner,
John Adair,
Thomas Allen,
Samuel Taylor,
Green Clay,
Thomas Clay,

William Irvine,
Jilson Payne,
John Rowan,
George Stockton,
William M. Bledsoe,
William Casey,
Henry Coleman,
William Elliot Boswell,
Richard Taylor,
John Price,
William Logan,
N. Huston,
John Bailey,
Reuben Ewing,
Richard Prather,
Nicolas Minor,
Benjamin Logan,
Abraham Owen,
William Henry,
Robert Johnson,
Caleb Wallace,
William Steel,
Felix Grundy,
Robert Abell,
Alexander Davidson,

CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE.

The Constitution of the state of Tennessee, unanimously established in convention, at Knoxville, on the sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

WE, the people of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the government, as a member state thereof, consistent with the constitution of the United States, and the act of cession of the state of North Carolina, recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, do ordain and establish the following constitution, or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of The state of Tennessee.

ARTICLE 1.

§ 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both dependent on the people.

2. Within three years after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such a manner as shall be directed by law; the number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than twenty-two nor greater than twenty-six, until the number of taxable inhabitants shall be forty thousand; and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never exceed forty.

3. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before-mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

4. The senators shall be chosen by districts, to be formed by the legislature, each district containing such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect not more than three senators. When a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

5. The first election for senators and representatives shall commence on the second Thursday of March next, and shall continue for that and the succeeding day; and

the next election shall commence on the first Thursday of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and shall continue on that and the succeeding day; and for ever thereafter, elections shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Thursday in August, and terminating the succeeding day.

6. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the last Monday of March next. The second on the third Monday of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. And for ever thereafter the general assembly shall meet on the third Monday of September next ensuing the then election, and at no other period, unless as provided for by this constitution.

7. That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the general assembly, unless he shall have resided three years in the state, and one year in the county immediately preceding the election, and shall possess, in his own right, in the county which he represents, not less than two hundred acres of land, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years.

8. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections, of its members; and sit upon its own adjournments from day to day. Two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

9. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state.

10. Senators and representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to, and returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

11. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during their session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence.

12. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, for the time being, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

13. Neither house shall, during their session, adjourn without consent of the other, for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

14. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended, altered, or rejected, by the other.

15. Every bill shall be read three times, on three different days, in each house, and be signed by the respective speakers, before it becomes a law.

16. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

17. The style of the laws of this state shall be, *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee.*

18. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them, except such parts as the welfare of the state may require to be kept secret; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the request of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

19. The doors of each house; and committees of the whole, shall be kept open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

20. The legislature of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and four, to wit:

The governor not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the supreme courts not more than six hundred dollars each.

The secretary not more than four hundred dollars.

The treasurer or treasurers, not more than four per cent. for receiving and paying out all moneys.

The attorney or attorneys for the state shall receive a compensation for their services not exceeding fifty dollars for each superior court which he shall attend.

No member of the legislature shall receive more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to, and returning from, the general assembly.

21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

22. No person, who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

23. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of record, attorney general, register, clerk of any court of record, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, shall have a seat in the general assembly; nor shall any person, in this state, hold more than one lucrative office at one and the same time: Provided, that no appointment in the militia, or the office of justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

24. No member of the general assembly shall be eligible to any office or place of trust, except to the office of a justice of the peace, or trustee of any literary institution, where the power of appointment to such office or place of trust is vested in their own body.

25. Any member of either house of the general assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

26. All lands liable to taxation in this state, held by deed, grant, or entry, shall be taxed equal and uniform, in such manner that no one hundred acres shall be taxed higher than another, except town lots, which shall not be taxed higher than two hundred acres of land each; no freeman shall be taxed higher than one hundred acres, and no slave higher than two hundred acres, on each poll.

27. No article manufactured of the produce of this state, shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, at the times and places where they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and

possess a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land, and have been a citizen or inhabitant of this state four years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state.

4. The first governor shall hold his office until the fourth Tuesday of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and for ever after, the governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

5. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

6. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

7. He shall at stated times receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

8. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

10. He shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed.

11. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

12. In case of his death, or resignation, or removal from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, until another governor shall be qualified.

13. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall execute the office of governor.

14. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the general assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the governor shall have power to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature.

15. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Tennessee.

16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Tennessee, be sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

17. A secretary of this state shall be appointed and commissioned during the term of four years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall when required lay the same, and all papers minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. Every freeman, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every freeman, being an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly for the county in which he shall reside.

2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning from them.

3. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation.

3. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members of the whole house.

4. The governor, and all civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit under this state. The party shall, nevertheless, in all cases, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 5.

§1. The judiciary power of this state shall be vested in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature shall, from time to time, direct and establish.

2. The general assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, appoint judges of the several courts of law and equity; also an attorney or attorneys for the state, who shall hold their respective offices during good behaviour.

3. The judges of the superior court shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; but shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor shall they hold any other office of trust or profit under this state, or the United States.

4. The judges of the superior courts shall be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery throughout the state.

5. The judges of the superior and inferior courts shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

6. The judges of the superior courts shall have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari*, to remove any cause, or a transcript thereof, from any inferior court of record into the superior, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

7. The judges or justices of the inferior courts of law shall have power, in all cases, to issue writs of *certiorari*, to remove any cause, or a transcript thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction, into their court, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

8. No judge shall sit on the trial of any cause where the parties shall be connected with him, by affinity or consanguinity, except by consent of parties. In case all the judges of the superior court shall be interested in the event of any cause, or related to all or either of the parties, the governor of the state shall, in such case, specially commission three men, of law knowledge, for the determination thereof.

9. All writs and other process shall run, *in the name of the state of Tennessee*; and bear test and be signed by the respective clerks. Indictments shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the state*.

10. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, who may hold his office during good behaviour.

11. No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this state that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact, if they think the fine ought to be more than fifty dollars.

12. There shall be justices of the peace appointed for each county, not exceeding two for each captain's company, except for the company which includes the county town, which shall not exceed three, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour.

ARTICLE 6.

§1. There shall be appointed in each county, by the county court, one sheriff, one coroner, one trustee, and a sufficient number of constables, who shall hold their offices for two years. They shall also have power to appoint one register, and ranger for the county, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. The sheriff, and coroner, shall be commissioned by the governor.

2. There shall be a treasurer or treasurers appointed for the state, who shall hold his or their offices for two years.

3. The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be vested in the legislature.

ARTICLE 7.

1. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by those citizens, in their respective districts, who are subject to military duty.

2. All field officers of the militia shall be elected by those citizens in their respective counties who are subject to military duty.

3. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

4. Majors general shall be elected by the brigadiers and field officers of the respective divisions.

5. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general; the majors general shall appoint their aids; the brigadiers general shall appoint their brigade majors; and the commanding officers of regiments, their adjutants and quarter masters.

6. The captains and the subalterns of the cavalry shall be appointed by the troops enrolled in their respective companies, and the field officers of the districts shall be

appointed by the said captains and subalterns; provided, that whenever any new county is laid off, that the field officers of said cavalry shall appoint the captain and other officers therein, *pro tempore*, until the company is filled up and completed, at which time the election of the captains and subalterns shall take place as aforesaid.

7. The legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

ARTICLE 8.

§1. Whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the legislature.

2. No person who denies the *being of God*, or a *future state of rewards and punishments*, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

ARTICLE 9.

§1. That every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering on the execution thereof, take an oath to support the constitution of this state, and also an oath of office.

2. That each member of the senate and house of representatives, shall, before they proceed to business, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of this state, and also the following oath:

I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that, as a member of this general assembly, I will in all appointments vote without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, and that I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the constitution of this state.

3. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in *meat, drink, money*, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow, any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable, for two years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment as the legislature shall direct.

4. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to a less content than six hundred and twenty-five square miles. Nor shall any new county be laid off, of less contents. All new counties, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of representation. No bill shall be passed into a law, for the establishment of a new county, except upon a petition to the general assembly for that purpose, signed by two hundred of the free male inhabitants within the limits or bounds of such new county prayed to be laid off.

ARTICLE 10.

§1. Knoxville shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

2. All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue to be in force and use in this state, until they shall expire, be altered, or repealed by the legislature.

3. That whenever two thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members to the general assembly, to vote for or against the convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of the state, voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that choose the general assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution.

4. The declaration of rights hereto annexed, is declared to be a part of the constitution of this state, and shall never be violated on any pretence whatever. And to guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare, that every thing in the bill of rights contained, and every other right not here-

by delegated, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE 11.

Declaration of Rights.

§ 1. That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of those ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government, in such manner as they may think proper.

2. That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under this state.

5. That elections shall be free and equal.

6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons, not named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

8. That no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

9. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and, in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the crime shall have been committed; and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

10. That no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb.

11. The laws made for the punishment of facts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law shall be made.

12. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

13. That no person arrested or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigour.

14. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment indictment, or impeachment.

15. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great. And the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

17. That all courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, and in such courts, as the legislature may by law direct, provided, the right of bringing suit be limited to the citizens of this state.

18. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his

creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

19. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or of any branch or officer of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But, in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

20. That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made.

21. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

22. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together, for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state, and shall not be allowed.

24. That the sure and certain defence of a free people is a well regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and safety of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority.

25. That no citizen in this state, except such as are employed in the army of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subjected to corporeal punishment under the martial law.

26. That the freemen of this state have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defence.

27. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

28. That no citizen of this state shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law.

29. That an equal participation of the free navigation of the Mississippi, is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this state; it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person, or persons whatever.

30. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, shall ever be granted or conferred in this state.

31. That the people residing south of French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and the Big Pigeon, are entitled to the right of pre-emption and occupancy in that tract.

32. That the limits and boundaries of this state be ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned, that is to say:—Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north—running thence, along the extreme height of the said mountain, to the place where Watauga river breaks through it; thence a direct course, to the top of the Yellow mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence, along the ridge of said mountains, between the waters of Doe river and the waters of Rock creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron mountain; from thence, along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where Nolichucky river runs through the same; thence, to the top of the Bald mountain; thence, along the extreme height of said mountain, to the Painted Rock, on French Broad river; thence, along the highest ridge of said mountain, to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky mountain; thence, along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where it is called Unicoi or Unaka mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; hence, along the main ridge of the said mountain, to the southern boundary of this state, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters, lying west of the said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the state of North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this state, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the constitution of the United States, recognizing the articles of confederation, the bill

of rights, and constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said state, and ordinance of the late congress, for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio: Provided, nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals, to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the temporary to a permanent state government, it is declared, that all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in the administration of government.

2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory or the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds for performance, executed to the governor of the said territory, shall be and pass over to the governor of this state, and his successors in office, for the use of the state, or by him or them respectively to be assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

3. The governor, secretary, judges, and brigadiers general, have a right by virtue of their appointments, under the authority of the United States, to continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices, in their several departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

4. All officers, civil and military, who have been appointed by the governor, shall continue to exercise their respective offices until the second Monday in June, and until successors in office shall be appointed under the authority of this constitution, and duly qualified.

5. The governor shall make use of his private seal until a state seal shall be provided.

6. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the second section of the first article of this constitution, the several counties shall be respectively entitled to elect one senator and two representatives: Provided, that no new county shall be entitled to separate representation, previous to taking the enumeration.

7. That the next election for representatives and other

officers, to be held for the county of Tennessee, shall be held at the house of William Miles.

8. Until a land office shall be opened, so as to enable the citizens south of French Broad and Holston, between the rivers Tennessee and Big Pigeon, to obtain titles upon their claims of occupancy and pre-emption, those who hold lands by virtue of such claims shall be eligible to serve in all capacities where a freehold is by this constitution made a requisite qualification.

Done in convention, at Knoxville, by unanimous consent, on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

WILLIAM BLOUNT, *President.*

David Craig,	William Rankin,
James Greenaway,	Elisha Baker,
Joseph Black,	John Galbreath,
James Houston,	Alexander Outlaw,
Samuel Glass,	Joseph Anderson,
John McNairy,	George Doherty,
Andrew Jackson,	James Roddy,
James Robertson,	Archibald Roane,
Thomas Hardiman,	Peter Bryan,
Joel Lewis,	Samuel Wier,
Spencer Clack,	W. Douglass,
John Clack,	Edward Douglass,
Thomas Buckenham,	Daniel Smith,
James Berry,	Thomas Johnson,
Joseph McMin,	James Ford,
Thomas Henderson,	William Fort,
William Cocke,	William Prince,
Richard Mitchell,	Robert Prince,
David Shelby,	John Tipton,
Isaac Walton,	Samuel Handy,
George Rutledge,	Lecroy Taylor,
William C.C. Claiborne,	Landon Carter,
Richard Gammon,	James Stuart,
John Shelby, jun.	James White,
John Rhea,	Charles McClung,
Samuel Frazier,	John Crawford,
Stephen Brooks,	John Adair.

Attest.

William Mechlin, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

Done in convention, begun and held at Chillicothe, on Monday, the 1st of November, A. D. 1802, and of the independence of the United States the 27th.

WE, the people of the eastern division of the territory of United States north-west of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the Union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of Congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes;" in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of *The State of Ohio*.

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

2. Within one year after the first meeting of the ge-

neral assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each; and shall never be less than twenty-four, nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants of above twenty-one years of age shall be twenty-two thousand—and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy-two.

3. The representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

4. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of this state; shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax.

5. The senators shall be chosen biennially, by qualified voters for representatives; and, on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes: the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of

the first year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen for ever thereafter.

6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before-mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

7. No person shall be a senator who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, and is a citizen of the United States; shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and shall, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

8. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments; two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them. The yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

10. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution, which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

12. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or he person exercising the power of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to, and returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

14. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during their session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence; provided, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other.

17. Every bill shall be read on three different days, in each house, unless, in case of urgency, three fourths of the house where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule: and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses.

18. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio."

19. The legislature of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: the governor not more than one thousand dollars; the judges of the supreme court not more than one thousand dollars each; the presidents of the courts of common pleas not more than eight hundred dollars each; the secretary of state not more than five hundred dollars; the auditor of public accounts not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the treasurer not more than four hundred and fifty dollars; no member of the legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day during his attendance on the legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to and returning from the general assembly.

20. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

22. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be attached to and published with the laws, annually.

23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence: no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

24. The governor, and all other civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, profit, or trust, under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

25. The first session of the general assembly, shall commence on the first Tuesday of March next; and for ever thereafter the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday of December in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

26. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, register, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, provided that the appointments in the militia or justices of the peace shall not be considered lucrative offices, shall be eligible as a candidate for, or have a seat in, the general assembly.

27. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if the county shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

28. No person who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

ARTICLE 2.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, on the second Tuesday of October, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and five, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and for ever after the governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state four years next preceding his election.

4. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

5. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

8. When an officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the general assembly,

shall, during the recess, die, or his office by any means become vacant, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature.

9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purposes for which they shall have been convened.

10. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

11. In case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have the power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not a period beyond the annual meeting of the legislature.

12. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, or the removal of the governor from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, until he be acquitted, or another governor shall be duly qualified. In case of impeachment of the speaker of the senate, or his death, removal from office, resignation, or absence from the state, the speaker of the house of representatives shall succeed to the office, and exercise the duties thereof, until a governor shall be elected and qualified.

13. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state shall execute the office of governor.

14. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called *The great seal of the state of Ohio*.

15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, sealed with the seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary.

16. A secretary of state shall be appointed by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, who shall continue in office three years, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of common pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law: provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the general assembly from adding another judge to the supreme court after the term of five years, in which case the judges may divide the state into two circuits, within which any two of the judges may hold a court.

3. The several courts of common pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The state shall be divided by law into three circuits: there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county, not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of common pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction, in all such cases as shall be directed by law; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents after the term of five years.

4. The judges of the supreme court, and court of common pleas, shall have complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases, and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

5. The court of common pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, and the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

6. The judges of the court of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the judges of the supreme court, to issue writs of *certiorari*, to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

7. The judges of the supreme court shall, by virtue of

their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The presidents of the court of common pleas, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits, and the judges of the court of common pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

8. The judges of the supreme court, the presidents, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The judges of the supreme court, and the presidents of the courts of common pleas, shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state or the United States.

9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from a majority of the judges of the supreme court, that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behaviour, at any time, by the judges of the respective courts.

10. The supreme court shall be held once a year, in each county; and the courts of common pleas shall be held in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

11. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

12. The style of all process shall be, The State of Ohio; and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. In all elections, all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a state or county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in the county or district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

2. All elections shall be by ballot.

3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

4. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

5. Nothing contained in this article shall be so construed as to prevent white male persons, above the age of twenty-one years, who are compelled to labour on the roads of their respective townships or counties, and who have resided one year in the state, from having the right of an elector.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. Captains and subalterns in the militia shall be elected by those persons in their respective company districts subject to military duty.

2. Majors shall be elected by the captains and subalterns of the battalion.

3. Colonels shall be elected by the majors, captains, and subalterns of the regiment.

4. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

5. Majors general and quarter masters general shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

6. The governor shall appoint the adjutants general. The majors general shall appoint their aids, and other division officers. The brigadiers their majors; the brigade majors their staff officers; commanders of regiments shall appoint their adjutants, quarter masters, and other regimental staff officers; and the captains and subalterns shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

7. The captains and subalterns of the artillery and cavalry shall be elected by the persons enrolled in their respective corps, and the majors and colonels shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law.

The colonels shall appoint their regimental staff, and the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. There shall be elected in each county one sheriff and one coroner, by the citizens thereof who are qualified to vote for members of the assembly: they shall be elected at the time and place of holding elections for members of assembly; they shall continue in office two years, if they shall so long behave well, and until successors be chosen and duly qualified: provided, that no person shall be eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years.

2. The state treasurer and auditor shall be triennially appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

3. All town and township officers shall be chosen annually, by the inhabitants thereof duly qualified to vote for members of the assembly, at such time and place as may be directed by law.

4. The appointment of all civil officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of the state, shall, before the entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and this state, and also an oath of office.

2. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow, any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable for two years to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such other punishment as shall be directed by law.

3. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of representation.

4. Chillicothe shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. No money shall be raised until the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the legislature of this state, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the legislature.

5. That, after the year one thousand eight hundred and six, whenever two thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members to the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the state, voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the general assembly, who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution. But no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into this state.

6. That the limits and boundaries of this state be ascertained, it is declared, that they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say, bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line; on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid; and on the north by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid: Provided, always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south, that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake, then, and in that case, with the assent of the congress of the United States, the northern bound-

dary of this state shall be established by, and extending to, a direct line, running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami river as aforesaid, thence north-east to the territorial, and by the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line.

ARTICLE 8.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and for ever unalterably established, we declare,

§ 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain, natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; and every free republican government, being founded on their sole authority, and organized for the purpose of protecting their liberties, and securing their independence: to effect these ends they have at all times a complete power to alter, reform, or abolish their government, whenever they may deem it necessary.

2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person, arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person as a servant, under pretence of indenture, or otherwise, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a *bona fide* consideration, received, or to be received, for their service, except as before excepted. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed, out of this state, or, if made in the state, where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeships.

3. That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their conscience: that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required, as a qualification to any office of trust or profit. But religion, morality, and knowledge, being essentially necessary to the good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of instruction, shall for ever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

4. Private property ought, and shall ever be held inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner.

5. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from all unwarrantable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described, and without oath or affirmation, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted.

6. That the printing presses shall be open and free to every citizen, who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has an indisputable right to speak, write, or print, upon any subject, as he thinks proper, being liable for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

7. That all courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

8. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

9. That no power suspending the laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature.

10. That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigour, or be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

11. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to

demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself—nor shall he be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

12. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

13. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. When the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

15. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

16. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

17. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state, for any offence committed within the state.

18. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

21. That no person in this state, except such as are employed in the army or navy of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporeal punishment under the military law.

22. That no soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law.

23. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the legislature shall never levy a poll tax for county or state purposes.

24. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

25. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities, within this state, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies, and universities, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers, of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which the said donations were made.

26. That laws shall be passed by the legislature which shall secure to each and every denomination of religious societies, in each surveyed township, which now is, or may hereafter be, formed in the state, an equal participation, according to their number of adherents, of the profits arising from the land granted by congress for the support of religion, agreeably to the ordinance or act of congress making the appropriation.

27. That every association of persons, when regularly formed within this state, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation, to enable them to hold estates, real and personal, for the support of

their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and other purposes.

28. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare, that all powers not hereby delegated remain with the people.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no evils or inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared by this convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall pass over to the governor, or the other officers of the state, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

3. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

4. All laws and parts of laws now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect until repealed by the legislature, except so much of the act entitled "An act regulating the admission and practice of attorneys and counsellors at law;" and of the act made amendatory thereto, as relates to the term of time which the applicant shall have studied law, his residence within the territory, and the term of time which he shall have practised as an attorney at law, before he can be admitted to the degree of a counsellor at law.

5. The governor of the state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal be procured.

6. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to proceed to the election of a governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, at the respective election districts in each county, on the second Tuesday of January next, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this territory; and the members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, then elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices until the next annual or biennial election thereafter, as prescribed in this constitution, and no longer.

7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the second section of the first article of this constitution, the county of Hamilton shall be entitled to four senators and eight representatives; the county of Clermont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Adams, one senator and three representatives; the county of Ross, two senators and four representatives; the county of Fairfield, one senator and two representatives; the county of Washington, two senators and three representatives; the county of Belmont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Jefferson, two senators and four representatives; and the county of Trumbull, one senator and two representatives.

Done in convention, at Chillicothe, on the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1802, and of the independence of the United States of America the 27th.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

EDWARD TIFFIN, *President.*

Jos. Darlington,	John W. Browne,
Israel Donaldson,	Charles W. Byrd,
Thos Kiker,	Fra. Dunlavy,
James Caldwell,	Wm. Goforth,
John Reily,	John Kitchell,
John Smith,	Jer. Morrow,
John Wilson,	John Paul,
Rudolph Bear,	John McInt're,
Elijah Woods,	Gco. Humphry,
Philip Gatch,	John Milligan,
James Sargent,	Nath. Updegraff,
Henry Abrams,	Baz. Wells,
Em. Carpenter,	Mich. Baldwin,

James Grubb,
Nath. Massie,
T. Worthington,

David Abbot,
Sam. Huntington,
Eph. Cutler,

Ben. Ives Gilman,
Attest,

Rufus Putnam,
Thomas Scott, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

WE, the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana, in convention met, at Corydon, on Monday the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the Union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states;" in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of *The state of Indiana*.

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare: That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or reform their government, in such manner as they may deem proper.

3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences: that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent: that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience: and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit.

4. That elections shall be free and equal.

5. That, in all civil cases, where the value in controversy shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, and in all criminal cases, except in petit misdemeanors, which shall be punishable by fine only, not exceeding three dollars, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe by law, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

6. That no power of suspending the operation of the laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority.

7. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without a just compensation being made therefor.

8. The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

9. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof.

The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

10. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for the public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

11. That all courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

12. That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigour, or be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

13. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor shall he twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

14. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

16. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence.

17. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate, for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

18. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances.

20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and that the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

21. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

22. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinctions; nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behaviour.

23. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

24. To guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolable.

ARTICLE 2.

The powers of the government of Indiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another: And no person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in the instances herein expressly permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

2. The general assembly may, within two years after their first meeting, and shall, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, and every subsequent term of five years, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumerations, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each; and shall never be less than twenty-five, nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, shall be twenty-two thousand; and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed one hundred.

3. The representatives shall be chosen annually, by the qualified electors of each county respectively, on the first Monday of August.

4. No person shall be a representative, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state; shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen one year next preceding his election, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax.

5. The senators shall be chosen for three years, on the first Monday in August, by the qualified voters for representatives; and, on their being convened in consequence of their first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; so that one third thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen for ever thereafter.

6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before-mentioned, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants, of the age of twenty-one years, in each, and shall never be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

7. No person shall be a senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall be a citizen of the United States; and shall, next preceding the election, have resided two years in the state, the last twelve months of which, in the county or district in which he may be elected, if the county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or this state, and shall moreover have paid a state or county tax.

8. The house of representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers; and the senate shall choose its officers, except the president; and each shall be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments; two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them. The yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the request of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

10. Any one member of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual or individuals, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journals.

11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

12. When vacancies happen in either branch of the general assembly, the governor, or the person exercising the power of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

14. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during their session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence: Provided, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days; nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other.

17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two thirds of the house where such bill may be depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the president and speaker of their respective houses.

18. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana.*"

19. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may amend or reject, as in other bills.

20. No person holding any office under the authority of the president of the United States, or of this state, militia officers excepted, shall be eligible to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, unless he resign his office previous to his election; nor shall any member of either branch of the general assembly, during the time for which he is elected, be eligible to any office, the appointment of which is vested in the general assembly: Provided, that nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prevent any member of the first session of the first general assembly from accepting any office that is created by this constitution, or the constitution of the United States, and the salaries of which are established.

21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

22. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every annual session of the general assembly.

23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members elected must concur in such impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of a majority of all the senators elected.

24. The governor, and all civil officers of the state, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, profit, or trust, under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

25. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Monday of November next; and for ever after, the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in December in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

26. No person who hereafter may be a collector or

holder of public money, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be styled, the governor of the state of Indiana.

2. The governor shall be chosen by the qualified electors on the first Monday in August, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives thereof. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in presence of both houses of the general assembly; the person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both houses of the general assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

3. The governor shall hold his office during three years, from and after the third day of the first session of the general assembly next ensuing his election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified; and shall not be capable of holding it longer than six years in any term of nine years.

4. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall have been a citizen of the United States for ten years, and have resided in the state five years next preceding his election; unless he shall have been absent on the business of this state or of the United States: Provided, that this shall not disqualify any person from the office of governor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the Indiana territory two years next preceding the adoption of this constitution.

5. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint and commission all officers, the appointment of which is not otherwise directed by this constitution; and all offices which may be created by the general assembly shall be filled in such manner as may be directed by law.

9. Vacancies that may happen in offices, the appointment of which is vested in the governor and senate, or in the general assembly, shall be filled by the governor, during the recess of the general assembly, by granting commissions that shall expire at the end of the next session.

10. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

11. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

12. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the affairs of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the time of the next annual session.

14. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

15. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at every election for a governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor and lieutenant go-

vernor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor.

16. He shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to debate, and vote on all subjects, and, when the senate are equally divided, to give the casting vote.

17. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise all the powers and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be duly qualified, or the governor absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted.

18. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own members as president for that occasion. And if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate, *pro tempore* shall, in like manner, administer the government, until he shall be superseded by a governor or lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor, while he acts as president of the senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more: And during the time he administers the government as governor, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received and been entitled to, had he been employed in the duties of his office, and no more.

19. The president *pro tempore* of the senate, during the time he administers the government, shall receive, in like manner, the same compensation which the governor would have received, had he been employed in the duties of his office, and no more.

20. If the lieutenant governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a president *pro tempore*.

21. A secretary of state shall be chosen by the joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and be commissioned by the governor, for four years, or until a new secretary be chosen and qualified. He shall keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

22. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the general assembly, by its adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

23. Every resolution, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by a majority of all the members elected to both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

24. There shall be elected, by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, a treasurer and auditor, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law, and who shall hold their offices three years, and until their successors be appointed and qualified.

25. There shall be elected in each county, by the

qualified electors thereof, one sheriff and one coroner, at the times and places of holding elections for members of the general assembly. They shall continue in office two years, and until successors shall be chosen and duly qualified: Provided, that no person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff more than four years in any term of six years.

26. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called, *the seal of the state of Indiana*.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The judiciary power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and in such other inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish.

2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a quorum, and shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law: Provided, nothing in this article shall be so construed as to prevent the general assembly from giving the supreme court original jurisdiction in capital cases and cases in chancery, where the president of the circuit court may be interested or prejudiced.

3. The circuit courts shall each consist of a president and two associate judges. The state shall be divided by law into three circuits, for each of which a president shall be appointed, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges, in their respective counties, shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction, as also complete criminal jurisdiction, in all such cases, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law. The president alone, in the absence of the associate judges, or the president and one of the associate judges, in the absence of the other, shall be competent to hold a court, as also the two associate judges, in the absence of the president, shall be competent to hold a court, except in capital cases, and cases in chancery: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the general assembly from increasing the number of the circuits and presidents, as the exigencies of the state may, from time to time, require.

4. The judges of the supreme court, the circuit, and other inferior courts, shall hold their offices during the term of seven years, if they shall so long behave well, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

5. The judges of the supreme court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state, as also the presidents of the circuit courts, in their respective circuits, and the associate judges in their respective counties.

6. The supreme court shall hold its sessions at the seat of government, at such times as shall be prescribed by law; and the circuit courts shall be held in the respective counties as may be directed by law.

7. The judges of the supreme court shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The presidents of the circuit courts shall be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly; and the associate judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified electors in the respective counties.

8. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk; and the clerks of the circuit court, in the several counties, shall be elected by the qualified electors in the several counties; but no person shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the circuit court, in any county, unless he shall have first obtained from one or more of the judges of the supreme court, or from one or more of the presidents of the circuit courts, a certificate that he is qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk of the circuit court: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the circuit courts in each county from appointing a clerk *pro tem*, until a qualified clerk may be duly elected: And provided also, that the said clerks respectively, when qualified and elected, shall hold their offices seven years, and no longer, unless re-appointed.

9. All clerks shall be removable by impeachment, as in other cases.

10. When any vacancies happen in any of the courts, occasioned by the death, resignation, or removal from office, of any judge of the supreme or circuit courts, or any of the clerks of the said courts, a successor shall

be appointed in the same manner as herein before prescribed, who shall hold his office for the period which his predecessor had to serve, and no longer, unless re-appointed.

11. The style of all process shall be, The State of Indiana. All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Indiana; and all indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same.

12. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office five years, if they shall so long behave well; whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has resided in the state one year immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the county where he resides; except such as shall be enlisted in the army of the United States, or their allies.

2. All elections shall be by ballot: Provided, that the general assembly may, (if they deem it more expedient,) at their session in eighteen hundred and twenty-one, change the mode, so as to vote *viva voce*; after which time it shall remain unalterable.

3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be free from arrest in going to, during their attendance at, and in returning home from, elections.

4. The general assembly shall have full power to exclude from electing, or being elected, any person convicted of any infamous crime.

5. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to prevent citizens of the United States, who were actual residents at the time of adopting this constitution, and who, by the existing laws of this territory, are entitled to vote, or persons who have been absent from home on a visit or necessary business, from the privileges of electors.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. The militia of the state of Indiana shall consist of all free, able-bodied male persons, (negroes, mulattoes, and Indians excepted,) residents in the said state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty: Provided, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption; which equivalent shall be collected annually, by a civil officer, and be hereafter fixed by law; and shall be equal, as near as may be, to the lowest fines assessed on those privates in militia, who may neglect or refuse to perform military duty.

3. Captains and subalterns shall be elected by those persons in their respective company districts who are subject to perform militia duty; and the captain of each company shall appoint the non-commissioned officers to said company.

4. Majors shall be elected by those persons within the bounds of their respective battalion districts, subject to perform militia duty; and colonels shall be elected by those persons within the bounds of their respective regimental districts, subject to perform militia duty.

5. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the commissioned officers within the bounds of their respective brigades; and majors general shall be elected by the commissioned officers within the bounds of their respective divisions.

6. Troops and squadrons of cavalry and companies of artillery, riflemen, grenadiers, or light infantry, may be formed in the said state, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law: Provided, however, that every troop or squadron of cavalry, company of artillery, riflemen, grenadiers, or light infantry, which may hereafter be formed within the said state, shall elect their own officers.

7. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general and quarter masters general, as also his aids-de-camp.

8. Majors general shall appoint their aids-de-camp, and all other division staff officers; brigadiers general shall appoint their brigade majors, and all other brigade staff officers; and colonels shall appoint their regimental staff officers.

9. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall hold their commissions during good

behaviour, or until they shall arrive at the age of sixty years.

10. The general assembly shall, by law, fix the method of dividing the militia of the state into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and shall also fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE 8.

Every twelfth year after this constitution shall have taken effect, at the general election held for governor, there shall be a poll opened, in which the qualified electors of the state shall express, by vote, whether they are in favour of calling a convention or not; and if there should be a majority of all the votes given at such election, in favour of a convention, the governor shall inform the next general assembly thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide by law for the election of the members to the convention, the number thereof, and the time and place of their meeting; which law shall not be passed unless agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to both branches of the general assembly; and which convention, when met, shall have it in their power to revise, amend, or change the constitution. But, as the holding any part of the human creation in slavery, or involuntary servitude, can only originate in usurpation and tyranny, no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ARTICLE 9.

§ 1. Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended. But no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold, by authority of this state, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interests of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and the public schools. The general assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures, and natural history; and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, industry, and morality.

2. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, extending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all.

3. And for the promotion of such scholastic end, the money, which shall be paid as an equivalent, by persons exempt from militia duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportions, applied to the support of county seminaries; also, all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws, shall be applied to said seminaries, in the counties wherein they shall be assessed.

4. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to form a penal code, founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice: And also, to provide one or more farms, to be an asylum for those persons, who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortunes, may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society, on such principles that such persons may therein find employment and every reasonable comfort, and lose, by their usefulness, the degrading sense of dependence.

5. The general assembly, at the time they lay off a new county, shall cause at least ten per cent. to be reserved out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots, in the seat of justice of such county, for the use of a public library for such county; and at the same session they shall incorporate a library company, under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanency, and extend its benefits.

ARTICLE 10.

§ 1. There shall not be established nor incorporated in this state any bank or banking company, or moneyed

institution, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit, or bills payable to order or bearer: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the general assembly from establishing a state bank, and branches, not exceeding one branch for any three counties, to be established at such place within such counties as the directors of the state bank may select; provided, there be subscribed and paid in specie, on the part of individuals, a sum equal to thirty thousand dollars: Provided, also, that the bank at Vincennes, and the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Indiana, at Madison, shall be considered as incorporated banks, according to the true tenor of the charters granted to said banks by the legislature of the Indiana territory: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the general assembly from adopting either of the aforesaid banks, as the state bank; and in case either of them shall be adopted as the state bank, the other may become a branch, under the rules and regulations herein before prescribed.

ARTICLE 11.

§ 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation, before any person lawfully authorized to administer oaths, to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and also an oath of office.

2. Treason against this state shall consist only in levying war against it, in adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort.

3. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

4. The manner of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent, and shall be esteemed the most solemn appeal to God.

5. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as governor, lieutenant governor, senator, or representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered any bribe, treat, or reward, to procure his election.

6. All officers shall reside within the state; and all district, county, or town officers, within their respective districts, counties, or towns. (the trustees of the town of Clarksville excepted.) and shall keep their respective offices at such places (herein as may be directed by law; and all militia officers shall reside within the bounds of the division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, to which they may severally belong.

7. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto, hereafter made and executed, out of the bounds of this state, be of any validity within the state.

8. No act of the general assembly shall be in force until it shall have been published in print, unless in cases of emergency.

9. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Indiana, and sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary of state.

10. There shall be elected in each county a recorder, who shall hold his office during the term of seven years, if he shall so long be alive well: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the clerks of the circuit courts from holding the office of recorder.

11. Corydon, in Harrison county, shall be the seat of government of the state of Indiana, until the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and until removed by law.

12. The general assembly, when they lay off any new county, shall not reduce the old county or counties from which the same shall be taken, to a less content than four hundred square miles.

13. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted.

14. No person shall be appointed as a county officer, within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if the county shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

15. All town and township officers shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law.

16. The following officers of government shall not be allowed greater annual salaries, until the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, than as follows: the governor,

one thousand dollars; the secretary of state, four hundred dollars; the auditor of public accounts, four hundred dollars; the treasurer, four hundred dollars; the judges of the supreme court, eight hundred dollars each; the presidents of the circuit courts, eight hundred dollars each; and the members of the general assembly, not exceeding two dollars per day, each, during their attendance on the same; and two dollars for every twenty-five miles they shall severally travel, on the most usual route, in going to and returning from the general assembly; after which time their pay shall be regulated by law. But no law, passed to increase the pay of the members of the general assembly, shall take effect until after the close of the session at which such law shall have been passed.

17. In order that the boundaries of the state of Indiana may more clearly be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the following shall be and for ever remain the boundaries of the said state, to wit: Bounded on the east, by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio; on the south, by the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the north-western shore of the said Wabash river; and from thence, by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north, by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio.

ARTICLE 12.

§1. That no evils or inconvenience may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared, by this constitution, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, recognizances, contracts and claims, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of Indiana, or any county therein, shall inure to the use of the state or county. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer, in his official capacity, in the territory, shall pass over to the governor, or other officers of the state, or county, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, or county, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

3. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers, both civil and military, under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

4. All laws and parts of laws now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full force and effect, until they expire, or be repealed.

5. The governor shall use his private seal until a state seal be procured.

6. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer, shall severally reside and keep the public records, books, and papers, in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government: Provided, notwithstanding, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect the residence of the governor for the space of six months, and until buildings suitable for his accommodation shall be procured, at the expense of the state.

7. All suits, pleas, complaints, and other proceedings, now depending in any court of record, or justices' courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, *certiorari*, injunction, or other proceedings whatever, shall progress, and be carried on, in the respective court or courts, in the same manner as is now provided by law, and all proceedings had therein, in as full and complete a manner as if this constitution were not adopted. And appeals and writs of error may be taken from the circuit court and general court, now established in the Indiana territory, to the supreme court, in such manner as shall be provided for by law.

8. The president of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the several sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for governor, lieutenant governor, representative to the congress of the United States, members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, at the respective election districts in this territory, on the first Monday in August next; which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of the Indiana

territory; and the said governor, lieutenant governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, then duly elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices for the time prescribed by this constitution, and until their successor or successors are qualified, and no longer.

9. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed by this constitution, the county of Wayne shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives; the county of Franklin, one senator and three representatives; the county of Dearborn, one senator and two representatives; the county of Switzerland, one representative; and the county of Jefferson and Switzerland, one senator; and the county of Jefferson, two representatives; the county of Clark, one senator and three representatives; the county of Harrison, one senator and three representatives; the counties of Washington, Orange, and Jackson, one senator, and the county of Washington, two representatives; the counties of Orange and Jackson, one representative each; the county of Knox, one senator and three representatives; the county of Gibson, one senator and two representatives; the counties of Posey, Warrick, and Perry, one senator, and each of the aforesaid counties of Posey, Warrick, and Perry, one representative.

10. All books, records, documents, warrants, and papers, appertaining and belonging to the office of territorial treasurer of the Indiana territory, and all moneys therein, and all papers and documents in the office of the secretary of said territory, shall be disposed of as the general assembly of this state may direct.

11. All suits, actions, pleas, complaints, prosecutions, and causes whatsoever, and all records, books, papers, and documents, now in the general court, may be transferred to the supreme court established by this constitution: And all causes, suits, actions, pleas, complaints, and prosecutions whatsoever, now existing or pending in the circuit courts of this territory, or, which may be therein at the change of government, and all records, books, papers, and documents, relating to the said suits, or filed in the said courts, may be transferred over to the circuit courts established by this constitution, under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may direct.

Done in convention, at Corydon, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
President of the Convention.

Thomas Carr,	Nathaniel Hunt,
John K. Graham,	David H. Maxwell,
James Lemon,	Samuel Smock,
James Scott,	John Badollet,
James Dill,	John Rueffel,
Ezra Ferris,	Jno. Johnson,
Solomon Manwaring,	Wm. Polke,
James Brownlee,	B. Parke,
William H. Eads,	Charles Polke,
Robert Hanna,	Dann Lynn,
Enech McCarty,	William Cotton,
James Noble,	John De Pauw,
Alexander Devin,	William Graham,
Fred. Rapp,	William Lowe,
David Robb,	Samuel Milroy,
James Smith,	Robert McIntire,
John Boone,	Patrick Baird,
Davis Floyd,	Jeremiah Cox,
Daniel C. Lane,	Hugh Cull,
Dennis Pennington,	Joseph Holman,
Patrick Shields,	

Attest.

William Hendricks, Secretary.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained, by the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana, in convention met, at Corydon, on Monday, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, That we do, for ourselves and our posterity, agree, determine, declare, and ordain, that we will, and do hereby, accept the propositions of the congress of the United States, as made and contained in their act of the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a state government and constitution, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states."

And we do further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby ratify, confirm, and establish the boundaries of the said state of Indiana, as fixed, prescribed, laid down, and established, in the act of congress aforesaid; and we do, also, further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby agree, determine, declare, and ordain, that each and every tract of land, sold by the United States, lying within the said state, and which shall be sold from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under any authority of the said state of Indiana, or by or under the authority of the general assembly thereof, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose what-

ever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale of any such tract of land; and we do, moreover, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby declare and ordain, that this ordinance, and every part thereof, shall forever be and remain irrevocable and inviolate, without the consent of the United States, in congress assembled, first had and obtained for the alteration thereof, or any part thereof.

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
President of the Convention.

June 29th, 1816.

Attest, William Hendricks, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.

Constitution or Form of Government of the state of Louisiana.

WE, the representatives of the people of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April, 1803, between the United States and France, contained in the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands, to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence, due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, down the said river, to the river Iberville, and from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Meurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulf, to the place of beginning, including all islands within three leagues of the coast; in convention assembled, by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, "an act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," in order to secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and property, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the state of Louisiana.

ARTICLE 1.

Concerning the distribution of the Powers of Government.

§ 1. The powers of the government of the state of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another.

2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others: except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 2.

Concerning the Legislative Department.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be called the house of representatives, the other the senate; and both together, the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the commencement of the general election.

3. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in July every two years; and the general assembly shall convene on the first Monday in January, in every year, unless a different day be appointed by law; and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

4. No person shall be a representative who, at the time of his election, is not a free white male citizen of the United States, and hath not attained the age of twenty-

one years, and resided in the state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county of which he may be chosen, or in the district for which he is elected; in case the said counties may be divided into separate districts of election, and has not held for one year, in the said county or district, landed property, to the value of five hundred dollars, agreeably to the tax list.

5. Elections for representatives for the several counties entitled to representation, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election precincts into which the legislature may think proper from time to time to divide any or all of those counties.

6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this state; and shall be for ever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors therein. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and every four years thereafter, an enumeration of all the electors shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making the enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than twenty-five nor more than fifty.

7. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

8. In all elections for representatives, every free white male citizen of the United States, who, at the time being, hath attained to the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last six months prior to the said election, shall have paid a state tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, however, that every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have purchased lands from the United States, shall have the right of voting whenever he shall have the other qualifications of age and residence above prescribed. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

9. The members of the senate shall be chosen for the term of four years; and when assembled shall have the power to choose its officers annually.

10. The state shall be divided into fourteen senatorial districts, which shall for ever remain indivisible, as follows: the parish of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, including the country above as far as the canal (des pecheurs) on the east of the Mississippi, and on the west as far as Berard's canal, shall form one district. The city of New Orleans, beginning at the Nuns' Plantation above, and extending below as far as the above-mentioned canal, (des pecheurs) including the inhabitants of the Bayou St. John, shall form the second district. The remainder of the county of Orleans shall form the third district. The counties of German Coast, Acadia, Lafourche, Iberville, Point Coupee, Concordia, Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches, and Ouachita, shall each form one district, and each district shall elect a senator.

11. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes: the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that a rotation

shall be chosen every year, and one half thereby be kept up perpetually.

12. No person shall be a senator, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and who hath not attained to the age of twenty-seven years; resided in this state four years next preceding his election, and one year in the district in which he may be chosen; and unless he holds with the same landed property of one thousand dollars, agreeably to the tax list.

13. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same time that the general election for representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be a biennial election of senators, to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

14. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as may be prescribed thereby.

15. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

16. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings: punish a member for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

17. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal.

18. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

19. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars per day, during their attendance at going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses: Provided, that the same may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by whom such alteration shall have been made.

20. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to, or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

21. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the time such senator or representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

22. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious persuasion, society, or sect, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under this state.

23. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes for the state, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the general assembly until he shall have obtained a quibus for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may be responsible.

24. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read over in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless, in case of urgency, four fifths of the house where the bill shall be depending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

25. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in other bills: Provided, that they shall not introduce any new matter, under the colour of an amendment, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

26. The general assembly shall regulate by law, by whom, and in what manner, writs of election shall be issued, to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Concerning the Executive Department.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall,

be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana.

2. The governor shall be elected for the term of four years, in the following manner: the citizens entitled to vote for representatives shall vote for a governor, at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators. Their votes shall be returned by the persons presiding over the elections to the seat of government, addressed to the president of the senate; and on the second day of the general assembly the members of the two houses shall meet in the house of representatives, and, immediately after, the two candidates who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be balloted for, and the one having a majority of votes shall be governor: Provided, however, that if more than two candidates have obtained the highest number of votes, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to ballot for them in the manner above prescribed: and in case several candidates should obtain an equal number of votes next to the candidate who has obtained the highest number, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to select in the same manner the candidate who is to be balloted for, with him who has obtained the highest number of votes.

3. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this state at least six years preceding his election, and shall hold in his own right a landed estate of five thousand dollars value, agreeably to the tax list.

5. He shall commence the execution of his office on the fourth Monday succeeding the day of his election, and shall continue in the execution thereof until the end of four weeks next succeeding the election of his successor, and until his successor shall have taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this constitution.

6. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of governor.

7. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

8. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States: but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

9. He shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, judges, sheriffs, and all other officers whose offices are established by this constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: Provided, however, that the legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices to be established by law.

10. The governor shall have power to fill up vacancies that may happen during the recess of the legislature, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session.

11. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons, with the approbation of the senate. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly; in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

12. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to duties of their respective offices.

13. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

14. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

15. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

16. It shall be his duty to visit the different counties at least once in every two years, to inform himself of the state of the militia, and of the general condition of the country.

17. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the president of the senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining

to the office of governor, until another be duly qualified, or the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

18. The president of the senate, during the time he administers the government, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received, had he been employed in the duties of his office.

19. A secretary of state shall be appointed and commissioned during the term for which the governor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

20. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it: if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

21. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed, by two thirds of both houses.

22. The free white men of this state shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies, whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

23. The militia of this state shall be organized in such manner as may hereafter be deemed most expedient by the legislature.

ARTICLE 4.

Concerning the Judiciary Department.

§ 1. The judiciary power shall be vested in a supreme court and inferior courts.

2. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases, when the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

3. The supreme court shall consist of not less than three judges, nor more than five; the majority of whom shall form a quorum: each of said judges shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars annually. The supreme court shall hold its sessions at the places herein after mentioned; and for that purpose the state is hereby divided into two districts of appellate jurisdiction, in each of which the supreme court shall administer justice, in the manner hereafter prescribed. The eastern district to consist of the counties of New Orleans, German Coast, Acadiana, Lafourche, Iberville, and Point Coupee. The western district to consist of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Concordia, Natchitoches, and Ouachita. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in each year, for the eastern district, in December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the western district, at the Opelousas, during the months of August, September, and October, for five years: Provided, however, that every five years the legislature may change the place of holding said court in the western district. The said court shall appoint its own clerks.

4. The legislature is authorized to establish such inferior courts as may be convenient to the administration of justice.

5. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour: but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of three fourths of each house of the general assembly: Provided, however, that the cause

or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted on the journal of each house.

6. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be, "the state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority, of the state of Louisiana, and conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same.

7. There shall be an attorney general for the state, and as many other prosecuting attorneys for the state as may be hereafter found necessary. The said attorneys shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and approbation of the senate. Their duties shall be determined by law.

8. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

9. The state treasurer, and printer or printers of the state, shall be appointed annually by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly: Provided, that, during the recess of the same, the governor shall have power to fill vacancies which may happen in either of the said offices.

10. The clerks of the several courts shall be removable for breach of good behaviour by the court of appeals only, who shall be judge of the fact as well as of the law.

11. The existing laws in this territory, when this constitution goes into effect, shall continue to be in force until altered or abolished by the legislature: Provided, however, that the legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws, by a general reference to the said system or code; but, in all cases, shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

12. The judges of all courts within this state shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definite judgment, refer to the particular law, in virtue of which such judgment is founded.

ARTICLE 5.

Concerning Impeachments.

§ 1. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives alone.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, and all the civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state; but the parties, convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 6.

General Provisions.

§ 1. Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A B) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of this state; so help me God."

2. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his confession in open court.

3. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as governor, senator, or representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election.

4. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, and from suffrage, those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money, for the support of an army, be made for a longer time than one year: and a regular

statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

7. All civil officers for the state at large shall reside within the state, and all district or county officers, within their respective districts or counties, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

8. The legislature shall determine the time of duration of the several public officers, when such time shall not have been fixed by this constitution; and all civil officers, except the governor, and judges of the superior and inferior courts, shall be removable by an address of two thirds of the members of both houses, except those, the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this constitution.

9. Absence on the business of this state, or the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under this state, under the exceptions contained in this constitution.

10. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to regulate by law in what cases and what deduction from the salaries of public officers shall be made for neglect of duty in their official capacity.

11. Return of all elections for the members of the general assembly, shall be made to the secretary of state, for the time being.

12. The legislature shall point out the manner in which a man coming into the country shall declare his residence.

13. In all elections by the people, and also by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the votes shall be given by ballot.

14. No member of congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this state, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit, under the same.

15. All laws that may be passed by the legislature of the state of Louisiana, and judicial and legislative written proceedings of the same, shall be promulgated, preserved, and conducted, in the language in which the constitution of the United States, is written.

16. The general assembly shall direct by law how persons who now are, or may hereafter become, securities for public officers, may be returned or discharged on account of such securityship.

17. No power of suspending the laws of this state shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or its authority.

18. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right of being heard, by himself or counsel: of demanding the nature and cause of the accusation against him: of meeting the witnesses face to face: of having compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: nor shall he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

19. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

20. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

21. Printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

22. Emigration from the state shall not be prohibited. The citizens of the town of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration and the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of election which shall be prescribed by the legislature: Provided, that the mayor and recorder shall be ineligible to a seat in the general assembly.

24. The seat of government shall continue at New Orleans until removed by law.

25. All laws contrary to this constitution shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 7.

Mode of Revising the Constitution.

§ 1. When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this constitution, and a majority of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, specifying the alterations intended to be made, for taking the sense of the good people of this state, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several returning officers, at the next general election which shall be held for representatives after the passing of such law, to open a poll for, and make return to the secretary, for the time being, of, the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state entitled to vote for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall direct that a similar poll shall be opened and taken for the next year; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state entitled to vote for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the general assembly and no more; to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places, and at the same time, that representatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution. But if it shall appear, by the vote of either year, as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared by the convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government, in virtue of the laws now in force.

2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of Orleans, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall pass over to the governor or to the officers of the state, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, by him or by them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

3. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of the constitution.

4. All laws now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect, until repealed by the legislature.

5. The governor of this state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal be procured.

6. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

7. At the expiration of the time after which this constitution is to go into operation, or immediately after official information shall have been received that congress have approved of the same, the president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the proper officers in the different counties, enjoining them to cause an election to be held for governor and members of the general assembly, in each of their respective districts. The election shall commence on the fourth Monday following the day of the president's proclamation, and shall take place on the same day throughout the state. The mode and duration of the said election shall be determined by the laws now in force: Provided, however, that in case of absence, or disability of the president of the convention to cause the said election to be carried into effect, the secretary of the convention shall discharge the duties hereby imposed on the president; and in that case of the absence of the secretary, a committee of Messrs. Blaque, Brown, and Urquhart, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties herein imposed on the secretary of the convention; and the members of the general assembly thus elected, shall assemble on the fourth Monday thereafter, at the seat of government. The governor and members of the general assembly, for this

time only, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after their election, and shall continue in office in the same manner, and during the same period, they would have done had they been elected on the first Monday of July, 1812.

8. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the sixth section of the second article of this constitution, the county of New Orleans shall be entitled to six representatives, to be elected as follows: one by the first senatorial district within the said county, four by the second district, and one by the third district; the county of German Coast to two representatives; the county of Acadia to two representatives; the county of Iberville to two representatives; the county of Lafourche to two representatives, to be elected as follows: one by the parish of Assumption, and the other by the parish of the Interior; the county of Rapides to two representatives; the county of Natchitoches to one representative; the county of Concordia to one representative; the county of Ouachitta to one representative; the county of Opelousas to two representatives; the county of Attakapas to three representatives, to be elected as follows: two by the parish of St. Martin, and the third by the parish of St. Mary; and the respective senatorial districts, created by this constitution, to one senator each.

Done in convention, at New Orleans, the 22d day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the 36th.

J. POYDRAS, *President of the Convention.*

J.D. Degoutin Belleschase,	G. Roussin,
J. Blaque,	Amant Hebert,
F. J. Le Breton D'Orgnoy,	Wm. Wiloff, jr.
Mgre. Guichard,	Wm. Goforth,
S. Henderson,	Bela Hubbard, jr.
P. Denis De La Ronde,	St. Martin,
F. Livandais,	H. S. Thibodaux,
Bernard Marigny,	S. Hiriart,
Thomas Urquhart,	Robert Hall,
J. Villere,	T. F. Oliver,
John Watkins,	Levi Wells,
Samuel Winter,	P. Bossier Prud'honme,
James Brown,	James Dunlap,
J. N. Destrehan,	D. B. Morgan,
Andre La Branche,	Henry Bry,
Michel Cantrelle,	Allen B. Magruder,

D. J. Sutton,
John Thompson,
Louis De Blane,
Henry Johnson,
Attest,

W. C. Maquille,
Charles Oliver,
Alexandre Porter, jr.
M. L. Reynaud,

Elijius Fromentin, *Secretary to the Convention.*

AN ORDINANCE relating to the public lands of the United States, and the lands of the non-resident proprietors, citizens of said state within the territory of Orleans.

BE it ordained, by the representatives of the people of the territory of Orleans, in convention assembled, agreeably to an act of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare, that they do for ever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole entire disposition of the United States.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that each and every tract of land sold by congress shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order, or under the authority of the state of Louisiana, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that this ordinance shall never be revoked, without the consent of the United States, in congress assembled, being first obtained for that purpose.

By the unanimous order of the convention:

J. POYDRAS, *President of the Convention.*

Elijius Fromentin, *Secretary to the Convention.*

Done in convention, at New Orleans, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the independence of the United States the 36th.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

WE, the representatives of the people inhabiting the western part of the Mississippi territory, contained within the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the river Mississippi, at the point where the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee strikes the same; thence, east, along the said boundary line, to the Tennessee river; thence, up the same, to the mouth of Bear creek; thence, by a direct line, to the north-west corner of the county of Washington; thence, due south, to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, westwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl river with lake Borgne; thence, up said river, to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence, west, along the said degree of latitude, to the Mississippi river; thence, up the same, to the beginning—assembled in convention, at the town of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, in pursuance of an act of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states;" in order to secure to the citizens thereof the rights of life, liberty, and property, do ordain and establish the following constitution, and form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of The state of Mississippi.

ARTICLE 1.

Declaration of Rights.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

§ 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services.

2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit: and therefore, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient.

3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall for ever be free to all persons in this state: Provided, that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of this state.

4. No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship.

5. That no person shall be molested for his opinions on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political

incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage, in consequence of such opinions, except in cases provided for in this constitution.

6. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

7. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

8. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable seizures or searches; and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

10. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation: to be confronted by the witnesses against him: to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and, in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law.

11. No person shall be accused, arrested, or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to the forms which the same has prescribed; and no person shall be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

12. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual service, or by leave of the court, for misdemeanor in office.

13. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made therefor.

14. That all courts shall be open, and every person for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

15. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority.

16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

17. That all prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

18. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

19. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be made.

20. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

21. That the estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

22. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together, for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

23. Every citizen has a right to bear arms, in defence of himself and the state.

24. No standing army shall be kept up, without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

25. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

26. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honours, shall ever be granted or conferred in this state.

27. No citizen of this state shall be exiled, or prevented from emigrating, on any pretence whatever.

28. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

29. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or defending any civil cause, for or against him or herself,

before any tribunal in this state, by him or herself, or counsel, or both.

CONCLUSION.

To guard against transgressions of the high powers herein delegated, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.

ARTICLE 2.

Distribution of Powers.

§ 1. The powers of the government of the state of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Legislative Department.

§ 1. Every free white male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, and shall be enrolled in the militia thereof, except exempted by law from military service; or, having the aforesaid qualifications of citizenship and residence, shall have paid a state or county tax, shall be deemed a qualified elector. No elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the county, city, or town, (entitled to separate representation) in which he may reside at the time of the election.

2. Electors shall, in all cases except in those of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning from the same.

3. The first election shall be by ballot, and all future elections shall be regulated by law.

4. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled the senate, the other the house of representatives, and both together, "the general assembly of the state of Mississippi." And the style of their laws shall be, "*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Mississippi, in general assembly convened.*"

5. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and shall serve for the term of one year, from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer.

6. The representatives shall be chosen every year, on the first Monday and the day following in August.

7. No person shall be a representative unless he be a citizen of the United States and shall have been an inhabitant of this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county, city, or town, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-two years; and also, unless he shall hold, in his own right, within this state, one hundred and fifty acres of land, or an interest in real estate of the value of five hundred dollars, at the time of his election, and for six months previous thereto.

8. Elections for representatives for the several counties shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election districts into which the legislature may divide any county: Provided, that when it shall appear to the legislature that any city or town hath a number of free white inhabitants equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall have a separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants therein, which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of free white inhabitants, equal to the existing ratio; and thereafter and during the existence of the right of separate representation in such city or town, elections for the county in which such city or town entitled to a separate representation is situated, shall not be held in such city or town: And provided, that, if the residuum or fraction of any city or town entitled to separate representation shall, when added to the residuum in the county in which it may lie, be equal to the ratio fixed by law for one representative, then the aforesaid county, city, or town, having the largest residuum, shall be entitled to

such representation: And provided, also, that when there are two or more counties adjoining, which have residuums over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuums, when added together, will amount to such ratio, in that case one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

9. The general assembly shall, at their first meeting, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in not less than every three nor more than every five years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the free white inhabitants of the state; and the whole number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns, entitled to separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each; and shall not be less than twenty-four, nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of free white inhabitants shall be eighty thousand; and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred: Provided, however, that each county shall always be entitled to at least one representative.

10. The whole number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before-mentioned, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several districts to be established by law, according to the number of free white taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the whole number of representatives.

11. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for three years; and, on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective districts, into three classes, as nearly equal as can be. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the third year: so that one third thereof may be annually chosen thereafter.

12. Such mode of classifying new additional senators shall be observed, as will, as nearly as possible, preserve an equality of numbers in each class.

13. When a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

14. No person shall be a senator unless he be a citizen of the United States; and shall have been an inhabitant of this state four years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-six years; and also, unless he shall hold, in his own right, within this state, three hundred acres of land, or an interest in real estate of the value of one thousand dollars, at the time of his election, and for six months previous thereto.

15. The house of representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers; and the senate shall choose its officers, except the president; and each house shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

16. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

17. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, excepting such parts as in its judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members, of either house, on any question shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journals.

18. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the powers of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

19. Senators and representatives shall in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to, and returning from the same; allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the general assembly is convened.

20. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during the session, any person, not a member, for disrespectful

or disorderly behaviour in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings: Provided, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed forty-eight hours.

21. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

22. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

23. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended, altered, or rejected, by the other; but no bill shall have the force of a law until, on three several days, it be read in each house, and free discussion be allowed thereon, unless, in cases of urgency, four fifths of the house in which the bill shall be depending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

24. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may amend or reject them as other bills.

25. Each member of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for his services, which may be increased or diminished by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase shall have been made.

26. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people; and no member of either house of the general assembly shall, after the commencement of the first session of the legislature after his election, and during the remainder of the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment to which may be made in whole or in part by either branch of the general assembly.

27. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, or collector, or any person holding a lucrative office under the United States, (the office of post master excepted,) or this state shall be eligible to the general assembly: Provided, that offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or of the quorum, shall be not be deemed lucrative.

28. No person, who hath heretofore been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable.

29. The first election for senators and representatives shall be general throughout the state, and shall be held on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next; and thereafter, there shall be an annual election for senators, to fill the places of those whose term of service may have expired.

30. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Monday in October next, and be held at the city of Natchez, and thereafter at such place as may be directed by law; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in November in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

ARTICLE 4.

Executive Department.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office for two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor be duly qualified.

2. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the next ensuing session of the general assembly during the first week of which session the said speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint ballot of both houses.

Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. The governor shall be at least thirty years of age, shall have been a citizen of the United States for twelve

ty years, shall have resided in this state at least five years next preceding the day of his election, and shall be seized in his own right of a freehold estate of six hundred acres of land, or of real estate of the value of two thousand dollars, at the time of his election, and twelve months previous thereto.

4. He shall at stated times receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

5. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, at the seat of government or at a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next annual meeting of the general assembly.

8. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

10. In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but may respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

11. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Mississippi, be sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary of state.

12. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used, by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Mississippi.

13. When a vacancy shall happen in any office during the recess of the general assembly, the governor shall have power to fill the same, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution.

14. A secretary of state shall be appointed, who shall continue in office during the term of two years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journals, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

16. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

17. The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly; the votes shall be given *viva voce* , and recorded in the public journal of each house: Provided, that the general assembly be authorized to provide by law for the appointment of all

inspectors, collectors, and their deputies, surveyors of highways, constables, and such other inferior officers, whose jurisdiction may be confined within the limits of the county.

18. There shall be also a lieutenant governor, who shall be chosen at every election for a governor, by the same persons, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor, and lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor.

19. The lieutenant governor, shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, and have, when in committee of the whole, a right to debate and vote on all questions; and, when the senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

20. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office, of the governor, or of his impeachment or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for a governor, and be duly qualified; or until the governor impeached or absent shall be acquitted or return.

21. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own members as president *pro tempore* .

And if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall die, resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached, or absent from the state, the president of the senate *pro tempore* shall, in like manner, administer the government, until he shall be superseded by a governor or lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor shall, whilst he acts as president of the senate, receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more; and during the time he administers the government, as governor, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office, and no more.

22. The president *pro tempore* of the senate, shall during the time he administers the government, receive, in like manner, the same compensation which the governor would have received, had he been employed in the duties of his office, and no more.

23. If the lieutenant governor shall be required to administer the government, and shall, whilst in such administration, die, resign, or be absent from the state, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a president *pro tempore* .

24. A sheriff, and one or more coroners, shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold their offices for two years, unless sooner removed.

25. A state treasurer, and an auditor of public accounts, shall be annually appointed.

Militia.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia of this state, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, in relation thereto.

2. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

3. Those persons who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

4. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

ARTICLE 5.

Judicial Department.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, and such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish.

2. There shall be appointed in this state not less than four nor more than eight judges of the supreme and superior courts, who shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: Provided, that the judge whose decision is under consideration in the supreme court, shall not constitute one of the court to determine the question on such decision; but it

shall be the duty of such judge to report to the supreme court the reasons upon which his opinion was founded.

3. The state shall be divided into convenient districts, and each district shall contain not less than three nor more than six counties. For each district there shall be appointed a judge, who shall, after his appointment, reside in the district for which he is appointed.

4. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this state; but, in civil cases, only where the matter or sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars.

5. A superior court shall be held in each county in the state at least twice in every year. The judges of the several superior courts may hold courts for each other when they may deem it expedient, or as they may be directed by law.

6. The legislature shall have power to establish a court or courts of chancery, with exclusive original equity jurisdiction; and, until the establishment of such court or courts, the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the superior courts respectively.

7. The legislature shall have power to establish in each county within this state a court of probate, for the granting of letters testamentary, and of administration, for orphans' business, for county police, and for the trial of slaves.

8. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in and for each county, in such mode, and for such term of office, as the legislature shall direct. Their jurisdiction, in civil cases, shall be limited to causes in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars. And in all cases tried by a justice of the peace, right of appeal shall be secured, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

9. The judges of the several courts of this state shall hold their offices during good behaviour. And for wilful neglect of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for an impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly. Provided, however, that the cause or causes for which such removal shall be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journals of each house; and provided further, that the judge so intended to be removed, shall be notified, and admitted to a hearing in his own defence, before any vote for such address shall pass.

10. No person who shall have arrived at the age of sixty-five years shall be appointed to, or continue in, the office of judge in this state.

11. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office during good behaviour, but shall be removable therefrom for neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, by the supreme court, which court shall determine both the law and the fact: Provided, that the clerk so appointed shall have been a resident of the county in which he is clerk, at least six months previous to his appointment.

12. The judges of the supreme and superior court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

13. The style of all process shall be, "the state of Mississippi," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "the state of Mississippi," and shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

14. There shall be an attorney general for the state, and as many district attorneys as the general assembly may deem necessary, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Impeachments.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit under this state; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law, as in other cases.

ARTICLE 6.

General Provisions.

§ 1. Members of the general assembly and all officers,

executive and judicial, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Mississippi, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of the office of ———, according to law. So help me God."

2. The general assembly shall have power to pass such penal laws to suppress the evil practice of duelling, extending to disqualification from office or the tenure thereof, as they may deem expedient.

3. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding an office, or place of honour or profit, under the authority of this state, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election.

5. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, and from suffrage, those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, forgery, perjury, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tampering, or other improper conduct.

6. No person who denies the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

7. Ministers of the gospel, being by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls, ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, or to a seat in either branch of the general assembly.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of an appropriation made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money, for the support of an army, be made for a longer term than one year; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

9. No bank shall be incorporated by the legislature without the reservation of a right to subscribe for, in behalf of the state, at least one fourth part of the capital stock thereof, and the appointment of a proportion of the directors, equal to the stock subscribed for.

10. The general assembly shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, on account of the rate of interest, fairly agreed on in writing between the contracting parties, for a bona fide loan of money; but they shall have power to regulate the rate of interest where no special contract exists in relation thereto.

11. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

12. All officers of the state, the term of whose appointment is not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall hold their offices during good behaviour.

13. Absence on business of this state, or of the United States, or on a visit, or necessary private business, shall not cause a forfeiture of a residence once obtained.

14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to regulate by law the cases in which deductions shall be made from the salaries of public officers for neglect of duty in their official capacity, and the amount of such deduction.

15. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit, or trust, under the United States, or either of them, the office of post master excepted, or under any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office of trust, or profit, under this state.

16. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind—schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged in this state.

17. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be granted, but in cases provided for by law, by suit in chancery: Provided, that no decree for such divorce shall have effect, until the same shall be sanctioned by two thirds of both branches of the general assembly.

18. Returns of all elections by the people shall be made to the secretary of state.

19. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it may be taken, to a less content than five hundred and seventy-six square miles, nor shall any new county be laid off of less contents.

20. That the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from unnecessary waste or damage such lands as are or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the use of schools, within each township in this state, and apply the funds which may be raised from such lands, by rent or lease, in strict conformity to the object of such grant; but no lands granted for the use of such township schools shall ever be sold by any authority in this state.

Slaves.

§ 1. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, unless where a slave shall have rendered to the state some distinguished service, in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: Provided, that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants; and provided, also, laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into the state of slaves who have committed high crimes in other states. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to prevent slaves from being brought into this state as merchandise; and also, to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provision, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes, no inquest by a grand jury shall be necessary, but the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law: except that, in capital cases, the general assembly shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

Mode of Revising the Constitution.

That, whenever two thirds of the general assembly shall deem it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the state, voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen by the qualified electors, in the manner, and at the times and places, of choosing members of the general assembly, which convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared, that all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place.

2. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats, accruing to the Mississippi territory, within the limits of this state, shall inure to the use of the state.

3. The validity of all bonds and recognizances, executed to the governor of the Mississippi territory, shall not be impaired by the change of government, but may be sued for and recovered in the name of the governor of the state of Mississippi, and his successors in office; and all criminal or penal actions, arising or now depending within the limits of this state, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution, in the name of the said state. All causes of action, arising to individuals, and all suits at law, or in equity, now depending in the several courts, within the limits of this state, and not already barred by law, may be commenced in, or transferred to, such court as may have jurisdiction thereof. Bonds, recognizances, and other papers and writings, properly belonging to the eastern section of the Mississippi territory, not comprised within the limits of this state, shall be transferred to the offices to which they severally belong.

4. All officers, civil and military, now holding commissions under the authority of the United States, or of

the Mississippi territory, within this state, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, under the authority of this state, until they shall be superseded under the authority of this constitution; and shall receive from the treasury of this state the same compensation which they heretofore received for their services, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies by commissions, to expire so soon as elections or appointments can be made to such office, by the authority of this constitution.

5. All laws and parts of laws, now in force in the Mississippi territory, and not repugnant to the provisions of this constitution, shall continue and remain in force as the laws of this state, until they expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the legislature thereof.

6. Every free white male person, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and resident in this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed a qualified elector, at the first election to be held in this state; anything in the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. The president of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for a governor, lieutenant governor, representative to the congress of the United States, members of the general assembly, and sheriffs of the respective counties, at the respective places of elections, in said counties, except in the county of Warren, in which county the election shall be held at the court house, instead of the place provided by law, on the first Monday and the day following in September next; which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of the Mississippi territory; and the said governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the general assembly, then duly elected, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices for the time prescribed by this constitution, and until their successors be duly qualified.

8. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed by this constitution, the county of Warren shall be entitled to one representative, the county of Claiborne to two representatives, the county of Jefferson to two representatives, the county of Adams to four representatives, the county of Franklin to one representative, the county of Wilkinson to three representatives, the county of Anite to three representatives, the county of Pike to two representatives, the county of Lawrence to one representative, the county of Marion to one representative, the county of Hancock to one representative, the county of Green to one representative, the county of Wayne to one representative, the county of Jackson to one representative. The counties of Warren and Claiborne shall be entitled to one senator, the county of Adams to one senator, the county of Jefferson to one senator, the county of Wilkinson to one senator, the county of Anite to one senator, the counties of Franklin and Pike to one senator, the counties of Lawrence, Marion, and Hancock, to one senator, the counties of Greene, Wayne, and Jackson, to one senator.

9. The governor may appoint and commission an additional judge, or one of the former judges of the superior court, whose commission shall expire so soon as appointments can be made under the constitution. It shall be the duty of the judge so appointed, or one of the former territorial judges, to hold superior courts in the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, and Hancock, at the time heretofore prescribed by law: Provided, that, if either of the former territorial judges, in addition to his duty in the western counties, perform such duty, and no additional judge be appointed, he shall receive an extra compensation, proportioned to the amount of his salary, and term of service rendered. If an additional judge be appointed, he shall receive the same compensation for his services as the other judges of the superior court.

10. The sheriff of Warren county shall, within ten days after the election, make return of the number of votes for senator in his county, to the sheriff of Claiborne county, who shall be the returning officer for the district. The sheriff of Pike county shall, within ten days after the election, make return of the number of votes for senator in his county, to the sheriff of Franklin county, who shall be the returning officer for the district. The sheriffs of Hancock and Lawrence counties shall, within ten days after the election, make return of the number of votes for senator in their respective

counties, to the sheriff of Marion county, who shall be the returning officer for the district. The sheriffs of Jackson and Wayne counties shall, within ten days after the election, make return of the number of votes for senator, in their respective counties, to the sheriff of Green county, who shall be the returning officer for the district.

ORDINANCE.

Whereas it is required by the act of congress, under which this convention is assembled, that certain provisions should be made by an ordinance of this convention:

Therefore, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, do ordain, agree, and declare, that they for ever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the state of Mississippi, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and, moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by congress shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority, of this state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or other purposes whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of sale thereof, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing within the same; that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and

for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of this state, as to other citizens of the United States, without any duty, tax, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by this state: And this ordinance is hereby declared irrevocable, without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at the town of Washington, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1817, and in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

DAVID HOLMES, President.

Josiah Simpson,	David Dickson,
James C. Wilkins,	Cowles Mead,
John Taylor,	Hezekiah J. Balch,
Christopher Rankin,	Joseph E. Davis,
Edward Turner,	Walter Leake,
Joseph Sessions,	Thomas Barnes,
John Steel,	Daniel Burnett,
Henry D. Downs,	Joshua G. Clark,
Andrew Glass,	William J. Minton,
James Knox,	James Y. M'Nabb,
George Poindexter,	Harorn Rannels,
Daniel Williams,	George W. King,
Abram M. Scott,	John Ford,
John Joor,	Dougal M'Laughlin,
Gerard C. Brandon,	Noel Jourdan,
Joseph Johnson,	Amos Burnet,
Henry Hanna,	James Patton,
Thomas Batchelor,	Cinch Gray,
John Burton,	Laughlin M'Kay,
Thomas Torrence,	John M'Rea,
Angus Wilkinson,	John M'Leod,
William Lattimore,	Thomas Bilbo,

Louis Winston, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

The Constitution of the state of Illinois adopted in convention, at Kaskaskia, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty third.

THE people of the Illinois territory, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the Union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of 1787, and the law of congress, "approved April 18th. 1818," entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes;" in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, do, by their representatives in convention, ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free and independent state, by the name of The state of Illinois. And they do hereby ratify the boundaries assigned to such state by the act of congress aforesaid, which are as follows, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence, up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north-west corner of said state; thence, east, with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence, north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence, west, to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence, down, along the middle of that river, to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence, up the latter river, along its north-western shore, to the beginning.

ARTICLE 1.

Concerning the Distribution of the Powers of Government.

§1. The powers of the government of the state of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments,

and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another.

2. No person or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 2.

§1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

2. The first election for senators and representatives shall commence on the third Thursday of September next, and continue for that and the two succeeding days; and the next election shall be held on the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and for ever after, elections shall be held once in two years, on the first Monday of August, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law.

3. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state; who shall not have resided within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen twelve months next preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long created; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state; and who, moreover, shall not have paid a state or county tax.

4. The senators, at their first session herein provided for, shall be divided by lot from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes: the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; and those of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be biennially chosen for ever thereafter.

5. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the first session of the general assembly, holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants. The number of representatives shall not be less than twenty-seven, nor more than thirty-six, until the number of inhabitants within this state shall amount to one hundred thousand; and the number of senators shall never be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

6. No person shall be a senator who has not arrived at the age of twenty-five years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided one year in the county or district in which he shall be chosen immediately preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

7. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, (the speaker of the senate excepted;) each house shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments: two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

8. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them: the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

9. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution, which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

10. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

11. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or he person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to, and returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

13. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence: provided, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

14. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

15. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other.

16. Every bill shall be read on three different days, in each house, unless, in case of urgency, three fourths of the house where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule: and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses.

17. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly,*"

18. The general assembly of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater or smaller annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: the governor one thousand dollars; and the secretary of state, six hundred dollars.

19. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

20. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

21. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be attached to and published with the laws, at the rising of each session of the general assembly.

22. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members present must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for the purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators present.

23. The governor, and all other civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office: but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, profit, or trust, under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

24. The first session of the general assembly, shall commence on the first Monday of October next; and for ever after the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in December next ensuing the election of the members thereof, and at no other period, unless as provided by this constitution.

25. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, attorney for the state, register, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, or collector, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, (provided that appointments in the militia, postmasters, or justices of the peace shall not be considered lucrative offices,) shall have a seat in the general assembly: nor shall any person holding an office of honour or profit under the government of the United States, hold any office of honour or profit under the authority of this state.

26. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

27. In all elections, all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state six months next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in the county or district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

28. All votes shall be given *viva voce* , until altered by the general assembly.

29. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

30. The general assembly shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing, or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

31. In the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and every fifth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the white inhabitants of the state shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law.

32. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, subject, however, to amendment or rejection, as in other cases.

ARTICLE 3.

§ 1. The executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

2. The first election of governor shall commence on the third Thursday of September next, and continue for that and the two succeeding days; and the next election shall be held on the first Monday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. And for ever after, elections for governor shall be held once in four years, on the first Monday of August. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The returns for every election of governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and for ever after the governor shall hold his office for

the term of four years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States thirty years, two years of which, next preceding his election, he shall have resided within the limits of this state.

4. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

5. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive a salary for his services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

8. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the general assembly, or in the governor and senate, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by any means become vacant, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly.

9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

10. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

11. There shall be elected in each and every county in the said state, by those who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, and at the same times and places where the elections for such members shall be held, one sheriff and one coroner, whose election shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. The said sheriffs and coroners respectively, when elected, shall continue in office two years, be subject to removal and disqualification, and such other rules and regulations as may be, from time to time, prescribed by law.

12. In case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not to a period beyond the next constitutional meeting of the same.

13. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at every election for a governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor.

14. He shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to debate, and vote on all subjects, and, when ever the senate are equally divided, to give the casting vote.

15. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as speaker of the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own members as speaker for that occasion. And if, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the senate, shall, in like manner, administer the government.

16. The lieutenant governor, while he acts as speaker of the senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more: And during the time he administers the government, as governor, he shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

17. If the lieutenant governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a speaker.

18. In case of an impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the lieutenant governor shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until the time pointed out by this

constitution for the election of governor shall arrive, unless the general assembly shall provide by law for the election of a governor to fill such vacancy.

19. The governor, for the time being, and the judges of the supreme court, or a major part of them, together with the governor, shall be and are hereby constituted a council to revise all bills about to be passed into laws by the general assembly; and for that purpose shall assemble themselves from time to time, when the general assembly shall be convened; for which, nevertheless, they shall not receive any salary or consideration, under any pretence whatever; and all bills which have passed the senate and house of representatives, shall, before they become laws, be presented to the said council for their revision and consideration; and if, upon such revision and consideration, it should appear improper to the said council, or a majority of them, that the bill should become a law of this state, they shall return the same, together with their objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, (in whichever the same shall have originated) who shall enter the objections set down by the council, at large, in their minutes, and proceed to reconsider the said bill. But if, after such reconsideration, the said senate or house of representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, by a majority of the whole number of members elected, it shall, together with the said objections, be sent to the other branch of the general assembly, where it shall also be reconsidered; and, if approved by a majority of all the members elected, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law; unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, render a return of the said bill, in ten days, impracticable; in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of the said ten days, or be a law.

20. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a secretary of state, who shall keep a fair register of the official acts of the governor; and, when required, shall lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either branch of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

21. The state treasurer, and public printer or printers for the state, shall be appointed biennially, by the joint vote of both branches of the general assembly: Provided, that during the recess of the same, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancies as may happen in either of said offices.

22. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: Provided, however, that inspectors, collectors, and their deputies, surveyors of the highways, constables, jailors, and such inferior officers whose jurisdiction may be confined within the limits of the county, shall be appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall prescribe.

ARTICLE 4.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish.

2. The supreme court shall be holden at the seat of government, and shall have an appellate jurisdiction only; except in cases relating to the revenue, in cases of *mandamus*, and in such cases of impeachment as may be required to be tried before it.

3. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice, and three associates, any two of whom shall form a quorum. The number of justices may, however, be increased, by the general assembly, after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

4. The justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the inferior courts, shall be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, and shall hold their offices during good behaviour, until the end of the first session of the general assembly, which shall be begun and held after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, at which times their commissions shall expire: and until the expiration of which time, the said justices respectively shall hold circuit courts in the several counties, in such manner, and at such times, and shall have and exercise

such jurisdiction, as the general assembly shall by law prescribe. But ever after the aforesaid period, the justices of the supreme court shall be commissioned during good behaviour, and the justices thereof shall not hold circuit courts, unless required by law.

6. The judges of the inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, both the judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall be removed from office, on the address of two thirds of each branch of the general assembly: Provided, always, that no member of either house of the general assembly, nor any person connected with a member by consanguinity or affinity, shall be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal. The said justices of the supreme court, during their temporary appointments, shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarter-yearly out of the public treasury. The judges of the inferior courts, and the justices of the supreme courts, who may be appointed after the end of the first session of the general assembly, which shall be begun and held after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, shall have adequate and competent salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

6. The supreme court, or a majority of the justices thereof, the circuit courts, or the justices thereof, shall respectively appoint their own clerks.

7. All process, writs, and other proceeding, shall run in the name of, "the people of the state of Illinois." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "the people of the state of Illinois;" and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

8. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in each county, in such manner as the general assembly may direct, whose time of service, power, and duties, shall be regulated and defined by law. And justices of the peace, when so appointed, shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free, male able-bodied persons, (negroes, mulattoes, and Indians excepted,) resident in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state: and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

3. Company, battalion, and regimental officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions, and regiments.

4. Brigadier and majors general shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively.

5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions during good behaviour, or until they arrive at the age of sixty years.

6. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person, arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person, as a servant, under any indenture hereafter made, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a *bona fide* consideration, received, or to be received, for their service. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto, hereafter made and executed out of this state, or, if made in this state, where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in cases of apprenticeship.

2. No person bound to labour in any other state shall be hired to labour in this state, except within the tract reserved for the salt works, near Shawneetown; nor even at that place for a longer period than one year at any one time; nor shall it be allowed there after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; any violation of this article shall effect the emancipation of such person from his obligation to service.

3. Each and every person who has been bound to service by contract or indenture, in virtue of the laws of the Illinois territory, heretofore existing, and in conformity to the provisions of the same, without fraud or collusion, shall be held to a specific performance of their contracts or indentures; and such negroes and mulattoes as have been registered, in conformity with the aforesaid laws, shall serve out the time appointed by said laws: Provided, however, that the children hereafter born of such persons, negroes or mulattoes, shall become free, the males at the age of twenty-one years, the females at the age of eighteen years. Each and every child born of indentured parents shall be entered with the clerk of the county in which they reside, by their owners, within six months after the birth of said child.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. Whenever two thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election of members of the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of the state, voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that choose the general assembly, and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering, or amending this constitution.

ARTICLE 8.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare,

§ 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

2. That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness.

3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under this state.

5. That elections shall be free and equal.

6. That the right of the trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons, not named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

8. That no freeman shall be imprisoned, or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. And all lands which have been granted as a common to the inhabitants of any town, hamlet, village, or corporation, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any government having power to make such grant, shall for ever remain common to the inhabitants of such town, hamlet, village, or corporation; and the said commons shall not be leased, sold, or divided, under any pretence whatever: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to affect the commons of Cahokia or Prairie Dupont: Provided, also, that the general assembly shall have power and authority to grant the same privilege to the inhabitants of the said villages of Cahokia and Prairie Dupont as are hereby granted to the inhabitants of other towns, hamlets, and villages.

9. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; and that he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

10. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, by leave of the courts, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

11. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb: nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives in the general assembly, nor without just compensation being made to him.

12. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character: he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

13. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great: and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence—the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

16. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

17. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state, for any offence committed within the same.

18. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the general assembly for redress of grievances.

20. That the mode of levying a tax shall be by valuation; so that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property he or she has in his or her possession.

21. That there shall be no other banks or moneyed institutions in this state, but those already provided by law, except a state bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the general assembly of the state, as they may think proper.

22. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the general assembly, or of any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

23. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or of magistrates in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have the right of determining both the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared by the convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government, in virtue of the laws now in force.

2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of Illinois, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor, or to any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall

pass over to the governor or to the officers of the state, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, by him or by them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

3. No sheriff, or collector of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office in this state, until they have paid over, according to law, all moneys which they may have collected, by virtue of their respective offices.

4. There shall be elected in each county three county commissioners, for the purpose of transacting all county business, whose time of service, power, and duties, shall be regulated and defined by law.

5. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

6. The governor of this state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal shall be provided.

7. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

8. Until the first census shall be taken, as directed by this constitution, the county of Madison shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives; the county of St. Clair to one senator and three representatives; the county of Bond to one senator and one representative; the county of Washington to one senator and one representative; the county of Monroe to one senator and one representative; the county of Randolph to one senator and two representatives; the county of Jackson to one senator and one representative; the counties of Johnson and Franklin to form one senatorial district, and to be entitled to one senator, and each county to one representative; the county of Union to one senator and two representatives; the county of Pope to one senator and two representatives; the county of Gallatin to one senator and three representatives; the county of White to one senator and three representatives; the county of Edwards to one senator and two representatives; and the county of Crawford to one senator and two representatives.

9. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the several sheriffs of the several counties, or in case of the absence or disability of any sheriff, then to the deputy sheriff, and in case of the absence or disability of the deputy sheriff, then such writ to be directed to the coroner, requiring them to cause an election to be held for governor, lieutenant governor, representative to the present congress of the United States, and members of the general assembly, and sheriffs and coroners, in the respective counties: such election to commence on the third Thursday of September next, and to continue for that and the two succeeding days; and which election shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of the Illinois territory; and the said governor, lieutenant governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners, then duly elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices for the time prescribed by this constitution, and until their successor or successors are qualified, and no longer.

10. An auditor of public accounts, an attorney general, and such other officers for the state as may be necessary, may be appointed by the general assembly, whose duties may be regulated by law.

11. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent the practice of duelling.

12. All white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be actual residents of this state at the signing of this constitution, shall have a right to a vote at the election to be held on the third Thursday, and the two following days, of September next.

13. The seat of government for the state shall be at Kaskaskia, until the general assembly shall otherwise provide. The general assembly, at their first session, holden under the authority of this constitution, shall petition the congress of the United States to grant to this state a quantity of land, to consist of not more than four nor less than one section, or to give to this state the right of pre-emption in the purchase of the said quantity of land. The said land to be situate on the Kaskaskia river, and, as near as may be, east of the third principal meridian on said river. Should the prayer of such petition be granted, the general assembly, at their next session thereafter, shall provide for the appointment of five commissioners to make the selection of said land so granted; and shall further provide for laying out a town upon the land so selected, which town, so laid out, shall be the seat of government of this state for the term of twenty years. Should, however, the prayer of said petition not be granted, the general assembly shall have

power to make such provision for a permanent seat of government as may be necessary, and shall fix the same where they may think best.

14. Any person of thirty years of age, who is a citizen of the United States, and has resided within the limits of this state two years next preceding his election, shall be eligible to the office of lieutenant governor, any thing in the thirteenth section of the third article of this constitution contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Done in convention, at Kaskaskia, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-third.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

JESSE B. THOMAS,
President of the Convention.

John Messinger,
James Lemen, Jr.
George Fisher,
Elias Kent Kane,
Caldwell Carnes,
Enoch Moore,
Samuel Omelveny,
Hamlet Ferguson,
B. Stephenson,
Joseph Borough,
Abraham Prickett,
Michael Jones,
Leonard White,
Adolphus F. Hubbard,
Hezekiah West,
William McFartridge,

Seth Gard,
Levi Compton,
Willis Hargrave,
Wm. McHenry,
Conrad Will,
James Hall, jr.
Joseph Kitchell,
Ed. N. Cullom,
Thos. Kirkpatrick,
Samuel G. Morse,
William Echols,
John Whiteaker,
Andrew Bankson,
Islam Harrison,
Thomas Roberts.

Attest,

William C. Greenup, *Secretary to the Convention.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas the congress of the United States, in the act entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, passed the 18th of April, 1818," have offered to this convention, for their free acceptance, or rejection, the following propositions, which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz:

"1st. That section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

"2d. That all salt springs within such state, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the said state, and the same to be used under such terms, and conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of said state shall direct; provided the legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years, at any one time.

"3d. That five per cent. of the neat proceeds of the land lying within such state, and which shall be sold by

congress, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz: Two fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress, in making roads leading to the state, the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning, of which one sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

"4th. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary, by the said legislature.

And whereas the four foregoing propositions are offered on the condition that this convention shall provide, by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall remain exempt from any tax, laid by order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the day of sale. And further, that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services, during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes, for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents respectively: And that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

Therefore, this convention, on behalf of, and by the authority of the people of the state, do accept of the foregoing propositions; and do further ordain and declare, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under any authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale. And that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services, during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively; and that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein. And this convention do further ordain and declare that the foregoing ordinance shall not be revoked, without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at Kaskaskia, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 43d.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
President of the Convention.

Attest,

Wm. C. Greenup,
Secretary to the Convention.

CONSTITUTION OF ALABAMA.

WE, the people of the Alabama territory, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the Union, consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, by our representatives, assembled in convention, at the town of Huntsville, on Monday, the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, in pursuance of an act of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states;" in order to establish justice, ensure tranquillity, provide for the

common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the rights of life, liberty, and property, do ordain and establish the following constitution, or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of "the state of Alabama." And we do hereby recognize, confirm, and establish the boundaries assigned to said state by the act of congress aforesaid, "to wit: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence, east, to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence, along

said line to the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence, west, along said boundary line, to the Tennessee river; thence, up the same, to the mouth of Bear creek; thence, by a direct line, to the north-west corner of Washington county; thence, due south, to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; and thence, up the same, to the beginning"—subject to such alteration as is provided in the third section of said act of congress, and subject to such enlargement as may be made by law in consequence of any cession of territory by the United States, or either of them.

ARTICLE 1.

Declaration of Rights.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

§ 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

2. All political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and therefore, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient.

3. No person within this state shall, upon any pretence, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to his own conscience; nor be compelled to attend any place of worship; nor shall any one ever be obliged to pay any tythes, taxes, or other rate, for the building or repairing any place of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

4. No human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

5. No person shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasions, provided he does not disturb others in their religious worship.

6. The civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen, shall in no way be diminished, or enlarged, on account of his religious principles.

7. There shall be no establishment of religion by law; no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, society, denomination, or mode of worship; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this state.

8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

9. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable seizures or searches; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused has a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and, in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law.

11. No person shall be accused, arrested, or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to the forms which the same has prescribed; and no person shall be punished, but in virtue of a law, established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

12. No person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally, by information; except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or the militia when in actual service, or, by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

13. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use, unless just compensation be made therefor.

14. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or repu-

tation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

15. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the general assembly, or its authority.

16. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

17. All persons shall, before conviction be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

18. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison after delivering up his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

19. No *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made.

20. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly. No attainer shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

21. The estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

22. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together, for their common good; and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

23. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the state.

24. No standing army shall be kept up, without the consent of the general assembly; and, in that case, no appropriation of money for its support shall be for a longer term than one year; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

25. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

26. No title of nobility, or hereditary distinction, privilege, honour, or emolument, shall ever be granted or conferred in this state; nor shall any office be created the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

27. Emigration from this state shall not be prohibited, nor shall any citizen be exiled.

28. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

29. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or defending any civil cause, for or against him or herself, before any tribunal in this state, by him or herself, or counsel.

30. This enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, or any transgression of any of the high powers herein delegated, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.

ARTICLE 2.

Distribution of Powers.

§ 1. The powers of the government of the state of Alabama shall be divided into three distinct departments; and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Legislative Department.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled the senate, the other the house of representatives, and both together "the general assembly of the state of Alabama; and the style of their laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened."

2. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and shall serve for

the term of one year, from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer.

3. The representatives shall be chosen every year, on the first Monday and the day following in August, until otherwise directed by law.

4. No person shall be a representative, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state two years next preceding his election; and the last year thereof a resident of the county, city, or town, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. Every white male person of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector: Provided, that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state; and provided, also, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the county, city, or town, (entitled to separate representation) in which he may reside at the time of the election.

6. Electors shall, in all cases, except in those of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

7. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

8. Elections for representatives for the several counties shall be held at the place of holding their respective courts, and at such other places as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that when it shall appear to the general assembly that any city or town shall have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall have a separate representation, according to the number of white inhabitants therein; which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio which may, from time to time, be fixed by law; and thereafter and during the existence of the right of separate representation, in such city or town, elections for the county in which such city or town (entitled to such separate representation) is situated, shall not be held in such city or town; but it is understood, and hereby declared, that no city or town shall be entitled to separate representation, unless the number of white inhabitants in the county in which such city or town is situated, residing out of the limits of said city or town be equal to the existing ratio; or unless the residuum or fraction of such city or town shall, when added to the white inhabitants of the county residing out of the limits of said city or town, be equal to the ratio fixed by law for one representative; And provided, that, if the residuum or fraction of any city or town, entitled to separate representation, shall, when added to the residuum of the county in which it may lie, be equal to the ratio fixed by law for one representative, then the aforesaid county, city, or town, having the largest residuum, shall be entitled to such representation: And provided, also, that when there are two or more counties adjoining, which have residuums or fractions over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuums or fractions, when added together, will amount to such ratio, in that case one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

9. The general assembly shall, at their first meeting, and in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the state; and the whole number of the representatives shall, at the first session held, after making every such enumeration, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns, entitled to separate representation, according to their respective numbers of white inhabitants; and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration, until after the next census shall be taken. The house of representatives shall not consist of less than forty-four, nor more than sixty members, until the number of white inhabitants shall be one hundred thousand; and after that event, the whole number of representatives shall never be less than sixty, nor more than one hundred: Provided, however, that each county shall be entitled to at least one representative.

10. The general assembly shall, at the first session after making every such enumeration, fix by law the

whole number of senators, and shall divide the state into the same number of districts, as nearly equal in the number of white inhabitants as may be, each of which districts shall be entitled to one senator and no more: provided, that the whole number of senators shall never be less than one fourth, nor more than one third, of the whole number of representatives.

11. When a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

12. Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for the term of three years, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they may vote for members of the house of representatives; and no person shall be a senator, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-seven years.

13. The senators, chosen according to the apportionment under the census ordered to be taken in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, when convened, shall be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as may be: the seats of the senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; those of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; and those of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; so that one third may be annually chosen thereafter, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually. Such mode of classifying new additional senators shall be observed as well, as nearly as possible, preserve an equality of members in each class.

14. The house of representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers; and the senate shall, annually, choose a president, and its other officers; each house shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns, of its own members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

15. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

16. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

17. Each house, during the session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behaviour in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings: Provided, that such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed forty-eight hours.

18. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, excepting such parts as, in its judgment, may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals. And any member of either house shall have liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

19. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the general assembly is convened; nor shall any member be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere.

20. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or the persons exercising the powers of the governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

21. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

22. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

23. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended, altered, or rejected, by the other: but no bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless, in cases of urgency, four-fifths of the house in which the bill shall be depending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses: Provided, that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may amend or reject them, as other bills.

24. Each member of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for his services as may be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase shall have been made.

25. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

26. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, (the office of postmaster excepted,) this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to the general assembly; Provided, that offices in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or that of the coronor or county court, while it has no salary, shall not be deemed lucrative.

27. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public money, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable.

28. The first election for senators and representatives shall be general throughout the state; and shall be held on the third Monday and Tuesday in September next.

29. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the fourth Monday in October next; and be held at the town of Huntsville, and all subsequent sessions at the town of Cahawba, until the end of the first session of the general assembly to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; during that session the general assembly shall have power to designate by law (to which the executive concurrence shall not be required) the permanent seat of government, which shall not thereafter be changed: Provided, however, that unless such designation be then made by law, the government shall continue permanently at the town of Cahawba; and provided, also, that the general assembly shall make no appropriations previous to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, for the building of any other state house than that now provided for by law.

ARTICLE 4.

Executive Department.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled, the governor of the state of Alabama.

2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and places, when they shall respectively vote for representatives.

3. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in presence of both houses of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

4. The governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified; but shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a native citizen of the United States and shall have resided in this state at least four years next preceding the day of his election.

5. He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased or dimi-

nished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; and when acting in the service of the United States, the general assembly shall fix his rank.

7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

8. He may, by proclamation, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next annual meeting of the general assembly.

9. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

11. In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. In cases of treason, he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to grant reprieves and pardons; and he may, in the recess of the senate, respite the sentence, until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

12. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and the present seal of the territory shall be the seal of the state, until otherwise directed by the general assembly.

13. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Alabama, be sealed with the state seal, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary of state.

14. There shall be a secretary of state, appointed by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, who shall continue in office during the term of two years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

15. Vacancies that may happen in offices, the appointment to which is vested in the general assembly, shall be filled by the governor, during the recess of the general assembly, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

16. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that house, it shall become a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively: if any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

17. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed, by both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the cases of a bill.

18. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the president of the senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until the time pointed out by this constitution for the election of governor shall arrive, unless the general assembly shall provide by law for the election of a governor to fill such vacancy. or

until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

19. If, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the president of the senate shall be impeached, removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the house of representatives shall, in like manner administer the government.

20. The president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, during the time they respectively administer the government, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received, had he been employed in the duties of his office.

21. The governor shall always reside, during the session of the general assembly, at the place where their session may be held, and at all other times, wherever, in their opinion, public good may require.

22. No person shall hold the office of governor, and any other office or commission, civil or military, either in this state, or under any state, or the United States, or any other power, at one and the same time.

23. A state treasurer and a comptroller of public accounts, shall be annually elected, by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly.

24. A sheriff shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, unless sooner removed, and who shall not be eligible to serve either as principal or deputy for the three succeeding years. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the governor, as in other cases, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the next general election, when such vacancy shall be filled by the qualified electors, and the sheriff then elected shall continue in office for three years.

Militia.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia of this state, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States in relation thereto.

2. Any person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

3. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

4. All officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that the general assembly shall not make any such elections or appointments, other than those of adjutants general and quarter masters general.

5. The governor shall appoint his aids-de-camp; majors general, their aids-de-camp, and all other division staff officers; brigadiers general shall appoint their aids, and all other brigade staff officers; and colonels shall appoint their regimental staff officers.

6. The general assembly shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies; and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE 5.

Judicial Department.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts to be held in each county in the state, and such inferior courts of law and equity, to consist of not more than five members, as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct, ordain, and establish.

2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law: Provided, that the supreme court shall have power to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and such other remedial and original writs, as may be necessary to give it a general superintendence and control of inferior jurisdictions.

3. Until the general assembly shall otherwise prescribe, the powers of the supreme court shall be vested in, and its duties shall be performed by, the judges of the several circuit courts within this state; and they, or a majority of them, shall hold such sessions of the supreme court, and at such times, as may be directed by law: Provided, that no judge of the supreme court shall be appointed before the commencement of the first session of the general assembly which shall be begun and held after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

4. The supreme court shall be holden at the seat of

government, but may adjourn to a different place, if that shall have become dangerous from an enemy or from disease.

5. The state shall be divided into convenient circuits, and each circuit shall contain not less than three, nor more than six counties; and for each circuit there shall be appointed a judge, who shall, after his appointment, reside in the circuit for which he may be appointed.

6. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this state, not otherwise excepted in this constitution; but in civil cases, only when the matter or sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars.

7. A circuit court shall be held in each county in the state, at least twice in every year, and the judges of the several circuit courts may hold courts for each other, when they may deem it expedient, and shall do so when directed by law.

8. The general assembly shall have power to establish a court or courts of chancery, with original and appellate equity jurisdiction; and until the establishment of such court or courts, the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the judges of the circuit courts respectively: Provided, that the judges of the several circuit courts shall have power to issue writs of injunction, returnable into the courts of chancery.

9. The general assembly shall have power to establish in each county within this state, a court of probate, for the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, and for orphans' business.

10. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be appointed in and for each county, in such mode, and for such term of office, as the general assembly may direct. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall be limited to causes in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars. And in all cases tried by a justice of the peace, right of appeal shall be secured, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

11. Judges of the supreme and circuit courts, and courts of chancery, shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this state, the United States, or any other power.

12. Chancellors, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit courts, and judges of the inferior courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly.

13. The judges of the several courts in this state shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and for wilful neglect of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, however, that the cause or causes for which such removal shall be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and entered on the journals of each house; and provided further, that the cause or causes shall be notified to the judge so intended to be removed, and he shall be admitted to a hearing in his own defence, before any vote for such address shall pass; and in all such cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of each house respectively; and provided also, that the judges of the several circuit courts who shall be appointed before the commencement of the first session of the general assembly which shall be begun and held after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, shall only hold their offices during good behaviour, until the end of the said session, at which time their commissions shall expire.

14. No person who shall have arrived at the age of seventy years, shall be appointed to, or continue in, the office of judge in this state.

15. Clerks of the circuit and inferior courts in this state shall be elected by the qualified electors in each county, for the term of four years, and may be removed from office for such causes and in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and should a vacancy occur, subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the judge or judges of the courts in which such vacancy exists; and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next general election: Provided, however, that after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the general assembly may prescribe a different mode of appointment, but shall not make such appointment.

16. The judges of the supreme court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state; as also the judges of the circuit courts in their respective districts, and judges of the inferior courts in their respective counties.

17. The style of all process shall be, "the state of

Alabama;" and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Alabama; and shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same.

18. There shall be an attorney general for the state, and as many solicitors as the general assembly may deem necessary, to be elected by a joint vote thereof, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Impeachments.

§ 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

3. The governor, and all the civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and to disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state; but the party, convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE 6.

General Provisions.

§ 1. The members of the general assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and constitution of the state of Alabama, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of ———, according to law. So help me God."

2. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

3. The general assembly shall have power to pass such penal laws to suppress the evil practice of duelling, extending to disqualification from office or the tenure thereof, as they may deem expedient.

4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office, or place of honour or profit, under the authority of the state, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election or appointment.

5. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, from suffrage, and from serving as jurors, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

6. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and the votes shall be entered on the journals.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of an appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

8. All lands liable to taxation in this state, shall be taxed in proportion to their value.

9. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

10. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to regulate by law the cases in which deductions shall be made from the salaries of public officers for neglect of duty in their official capacities, and the amount of such deduction.

11. Absence on business of this state, or of the United States, or on a visit, or necessary private business, shall not cause a forfeiture of a residence once obtained.

12. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit, or trust, under the United States, (the office of post master excepted,) or either of them, or any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office of profit, under this state.

13. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be granted, but in cases provided for by law, by suit in

chancery; and no decree for such divorce shall have effect, until the same shall be sanctioned by two thirds of both houses of the general assembly.

14. In prosecutions for the publishing of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the courts.

15. Returns of all elections for officers who are to be commissioned by the governor, and for members of the general assembly, shall be made to the secretary of state.

16. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it may be taken, to a less content than nine hundred square miles; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of separate representation.

17. The general assembly shall, at their first session, which may be held in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, or at the next succeeding session, arrange and designate boundaries for the several counties within the limits of this state, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, in such manner as they may deem expedient, which boundaries shall not be afterwards altered, unless by the agreement of two thirds of both branches of the general assembly; and, in all cases of ceded territory acquired by the state, the general assembly may make such arrangements and designations of the boundaries of counties within such ceded territory, as they may deem expedient, which shall only be altered in like manner: Provided, that no county hereafter to be formed shall be of less extent than nine hundred square miles.

18. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

19. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to form a penal code, founded on principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

20. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and arranged, under proper heads, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly may direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation, shall be made within every subsequent period of ten years.

21. The general assembly shall make provision by law for obtaining correct knowledge of the several objects proper for improvement in relation to the navigable waters, and to the roads in this state, and for making a systematic and economical application of the means appropriated to those objects.

22. In the event of the annexation of any foreign territory to this state, by a cession from the United States, laws may be passed, extending to the inhabitants of such territory all the rights and privileges which may be required by the terms of such cession, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Education.

Schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve, from unnecessary waste or damage, such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States, for the use of schools, within each township in this state, and apply the funds which may be raised from such lands, in strict conformity to the object of such grant. The general assembly shall take like measures for the improvement of such lands as have been or may be hereafter granted by the United States to this state, for the support of a seminary of learning, and the moneys which may be raised from such lands, by rent, lease, or sale, or from any other quarter, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive support of a state university, for the promotion of the arts, literature, and the sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as early as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

Establishment of Banks.

§ 1. One state bank may be established, with such number of branches as the general assembly may, from time to time, deem expedient: Provided, that no branch

bank shall be established, nor bank charter renewed, under the authority of this state, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses of the general assembly; and provided, also, that not more than one bank nor branch bank shall be established, nor bank charter renewed, at any one session of the general assembly; nor shall any bank or branch bank be established, or bank charter renewed, but in conformity with the following rules:

1. At least two fifths of the capital stock shall be reserved for the state.

2. A proportion of power in the direction of the bank shall be reserved to the state, equal at least to its proportion of stock therein.

3. The state, and the individual stockholders, shall be liable, respectively, for the debts of the bank, in proportion to their stock holden therein.

4. The remedy for collecting debts shall be reciprocal, for and against the bank.

5. No bank shall commence operations until half of the capital stock subscribed for be actually paid in gold or silver, which amount shall, in no case, be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

6. In case any bank or branch bank shall neglect or refuse to pay, on demand, any bill, note, or obligation, issued by the corporation, according to the promise therein expressed, the holder of any such note, bill, or obligation, shall be entitled to receive and recover interest thereon, until the same shall be paid, or specie payments are resumed, by said bank, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such demand, unless the general assembly shall sanction such suspension of specie payments; and the general assembly shall have power, after such neglect or refusal, to adopt such measures as they may deem proper, to protect and secure the rights of all concerned; and to declare the charter of such bank forfeited.

7. After the establishment of a general state bank, the banks of this state now existing may be admitted as branches thereof, upon such terms as the legislature and the said banks may agree; subject, nevertheless, to the preceding rules.

Slaves.

§ 1. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: Provided, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants; and provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves, who have committed high crimes in other states or territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to prevent slaves from being brought into this state as merchandise; and also, to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes, of a higher grade than petit larceny, the general assembly shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof; except in case of insurrection of such slave.

Mode of Amending and Revising the Constitution.

The general assembly, whenever two thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution; which proposed amendments shall be duly published in print, at least three months before the next general election of representatives, for the consideration of the people, and it shall be the duty of the several returning officers, at the next general election which shall be held for representatives, to open a poll for, and make a return to the secretary of state for the time being, of the names of all those voting for representatives who have voted on such proposed amendments; and if thereupon it shall appear

that a majority of all the citizens of this state, voting for representatives, have voted in favour of such proposed amendments; and two thirds of each house of the next general assembly shall, after such an election, and before another, ratify the same amendments by yeas and nays, they shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution: Provided, that the said proposed amendments shall, at each of the said sessions, have been read three times, on three several days, in each house.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared, that all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which shall, before the third Monday in September next, be issued in the name of the Alabama territory, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

2. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats, accruing to the Alabama territory, shall accrue to the use of the state.

3. The validity of all bonds and recognizances, executed to the governor of the Alabama territory, shall not be impaired by the change of government, but may be sued for and recovered in the name of the governor of the state of Alabama, and his successors in office; and all criminal or penal actions, arising or now depending within the limits of this state, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution, in the name of the said state. All causes of action, arising to individuals, and all suits at law, or in equity, now depending in the several courts, within the limits of this state, and not already barred by law, may be commenced in, or transferred to, such court as may have jurisdiction thereof.

4. All officers, civil or military, now holding commissions under the authority of the United States, or of the Alabama territory, within this state, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, under the authority of this state, until they shall be superseded under the authority of this constitution; and shall receive from the treasury of this state the same compensation which they heretofore received, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies by commissions, to expire so soon as elections or appointments can be made to such offices, by authority of this constitution.

5. All laws and parts of laws, now in force in the Alabama territory, which are not repugnant to the provisions of this constitution, shall continue and remain in force as the laws of this state, until they expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the legislature thereof.

6. Every white male person, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and resident in this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed a qualified elector, at the first election to be holden in this state. And every white male person, who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and shall be otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to hold any office or place of honour, trust, or profit, under this state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. The president of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for governor, representative to the congress of the United States, members of the general assembly, clerks of the several courts, and sheriffs of the respective counties, at the respective places of election, in said counties, on the third Monday and the day following in September next; which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of the Alabama territory; and the said governor, and members of the general assembly, then duly elected, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, for the time prescribed by this constitution, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

8. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed by this constitution, the county of Autauga shall be entitled to two representatives, the county of Baldwin to one representative, the county of Blount to three representatives, the county of Cahawba to one representative, the county of Clark to two representatives, the county of Conecuh to two representatives, the county

of Cotaco to two representatives, the county of Dallas to two representatives, the county of Franklin to two representatives, the county of Lauderdale to two representatives, the county of Lawrence to two representatives, the county of Limestone to three representatives, the county of Madison to eight representatives, the county of Marengo to one representative, the county of Marion to one representative, the county of Monroe to five representatives, the county of Montgomery to three representatives, the county of Mobile to one representative, the county of St. Clair to one representative, the county of Shelby to two representatives, the county of Tuscaloosa to three representatives, and the county of Washington to two representatives. And each county shall be entitled to one senator, who shall serve for one term.

9. The oaths of office, herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

ORDINANCE.

This convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, do accept the proposition offered by the act of congress, under which they are assembled; and this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, do ordain, agree, and declare, that

they for ever disclaim all right and title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within this state; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, after the first day of September next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order, or under the authority, of this state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatsoever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing out of the limits of this state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that all navigable waters within this state shall for ever remain public highways, free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by this state: And this ordinance is hereby declared irrevocable, without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at Huntsville, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of American Independence the forty-fourth.

J. W. WALKER,
President of the Convention.

Attest,
John Campbell, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE,

Formed in convention, at Portland, 29th October, 1819, and of the Independence of the United States the forty fourth, and recommended to the people for their adoption, in town meetings, on the 6th of December.

WE, the people of Maine, in order to establish justice, ensure tranquillity, provide for our mutual defence, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, in affording us an opportunity so favourable to the design; and imploring his aid and direction in its accomplishment, do agree to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the style and title of The State of Maine, and do ordain and establish the following constitution for the government of the same:

ARTICLE 1.

Declaration of Rights.

§ 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their benefit: they have, therefore, an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.

3. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship;—and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination nor preference, of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust

under this state; and all religious societies in this state, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

4. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty. No laws shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press; and, in prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in public capacity, or the qualifications of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury, after having received the direction of the court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.

5. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without a special designation of the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof:

To be confronted by the witnesses against him:

To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour:

To have a speedy, public, and impartial trial; and, except in trials by martial law or impeachment, by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of his life, liberty, property, or privileges, but by judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in such cases of offences as are usually cognizable by a

justice of the peace, or in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. The legislature shall provide by law a suitable and impartial mode of selecting juries, and their usual number and unanimity, in indictments and convictions, shall be held indispensable.

8. No person, for the same offence shall, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

9. Sanguinary laws shall not be passed: all penalties and punishments shall be proportioned to the offence: excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

10. All persons, before conviction, shall be bailable, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

11. The legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no act or law shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

12. Treason against this state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

13. The laws shall not be suspended, but by the legislature or its authority.

14. No person shall be subject to corporeal punishment under military law, except such as are employed in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

15. The people have a right, at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to request of either department of the government by petition or remonstrance, redress of their wrongs and grievances.

16. Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence; and this right shall never be questioned.

17. No standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

19. Every person for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property, or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

20. In all civil suits, and in all controversies concerning property, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, except in cases where it has heretofore been otherwise practised: the party claiming the right may be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election.

21. Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it.

22. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or of their representatives in the legislature.

23. No title of nobility or hereditary distinction, privilege, honour, or emolument, shall ever be granted or confirmed; nor shall any office be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than during good behaviour.

24. The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.

Electors.

§ 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this state for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for governor, senators, and representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established, and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, or this state, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military place, in any town or plantation: nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning, entitle him to the

right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established.

2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at, going to, and returning therefrom.

3. No elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

4. The election of governor, senators, and representatives, shall be on the second Monday of September, annually, for ever.

ARTICLE 3.

Distribution of Powers.

§ 1. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the *legislative*, *executive*, and *judicial*.

2. No person or persons, belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 4.—PART THE FIRST.

Legislative power.—House of Representatives.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches; a house of representatives, and a senate, each to have a negative on the other; and both to be styled, the *Legislature of Maine*: and the style of their acts and laws shall be, "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled.*"

2. The house of representatives shall consist of not less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred members, to be elected by the qualified electors for one year from the next day preceding the annual meeting of the legislature.—The legislature which shall first be convened under this constitution shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the legislature within every subsequent period of at most ten years, and at least five, cause the number of the inhabitants of the state to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, and Indians not taxed. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed and apportioned among the several counties, as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants, having regard to the relative increase of population. The number of representatives shall, on said first apportionment, be not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty; and, whenever the number of representatives shall be two hundred, at the next annual meetings of elections, which shall thereafter be had, and at every subsequent period of ten years the people shall give in their votes whether the number of representatives shall be increased or diminished; and if a majority of votes are in favour thereof, it shall be the duty of the next legislature thereafter to increase or diminish the number by the rule hereinafter prescribed.

3. Each town, having fifteen hundred inhabitants, may elect one representative; each town, having three thousand seven hundred and fifty, may elect two; each town, having six thousand seven hundred and fifty, may elect three; each town, having ten thousand five hundred, may elect four; each town, having fifteen thousand, may elect five; each town, having twenty thousand and two hundred and fifty, may elect six; each town, having twenty-six thousand and two hundred and fifty inhabitants, may elect seven; but no town shall ever be entitled to more than seven representatives; and towns and plantations, duly organized, not having fifteen hundred inhabitants, shall be classed, as conveniently as may be, into districts, containing that number, and so as not to divide towns; and each such district may elect one representative; and when, on this apportionment, the number of representatives shall be two hundred, a different apportionment shall take place upon the above principle; and, in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small, to apportion all the representatives to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished as to give the number of representatives according to the above rule and proportion; and, whenever any town or towns, plantation or plantations, not entitled to elect a representative, shall determine against a classification with any other town or plantation, the legislature may, at each apportionment of representatives, on the application of such town or plantation, authorize it to elect a representative for such portion of time, and such periods, as shall be equal to its portion of representation, and the right of representation, so esta-

blished, shall not be altered until the next general apportionment.

4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives, unless he shall, at the commencement of the period for which he is elected, have been five years a citizen of the United States; have arrived at the age of twenty-one years; have been a resident in this state one year, or from the adoption of this constitution; and, for the three months next preceding the time of his election, shall have been, and during the period for which he is elected, shall continue to be, a resident in the town or district which he represents.

5. The meetings for the choice of representatives shall be warned, in due course of law, by the selectmen of the several towns, seven days, at least, before the election; and the selectmen thereof shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors present, sort, count, and declare them, in open town meeting, and, in the presence of the town clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerk, and delivered by said selectmen to each representative, within ten days next after such election. And the towns and plantations, organized by law, belonging to any class herein provided, shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective towns and plantations; and the town and plantation meetings in such towns and plantations, shall be notified, held, and regulated, the votes received, sorted, counted, and declared, in the same manner. And the assessors and clerks of plantations shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, which selectmen and town clerks have, and are subject to, by this constitution. And the selectmen of such towns, and the assessors of such plantations, so classed, shall, within four days next after such meeting, meet at some place, to be prescribed and notified by the selectmen or assessors of the eldest town or plantation in such class, and the copies of said lists shall be then examined and compared; and, in case any person shall be elected by a majority of all the votes, the selectmen or assessors shall deliver the certified copies of such lists to the person so elected, within ten days next after such election; and the clerks of towns and plantations, respectively, shall seal up copies of all such lists, and cause them to be delivered into the secretary's office twenty days at least before the first Wednesday in January, annually; but, in case no person shall have a majority of votes, the selectmen and assessors shall, as soon as may be, notify another meeting, and the same proceedings shall be had at every future meeting, until an election shall have been effected: provided, that the legislature may, by law, prescribe a different mode of returning, examining, and ascertaining, the election of the representatives in such classes.

6. Whenever the seat of a member shall be vacated, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy may be filled by a new election.

7. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, clerk, and other officers.

8. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

ARTICLE 4.—PART SECOND.

Senate.

§ 1. The senate shall consist of not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-one members; elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the representatives, by the qualified electors of the districts into which the state shall, from time to time, be divided.

2. The legislature which shall be first convened under this constitution shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the legislature at every subsequent period of ten years, cause the state to be divided into districts for the choice of senators. The district shall conform, as near as may be, to county lines, and be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants. The number of senators shall not exceed twenty at the first apportionment, and shall, at each apportionment, be increased, until they shall amount to thirty-one, according to the increase in the house of representatives.

3. The meetings for the election of senators shall be notified, held, and regulated, and the votes received, sorted, counted, declared, and recorded, in the same manner as those for representatives. And fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors and clerks of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation

meetings; and the town and plantation clerks, respectively, shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary's office, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January. All other qualified electors, living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the support of government, by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for senators, representatives, and governor, in such town; and shall be notified by the selectmen thereof, for the purpose, accordingly.

4. The governor and council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such lists, and, twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district, to attend that day and take their seats.

5. The senate shall, on the said first Wednesday of January, annually, determine who are elected by a majority of votes to be senators in each district; and, in case the full number of senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall have been elected, shall, from the highest numbers of the persons voted for, on said lists, equal to twice the number of senators deficient, in every district, if there be so many voted for, elect, by joint ballot, the number of senators required; and in this manner all vacancies in the senate shall be supplied, as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.

6. The senators shall be twenty-five years of age at the commencement of the term for which they are elected, and in all other respects their qualifications shall be the same as those of the representatives.

7. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; and, when sitting for that purpose, shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under this state; but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

8. The senate shall choose their president, secretary, and other officers.

ARTICLE 4.—PART THIRD.

Legislative Power.

§ 1. The legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January, annually, and shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people of this state, not repugnant to this constitution, nor to that of the United States.

2. Every bill or resolution, having the force of law, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the governor, and, if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered; and, if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect as if it had been signed by the governor; but, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses, respectively. If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect as if he had signed it; unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after their next meeting.

3. Each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house shall provide.

4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

5. Each house shall keep a journal, and, from time to time, publish its proceedings, except such parts as, in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

6. Each house, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behaviour in its presence; for obstructing any of its proceedings; threatening, assaulting, or abusing any of its members for anything said, done, or doing, in either house: Provided, that no imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of the same session.

7. The senators and representatives shall receive such compensation as shall be established by law; but no law increasing their compensation shall take effect during the existence of the legislature which enacted it. The expenses of the members of the house of representatives in travelling to the legislature and returning therefrom, once in each session, and no more, shall be paid by the state, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart therefrom without leave.

8. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, and returning from, each session of the legislature, and no member shall be liable to answer for anything spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere.

9. Bills, orders, or resolutions, may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected, in the other; but all bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other cases: provided, that they shall not, under colour of amendment, introduce any new matter, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

10. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people: provided, that this prohibition shall not extend to the members of the first legislature.

11. No member of congress, nor person holding any office under the United States, (post officers excepted) nor office of profit under this state, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners, and officers of the militia excepted, shall have a seat in either house during his being such member of congress, or his continuing in such office.

12. Neither house shall, during the session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the houses shall be sitting.

ARTICLE 5.—PART FIRST.

Executive Power.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office one year from the first Wednesday of January in each year.

3. The meetings for election of governor shall be notified, held, and regulated, and votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared, and recorded, in the same manner as those for senators and representatives. They shall be sealed and returned into the secretary's office in the same manner, and at the same time, as those for senators. And the secretary of state, for the time being, shall, on the first Wednesday of January then next, lay the lists before the senate and house of representatives, to be by them examined; and, in case of a choice by a majority of all the votes returned, they shall declare and publish the same. But, if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, from the persons having the four highest numbers of votes on the lists, if so many there be, elect two persons, and make returns of their names to the senate, of whom the senate shall, by ballot, elect one, who shall be declared the governor.

4. The governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age; a natural born citizen of the United States; have been five years, or from the adoption of this constitution, a resident of the state; and, at the time of his election, and during the term for which he is elected, be a resident of said state.

5. No person holding any office or place under the United States, this state, or any other power, shall exercise the office of governor.

6. The governor shall, at stated times receive for his

services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the state, and of the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States; but he shall not march nor convey any of the citizens out of the state without their consent, or that of the legislature, unless it shall become necessary, in order to march or transport them from one part of the state to another, for the defence thereof.

8. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint, all judicial officers, the attorney general, the sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and notaries public; and he shall also nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint, all other civil and military officers, whose appointment is not, by this constitution, or shall not, by law, be otherwise provided for; and every such nomination shall be made seven days at least prior to such appointment.

9. He shall, from time to time, give the legislature information of the condition of the state and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

10. He may require information from any military officer, or any officer in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

11. He shall have power, with the advice and consent of the council, to remit after conviction, all forfeitures, and penalties, and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next annual meeting; and if, since their last adjournment, the place where the legislature were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy, or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the state.

14. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant, by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor until another governor shall be duly qualified; and, in case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or other disqualification of the president of the senate, so exercising the office of governor, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the office, until a president of the senate shall have been chosen; and when the office of governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house, shall become vacant, in the recess of the senate, the person acting as secretary of state, for the time being, shall, by proclamation, convene the senate, that a president may be chosen to exercise the office of governor. And whenever either the president of the senate, or speaker of the house, shall so exercise said office, he shall receive only the compensation of governor, but his duties as president or speaker shall be suspended; and the senate or house shall fill the vacancy, until his duties as governor shall cease.

ARTICLE 5.—PART SECOND.

Council.

§ 1. There shall be a council, to consist of seven persons, citizens of the United States, and resident of this state, to advise the governor in the executive part of government, whom the governor shall have full power, at his discretion, to assemble; and he, with the counselors, or a majority of them, may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for ordering and directing the affairs of state, according to law.

2. The counselors shall be chosen annually, on the first Wednesday of January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention; and vacancies, which shall afterwards happen, shall be filled in the same manner; but not more than one counselor shall be elected from any district prescribed for the election of senators; and they shall be privileged from arrest in the same manner as senators and representatives.

3. The resolutions and advice of council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members agreeing thereto, which may be called for by either house of the legislature; and any counselor may enter his dissent to the resolution of the majority.

4. No member of congress, or of the legislature of this state, nor any person holding any office under the United States, (post officers excepted,) nor any civil off-

ficers under this state, (justices of the peace and notaries public excepted,) shall be counsellors. And no counsellor shall be appointed to any office during the time for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE 5.—PART THIRD.

Secretary.

§ 1. The secretary of state shall be chosen annually, at the first session of the legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention.

2. The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable.

3. He shall attend the governor and council, senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

4. He shall carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor and council, senate and house of representatives; and, when required, lay the same before either branch of the legislature, and perform such other duties as are enjoined by this constitution, or shall be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—PART FOURTH.

Treasurer.

§ 1. The treasurer shall be chosen annually, at the first session of the legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention, but shall not be eligible more than five years successively.

2. The treasurer shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the state, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

3. The treasurer shall not, during his continuance in office, engage in any business of trade or commerce, or as a broker, nor as an agent or factor for any merchant or trader.

4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but by warrant from the governor and council, and in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published at the commencement of the annual session of the legislature.

ARTICLE 6.

Judicial Power.

§ 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme judicial court, and such other courts as the legislature shall, from time to time, establish.

2. The justices of the supreme judicial court shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward.

3. They shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives.

4. All judicial officers, except justices of the peace, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, but not beyond the age of seventy years.

5. Justices of the peace and notaries public shall hold their offices during seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, at the expiration of which term, they may be re-appointed, or others appointed, as the public interest may require.

6. The justices of the supreme judicial court shall hold no office under the United States, nor any state, nor any other office under this state, except that of justice of the peace.

ARTICLE 7.

Military.

§ 1. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. The field officers of regiments by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments. The brigadier generals, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades.

2. The legislature shall, by law, direct the manner of notifying the electors, conducting the elections, and making the returns to the governor of the officers elected; and, if the electors shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified according to law, the governor shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

3. The major generals shall be elected by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative on the other. The adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be appointed by the governor and council; but the adjutant general shall perform the duties of

quartermaster general, until otherwise directed by law. The major generals and brigadier generals, and the commanding officers of regiments and battalions, shall appoint their respective staff officers; and all military officers shall be commissioned by the governor.

4. The militia, as divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, pursuant to the laws now in force, shall remain so organized, until the same shall be altered by the legislature.

5. Persons of the denominations of quakers and shakers, justices of the supreme judicial court, and ministers of the gospel, may be exempted from military duty; but no other person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia, who have been honourably discharged, shall be so exempted, unless he shall pay an equivalent, to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE 8.

Literature.

A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to require the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning, within the state: provided, that no donation, grant, or endowment, shall at any time be made by the legislature, to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the legislature of the state shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain, any of the powers vested in, any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

ARTICLE 9.

General Provisions.

§ 1. Every person elected or appointed to either of the places or offices provided in this constitution, and every person, elected, appointed, or commissioned, to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under this state, shall, before he enter on the discharge of the duties of his place or office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do swear, that I will support the constitution of the United States and of this state, so long as I shall continue a citizen thereof. So help me God."

"I, ———, do swear, that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties incumbent on me as ———, according to the constitution and the laws of the state: so help me God:" provided, that an affirmation in the above forms may be substituted, when the person shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking and subscribing an oath.

The oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor and counsellors before the presiding officer of the senate, in the presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives before the governor and council, and by the residue of said officers before such persons as shall be prescribed by the legislature; and, whenever the governor or any counsellor shall not be able to attend, during the session of the legislature, to take and subscribe said oaths or affirmations, such oaths or affirmations may be taken and subscribed, in the recess of the legislature, before any justice of the supreme judicial court: provided, that the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution shall take and subscribe such oaths or affirmations, before the president of the convention.

2. No person holding the office of justice of the supreme judicial court, or of any inferior court, attorney general, county attorney, treasurer of the state, adjutant general, judge of probate, register of probate, register of deeds, sheriffs or their deputies, clerks of the judicial courts, shall be a member of the legislature; and any person holding either of the foregoing offices, elected to and accepting a seat in the congress of the United States, shall thereby vacate said office; and no person shall be capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, within this state, more than one of the offices before-mentioned.

3. All commissions shall be in the name of the state, signed by the governor, attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the seal of the state thereto affixed.

4. And in case the elections required by this constitution, on the first Wednesday of January, annually, by the two houses of the legislature, shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to

day until completed, in the following order: the vacancies in the senate shall first be filled; the governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people; and, afterwards, the two houses shall elect the council.

5. Every person holding any civil office under this state may be removed, by impeachment, for misdemeanor in office; and every person holding any office may be removed by the governor, with the advice of the council, on the address of both branches of the legislature. But, before such address shall pass either house, the causes of removal shall be stated and entered on the journal of the house in which it originated, and a copy thereof served on the person in office, that he may be admitted to a hearing in his defence.

6. The tenure of all offices, which are not or shall not be otherwise provided for, shall be during the pleasure of the governor and council.

7. While the public expenses shall be assessed on polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years.

8. All taxes upon real estate, assessed by authority of this state, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof.

ARTICLE 10.

Schedule.

§ 1. The first legislature shall meet on the last Wednesday in May next. The elections on the second Monday in September, annually, shall not commence until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and, in the mean time, the election for governor, senators, and representatives, shall be on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and at this election the same proceedings shall be had as are required at the elections provided for in this constitution, on the second Monday in September, annually, and the lists of the votes for the governor and senators shall be transmitted, by the town and plantation clerks, respectively, to the secretary of state, *pro tempore*, seventeen days at least before the last Wednesday in May next; and the president of the convention shall, in presence of the secretary of state, *pro tempore*, open and examine the attested copies of said lists, so returned for senators, and shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, in ascertaining, notifying, and summoning, the senators who appear to be elected, as the governor and council have, and are subject to, by this constitution: provided, he shall notify said senators fourteen days at least before the last Wednesday in May, and vacancies shall be ascertained and filled in the manner herein provided: and the senators to be elected on the said first Monday of April shall be apportioned as follows:

The county of York shall elect three; the county of Cumberland shall elect three; the county of Lincoln shall elect three; the county of Hancock shall elect two; the county of Washington shall elect one; the county of Kennebec shall elect three; the county of Oxford shall elect two; the county of Somerset shall elect two; the county of Penobscot shall elect one.

And the members of the house of representatives shall be elected, ascertained, and returned, in the same manner as herein provided at elections on the second Monday of September; and the first house of representatives shall consist of the following number, to be elected as follows:

County of York.—The towns of York and Wells may each elect two representatives; and each of the remaining towns may elect one.

County of Cumberland.—The town of Portland may elect three representatives; North Yarmouth, two; Brunswick, two; Gorham, two; Freeport and Pownall, two; Raymond and Otisfield, one; Bridgton, Baldwin, and Harrison, one; Poland and Danville, one; and each remaining town, one.

County of Lincoln.—The towns of Georgetown and Phippsburg may elect one representative; Lewiston and Wales, one; St. George, Cushing, and Friendship, one; Hope and Appleton Ridge, one; Jefferson, Putnam, and Patricktown Plantation, one; Aha and Whitefield, one; Montville, Palermo, and Montville Plantation, one; Woolwich and Dresden, one; and each remaining town, one.

County of Hancock.—The town of Bucksport may elect one representative; Deer Island one; Castine and Brooksville, one; Orland and Penobscot, one; Mount Desert and Eden, one; Vinalhaven and Isleborough, one; Sedgwick and Bluehill, one; Gouldsborough, Sullivan, and plantation, No. 8 and 9, north of Sullivan, one; Surry, Ellsworth, Trenton, and plantation of Mariaville, one; Lincolnville, Seasmont, and Belmont, one; Belfast and Northport, one; Prospect and Swan-

ville one; Frankfort and Monroe, one; Knox, Brooks, Jackson, and Thorndike, one.

County of Washington.—The towns of Steuben, Cherryfield, and Harrington, may elect one representative; Addison, Columbia, and Jonesborough, one; Machias, one; Lubec, Dennysville, plantations No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, one; Eastport, one; Perry, Robinson, Calais, plantations No. 3, No. 6, No. 7, No. 15, and No. 16, one.

County of Kennebec.—The towns of Belgrade and Dearborn may elect one representative; Chesterville, Vienna, and Rome, one; Wayne and Fayette, one; Temple and Wilton, one; Winslow and China, one; Fairfax and Freedom, one; Unity, Joy, and Twenty-five mile Pond plantation, one; Harlem and Malta, one; and each remaining town, one.

County of Oxford.—The towns of Dixfield, Mexico, Weld, and plantations Nos. 1 and 4, may elect one representative; Jay and Hartford, one; Livermore, one; Rumford, East Andover, and plantations Nos. 7 and 8, one; Turner, one; Woodstock, Paris, and Greenwood, one; Helron and Norway, one; Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany, and Howard's Gore, one; Porter, Hiram, and Brownfield, one; Waterford, Sweden, and Lovell, one; Denmark, Fryeburg, and Fryeburg Addition, one; Buckfield and Sumner, one.

County of Somerset.—The town of Fairfield may elect one representative; Norridgewock and Bloomfield, one; Starks and Mercer, one; Industry, Strong, and New Vineyard, one; Aron, Phillips, Freeman, and Kingfield, one; Anson, New Portland, Embden, and plantation No. 1, one; Canaan, Warsaw, Palmyra, St. Albans, and Corinna, one; Madison, Solon, Bingham, Moscow, and Northhill, one; Cornville, Athens, Harmony, Ripley, and Warrenstown, one.

County of Penobscot.—The towns of Hampden and Newburg may elect one representative; Orrington, Brewer, and Eddington, and plantations adjacent, on the east side of Penobscot river, one; Bangor, Orono, and Sinkhaze plantation, one; Dixmont, Newport, Carmel, Herron, Stetson, and plantations No. 4, in the 6th range, one; Levant, Corinth, Exeter, New Charles-town, Blakesburg, plantation No. 1, in 3d range, and plantation No. 1, in 4th range, one; Dexter, Garland, Guilford, Sangerville, and plantation No. 3, in 6th range, one; Atkinson, Sebec, Foxcroft, Brownville, Williamsburg, plantation No. 1, in 7th range, and plantation No. 3, in 7th range, one.

And the secretary of state, *pro tempore*, shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties, in relation to the votes for governor, as the secretary of state has, and is subject to, by this constitution: and the election of governor shall, on the said last Wednesday in May, be determined and declared, in the same manner as other elections of governor are by this constitution; and, in case of vacancy in said office, the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, shall exercise the office as herein otherwise provided, and the counsellors, secretary, and treasurer, shall also be elected on said day, and have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, as is provided in this constitution; and in case of the death or other disqualification of the president of this convention, or of the secretary of state, *pro tempore*, before the election and qualification of the governor, or secretary of state, under this constitution, the persons to be designated by this convention, at their session in January next, shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties, which the president of this convention, or the secretary *pro tempore*, to be by them appointed, shall have and perform.

2. The period for which the governor, senators, and representatives, counsellors, secretary, and treasurer, first elected, or appointed, are to serve in their respective offices and places, shall commence on the last Wednesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and continue until the first Wednesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

3. All laws now in force in this state, and not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain and be in force, until altered or repealed by the legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation.

4. The legislature, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution; and when any amendment shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meetings in the month of September, to give in their votes on the question whether such amendment shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are

in favour of such amendment, it shall become a part of this constitution.

5. All officers provided for in the sixth section of an act of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act relating to the separation of the district of Maine, from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," shall continue in office, as therein provided; and the following provisions of said act shall be a part of this constitution; subject, however, to be modified, or annulled, as therein is prescribed, and not otherwise, to wit:

"Sect. 1. Whereas it has been represented to this legislature, that a majority of the people of the district of Maine are desirous of establishing a separate and independent government within said district: Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the consent of this commonwealth be, and the same is hereby given, that the district of Maine may be formed and erected into a separate and independent state, if the people of the said district shall, in the manner, and by the majority hereinafter mentioned, express their consent and agreement thereto, upon the following terms and conditions: And, provided the congress of the United States shall give its consent thereto before the fourth day of March next: which terms and conditions are as follows, viz:

"First. All the lands and buildings belonging to the commonwealth, within Massachusetts proper, shall continue to belong to said commonwealth, and all the lands belonging to the commonwealth within the district of Maine shall belong, the one half thereof to the said commonwealth, and the other half thereof to the state to be formed within the said district, to be divided as is hereinafter mentioned; and the lands within the said district, which shall belong to the said commonwealth, shall be free from taxation, while the title to the said lands remains in the commonwealth: and the rights of the commonwealth to their lands, within said district, and the remedies for the recovery thereof, shall continue the same, within the proposed state, and in the courts thereof, as they now are within the said commonwealth, and in the courts thereof; for which purposes, and for the maintenance of its rights, and recovery of its lands, the said commonwealth shall be entitled to all other proper and legal remedies, and may appear in the courts of the proposed state, and in the courts of the United States holden therein; and all rights of action for or entry into lands, and of actions upon bonds, for the breach of the performance of the condition of settling duties, so called, which have accrued, or may accrue, shall remain in this commonwealth, to be enforced, commuted, released, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as this commonwealth may hereafter determine: provided, however, that whatever this commonwealth may hereafter receive or obtain on account thereof, if any thing shall, after deducting all reasonable charges relating thereto, be divided, one third part thereof to the new state, and two third parts thereof to this commonwealth.

"Second. All the arms which have been received by this commonwealth from the United States, under the law of congress, entitled, "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States, passed April the twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, as soon as the said district shall become a separate state, be divided between the two states, in proportion to the returns of the militia, according to which the said arms have been received from the United States as aforesaid.

"Third. All money, stock, or other proceeds, hereafter derived from the United States, on account of the claim of this commonwealth, for disbursements made, and expenses incurred, for the defence of the state during the late war with Great Britain, shall be received by this commonwealth; and, when received, shall be divided between the two states, in the proportion of two thirds to this commonwealth, and one third to the new state.

"Fourth. All other property, of every description, belonging to the commonwealth, shall be holden and receivable by the same, as a fund and security for all debts, annuities, and Indian subsidies, or claims due by said commonwealth; and, within two years after the said district shall have become a separate state, the commissioners to be appointed, as hereinafter provided, if the said states cannot otherwise agree, shall assign a just

portion of the productive property so held by said commonwealth, as an equivalent and indemnification to said commonwealth for all such debts, annuities, or Indian subsidies, or claims, which may then remain due, or unsatisfied; and all the surplus of the said property, so holden, as aforesaid, shall be divided between the said commonwealth and the said district of Maine, in the proportion of two thirds to the said commonwealth and one third to the said district; and if, in the judgment of the said commissioners, the whole of said property, so held, as a fund and security, shall not be sufficient indemnification for the purpose, the said district shall be liable for, and shall pay to said commonwealth, one third of the deficiency.

"Fifth. The new state shall, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, assume and perform all the duties and obligations of this commonwealth, towards the Indians within said district of Maine, whether the same arise from treaties or otherwise; and, for this purpose, shall obtain the assent of said Indians, and their release to this commonwealth of claims and stipulations arising under the treaty at present existing between the said commonwealth and said Indians; and, as indemnification to such new state therefor, this commonwealth, when such arrangements shall be completed, and the said duties and obligations assumed, shall pay to said new state the value of thirty thousand dollars, in manner following, viz: The said commissioners shall set off, by metes and bounds, so much of any part of the land, within the said district, falling to this commonwealth, in the division of the public lands hereinafter provided for, as, in their estimation, shall be of the value of thirty thousand dollars; and this commonwealth shall, thereupon, assign the same to the said new state, or, in lieu thereof, may pay the sum of thirty thousand dollars, at its election, which election of the said commonwealth shall be made within one year from the time that notice of the doings of the commissioners, on this subject, shall be made known to the governor and council, and, if not made within that time, the election shall be with the new state.

"Sixth. Commissioners, with the powers, and for the purposes mentioned in this act, shall be appointed in manner following: The executive authority of each state shall appoint two; and the four so appointed, or the major part of them, shall appoint two more; but, if they cannot agree in the appointment, the executive of each state shall appoint one in addition; not, however, in that case, to be a citizen of its own state. And any vacancy happening, with respect to the commissioners, shall be supplied in the manner provided for their original appointment; and, in addition to the powers herein before given to said commissioners, they shall have full power and authority to divide all the public lands within the district, between the respective states, in equal shares, or moieties, in severalty, having regard to quantity, situation, and quality; they shall determine what lands shall be surveyed and divided, from time to time, the expense of which surveys and of the commissioners, shall be borne equally by the two states. They shall keep fair records of their doings, and of the surveys made by their direction, copies of which records, authenticated by them, shall be deposited, from time to time, in the archives of the respective states; transcripts of which, properly certified, may be admitted in evidence, in all questions touching the subject to which they relate. The executive authority of each state may revoke the power of either or both its commissioners; having, however, first appointed a substitute, or substitutes, and may fill any vacancy happening with respect to its own commissioners; four of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; their decision shall be final upon all subjects within their cognizance. In case said commission shall expire, the same not having been completed, and either state shall request the renewal or filling up of the same, it shall be renewed or filled up in the same manner as is herein provided for filling the same in the first instance, and with the like powers; and if either state shall, after six months' notice, neglect or refuse to appoint its commissioners, the other may fill up the whole commission.

"Seventh. All grants of lands, franchises, immunities corporate or other rights, and all contracts for, or grants of, lands not yet located, which have been, or may be, made by the said commonwealth, before the separation of said district shall take place, and having or to have effect within the said district, shall continue in full force, after the said district shall become a separate

state. But the grant which has been made to the president and trustees of Bowdoin college, out of the tax laid upon the banks within this commonwealth, shall be charged upon the tax upon the banks within the said district of Maine, and paid according to the terms of said grant; and the president and trustees, and the overseers of said college, shall have, hold, and enjoy, their powers and privileges in all respects; so that the same shall not be subject to be altered, limited, annulled, or restrained, except by judicial process, according to the principles of law; and, in all grants hereafter to be made, by either state, of unlocated land within the said district, the same reservations shall be made for the benefit of schools, and of the ministry, as have heretofore been used in grants made by this commonwealth. And all lands heretofore granted by this commonwealth to any religious, literary, or eleemosynary corporation, or society, shall be free from taxation, while the same continues to be owned by such corporation, or society.

"Eighth. No laws shall be passed in the proposed state, with regard to taxes, actions, or remedies at law, or bars, or limitations thereof, or otherwise making any distinction between the lands and rights of property of proprietors, not resident in, or not citizens of, said proposed state, and the lands and rights of property of the citizens of the proposed state, resident therein; and the rights and liabilities of all persons shall, after the said separation, continue the same as if the said district was still a part of this commonwealth, in all suits pending, or judgments remaining unsatisfied, on the fifteenth day of March next, where the suits have been commenced in Massachusetts Proper, and process has been served within the district of Maine; or commenced in

the district of Maine, and process has been served in Massachusetts Proper, either by taking bail, making attachments, arresting and detaining persons, or otherwise, where execution remains to be done; and in such suits, the courts within Massachusetts Proper, and within the proposed state, shall continue to have the same jurisdiction as if the said district had still remained a part of the commonwealth. And this commonwealth shall have the same remedies within the proposed state as it now has, for the collection of all taxes, bonds, or debts, which may be assessed, due, made, or contracted, by, to, or with, the commonwealth, on or before the said fifteenth day of March, within the said district of Maine; and all officers within Massachusetts Proper and the district of Maine shall conduct themselves accordingly.

"Ninth. These terms and conditions, as here set forth, when the said district shall become a separate and independent state, shall, *ipso facto*, be incorporated into, and become, and be a part of any constitution, provisional or other, under which the government of the said proposed state shall, at any time hereafter, be administered; subject, however, to be modified, or annulled, by the agreement of the legislature of both the said states; but by no other power or body whatsoever."

§6. This constitution shall be enrolled on parchment, deposited in the secretary's office, and be the supreme law of the state; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this state.

Done in convention, October 29, 1819.

WILLIAM KING,

President of the convention.

Attest, ROBERT C. VOSE, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

WE, the people of Missouri, inhabiting the limits hereinafter designated, by our representatives in convention assembled, at St. Louis, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic, by the name of the "State of Missouri," and for the government thereof do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

Of Boundaries.

We do declare, establish ratify, and confirm, the following as the permanent boundaries of said state, that is to say: "Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude; thence, west, along the said parallel of latitude, to St. Francois river; thence up, and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence, west, along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence, east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence, down, and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Distribution of Powers.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments; each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy; and no person charged with

the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Of the Legislative Power.

§1. The legislative power shall be vested in a "General assembly" which shall consist of a "Senate," and of a "House of Representatives."

2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of the several counties. Each county shall have at least one representative; but the whole number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred.

3. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of the state two years, and of the county which he represents one year next before his election, if such county shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or counties from which the same shall have been taken; and who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

4. The general assembly, at their first session, and in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state to be made; and at the first session after such enumeration, shall apportion the number of representatives among the several counties, according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein.

5. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for the term of four years. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years; who shall not be a free white male citizen of the United States; who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state four years, and of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before his election, if such district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same

shall have been taken; and who shall not, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

6. The senate shall consist of not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-three members; for the election of whom the state shall be divided into convenient districts, which may be altered, from time to time, and new districts established, as public convenience may require; and the senators shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of free white male inhabitants in each: provided, that when a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

7. At the first session of the general assembly, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year, and the seats of the second class at the end of the fourth year; so that one half of the senators shall be chosen every second year.

8. After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, all general elections shall commence on the first Monday in August, and shall be held biennially; and the electors, in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their continuance at elections, and in going to, and returning from the same.

9. The governor shall issue writs of election, to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly.

10. Every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in this state one year before an election, the last three months whereof shall have been in the county or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elective offices: provided, that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

11. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, state auditor, state or county treasurer, register, or recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, coroner, member of congress, nor other person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, militia officers, justices of the peace and postmasters excepted, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly.

12. No person who now is, or hereafter may be a collector or holder of public money, nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or holder of public money, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, nor to any office of profit or trust until he shall have accounted for and paid all sums for which he may be accountable.

13. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a bishop, priest, clergyman, or teacher of any religious persuasion, denomination, society, or sect, whatsoever, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any office of profit within the state, the office of justice of the peace excepted.

14. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from every office of honour, trust, or profit within this state, and from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

15. Every person who shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given or offered any bribe to procure his election or appointment, shall be disqualified for any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state; and any person who shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any person, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified for an election, or for any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state, for ten years after such conviction.

16. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during his continuance in office, except to such offices as shall be filled by elections of the people.

17. Each house shall appoint its own officers, and shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

18. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause. They shall each, from time to time, publish a journal of their pro-

ceedings, except such parts as may, in their opinion, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays on any question shall be entered on the journal, at the desire of any two members.

19. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in cases which may require secrecy; and each house may punish, by fine or imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence, during their session: provided, that such fine shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and such imprisonment shall not exceed forty-eight hours for one offence.

20. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, at any one time, nor to any other place than to that in which the two houses may be sitting.

21. Bills may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended, or rejected, by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days, in each house, unless two thirds of the house where the same is depending shall dispense with this rule; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and by the president of the senate.

22. When any officer, civil or military, shall be appointed by the joint or concurrent vote of both houses, or by the separate vote of either house of the general assembly, the votes shall be publicly given, *viva voce*, and entered on the journals. The whole list of members shall be called, and the names of absentees shall be noted and published with the journal.

23. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement, and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

24. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which may, from time to time, be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration, increasing or tending to increase the compensation of members, shall take effect during the session at which such alteration shall be made.

25. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

26. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws,

1. For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners; or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and,

2. To prevent *bona fide* emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of their territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this state.

They shall have power to pass laws,

1. To prohibit the introduction into this state of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other state or territory.

2. To prohibit the introduction of any slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandise.

3. To prohibit the introduction of any slave or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territory thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and,

4. To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the right of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary,

1. To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this state, under any pretext whatsoever; and,

2. To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

27. In prosecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury, and a slave convicted of a capital offence shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a white person for a like offence; and courts of justice, before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

28. Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life,

or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if it were committed on a free white person.

29. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and all judges of the courts of law and equity, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this state. * The party impeached, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to be indicted, tried, and punished, according to law.

30. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor shall be tried, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators present.

31. A state treasurer shall be biennially appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, who shall keep his office at the seat of government. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

32. The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and all officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

33. The general assembly shall meet on the third Monday in September next; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty-one; on the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and thereafter the general assembly shall meet once in every two years, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in November, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

34. No county now established by law shall ever be reduced, by the establishment of new counties, to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be established, which shall contain less than four hundred square miles.

35. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated, in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

36. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri.*"

ARTICLE 4.

Of the Executive Power.

§ 1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled, "the Governor of the state of Missouri."

2. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election.

3. The governor shall hold his office for four years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified. He shall be elected in the manner following: At the time and place of voting for members of the house of representatives, the qualified electors shall vote for a governor; and when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any person, the election shall be decided between them by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, at their next session.

4. The governor shall be ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

5. The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia and navy of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he need not command in person, unless advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

6. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons.

7. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions, he may convene the general assembly, by proclamation, and shall state to them the purposes for which they are convened.

8. The governor shall take care that the laws be distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

9. When any office shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor be duly appointed and qualified according to law.

10. Every bill which shall have been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, and the house shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be in like manner reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner as if the governor had signed it; unless the general assembly, by its adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

11. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on cases of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill.

12. There shall be an auditor of public accounts, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall continue in office four years, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. His office shall be kept at the seat of government.

13. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary, to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall never be less than two thousand dollars annually.

14. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the governor. The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote as governor, and for whom as lieutenant governor.

15. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office be president of the senate.—In committee of the whole he may debate on all questions; and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote in senate, and also in joint votes of both houses.

16. When the office of governor shall become vacant, by death, resignation, absence from the state, removal from office, refusal to qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor; or, in case of like disability on his part, the president of the senate *pro tempore*; or, if there be no president of the senate *pro tempore*, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the duties, of governor, and shall receive for his services the like compensation, until such vacancy be filled, or the governor, so absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted.

17. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant, by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, or other person exercising the powers of governor for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months previous notice thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby be rendered ineligible to the office of governor for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall happen within eighteen months of the end of the term for which the late governor shall have been elected, the same shall not be filled.

18. The lieutenant governor, or president of the senate *pro tempore*, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

19. The returns of all elections of governor and lieu-

tenant governor, shall be made to the secretary of state, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

20. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant governor, shall be decided by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

21. There shall be a secretary of state, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall hold his office four years, unless sooner removed on impeachment. He shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; and he shall lay the same, together with all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly, whenever required so to do, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

22. The secretary of state shall, as soon as may be, procure a seal of state, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called "the great seal of the state of Missouri;" shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

23. There shall be appointed in each county a sheriff and coroner, who, until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and place of electing representatives. They shall serve for two years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office, and shall be ineligible four years in any term of eight years. The sheriff and coroner shall each give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall each continue in office until the next succeeding general election be, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

24. When vacancies happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, they shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the persons so appointed shall continue in office until successors shall be duly qualified, and shall not be thereby rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

25. In all elections of sheriff and coroner, when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the circuit courts of the counties respectively, shall give the casting vote; and all contested elections for the said offices shall be decided by the circuit courts respectively, in such manner as the general assembly may by law prescribe.

ARTICLE 5.

Of the Judicial Power.

§ 1. The judicial powers, as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a "supreme court," in a "chancellor," in "circuit courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. It shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, and other original remedial writs; and to hear and determine the same.

4. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

5. The state shall be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four; in each of which the supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, at such place as the general assembly shall appoint; and when sitting in either district, it shall exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only: provided, however, that the general assembly may, at any time hereafter, direct by law, that the said court shall be held at one place only.

6. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by the general assembly. It shall hold its terms in such place in each county as may be by law directed.

7. The state shall be divided into convenient circuits, for each of which a judge shall be appointed, who after his appointment, shall reside, and be a conservator of the peace within the circuit for which he shall be appointed.

8. The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over all such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may establish, and over justices of the peace in each county in their respective circuits.

9. The jurisdiction of the court of chancery shall be co-extensive with the state, and the times and places of holding its sessions shall be regulated in the same manner as those of the supreme court.

10. The court of chancery shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and a general control over executor, administrators, guardians, and minors, subject to appeal, in all cases, to the supreme court, under such limitations as the general assembly may by law provide.

11. Until the general assembly shall deem it expedient to establish inferior courts of chancery, the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in matters of equity, subject to appeal to the court of chancery, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall be prescribed by law.

12. Inferior tribunals shall be established in each county, for the transaction of all county business; for appointing guardians; for granting letters testamentary, and of administration; and for settling the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians.

13. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the judges of the superior court, the judges of the circuit courts, and the chancellor, each of whom shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars annually.

14. No person shall be appointed a judge of the supreme court, nor of a circuit court, nor chancellor, before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years; nor shall any person continue to exercise the duties of any of said offices after he shall have attained to the age of sixty-five years.

15. The courts respectively shall appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. For any misdemeanor in office, they shall be liable to be tried and removed by the supreme court, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law provide.

16. Any judge of the supreme court or of the circuit court, or the chancellor, may be removed from office on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly to the governor for that purpose; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish the removal of such judge or chancellor, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defence in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct; but no judge nor chancellor shall be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached.

17. In each county there shall be appointed as many justices of the peace as the public good may be thought to require. Their powers and duties, and their duration in office, shall be regulated by law.

18. An attorney general shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall remain in office four years, and shall perform such duties as shall be required of him by law.

19. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "state of Missouri;" all writs shall be tested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state."

ARTICLE 6.

Of Education.

§ 1. Schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; and one school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

2. The general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands, by rent or lease, or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university, for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to

provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

ARTICLE 7.

Of Internal Improvement.

Internal improvement shall for ever be encouraged by the government of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to make provision by law for ascertaining the most proper objects of improvement, in relation both to roads and navigable waters; and it shall also be their duty to provide by law for a systematic and economical application of the funds appropriated to these objects.

ARTICLE 8.

Of Banks.

The general assembly may incorporate one banking company, and no more, to be in operation at the same time.

The bank to be incorporated may have any number of branches not to exceed five, to be established by law; and not more than one branch shall be established at any one session of the general assembly. The capital stock of the bank to be incorporated shall never exceed five millions of dollars, at least one half of which shall be reserved for the use of the state.

ARTICLE 9

Of the Militia

§ 1. Field officers and company officers shall be elected by the persons subject to militia duty within their respective command. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades; and majors general by the brigadiers and field officers of their respective divisions, until otherwise directed by law.

2. General and field officers shall appoint their officers of the staff.

3. The governor shall appoint an adjutant general, and all other militia officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

ARTICLE 10.

Of Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, nor with any regulation congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing within this state.

2. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and on every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to the said state, and any other state or states, now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the said river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, whether bordering on or within this state, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor imposed by the state.

ARTICLE 11

Of the permanent Seat of Government.

§ 1. The general assembly, at their first session, shall appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a place for the permanent seat of government, whose duty it shall be to select four sections of the land of the United States which shall not have been exposed to public sale.

2. If the commissioners believe the four sections of land, so by them to be selected, be not a suitable and proper situation for the permanent seat of government, they shall select such other place as they deem most proper for that purpose, and report the same to the general assembly, at the time of making their report provided for in the first section of this article; provided, that no place shall be selected which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the river Osage.

3. If the general assembly determine that the four sections of land which may be selected by authority of the first section of this article, be a suitable and proper place for the permanent seat of government, the said

commissioners shall lay out a town thereon, under the direction of the general assembly, and if the general assembly deem it most expedient to fix the permanent seat of government at the place to be selected by authority of the second section of this article, they shall so determine, and in that event shall authorize the said commissioners to purchase any quantity of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, which may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and the place so selected shall be the permanent seat of government of this state from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

4. The general assembly, in selecting the above-mentioned commissioners, shall choose one from each extreme part of the state, and one from the centre, and it shall require the concurrence of at least three of the commissioners to decide upon any part of the duties assigned them.

ARTICLE 12.

Mode of Amending the Constitution

The general assembly may at any time propose such amendments to this constitution as two thirds of each house shall deem expedient; which shall be published in all the newspapers published in this state three several times, at least twelve months before the next general election; and if, at the first session of the general assembly after such general election, two thirds of each house shall, by yeas and nays, ratify such proposed amendments, they shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution: provided, that such proposed amendments shall be read on three several days, in each house, as well when the same are proposed, as when they are finally ratified.

ARTICLE 13.

Declaration of Rights

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

§ 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people.

2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof; and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

3. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance; and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of the state cannot be questioned.

4. That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his religious profession, or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship.

5. That no person, on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state.

6. That all elections shall be free and equal.

7. That courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property, or character; and that right and justice ought to be administered without sale, denial, or delay; and that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation.

8. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

9. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of accusation, to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favour; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and, in prosecutions on presentment or indictment, to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that the accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself; not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

70. That no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, can, for the same offence, be again put in jeopardy of life or limb; but if in any criminal prosecution the jury be divided in opinion at the end of the term, the court before which the trial shall be had, may, in its discretion, discharge the jury, and commit or bail the accused for trial at the next term of such court.

11. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

12. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

13. That the people ought to be secure in their persons, papers, houses, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, can issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

14. That no person can, for an indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally, by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

15. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty, there ought to be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

16. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; that, in all prosecutions for libels, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

17. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, can be passed; nor can the person of a debtor be imprisoned for debt after he shall have surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

18. That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, and that no priest, preacher of the gospel, or teacher of any religious persuasion or sect, regularly ordained as such, be subject to militia duty, or compelled to bear arms.

19. That all property, subject to taxation in this state, shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

20. That no title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege, or distinction, shall be granted; nor any office created the duration of which shall be longer than the good behaviour of the officer appointed to fill the same.

21. That emigration from this state cannot be prohibited.

22. That the military is, and in all cases, and at all times, shall be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law; nor can any appropriation for the support of an army be made for a longer period than two years.

SCHEDULE.

§1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of government, we declare, that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, of individuals and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may, before the third Monday in September next, be issued under the authority of the territory of Missouri, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

2. All laws now in force in the territory of Missouri, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats, accruing to the territory of Missouri, shall accrue to the use of the state.

4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the third Monday in September next, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his official capacity, shall pass over to the governor, or other proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen, or which may arise before the third Monday in September next, and which shall then be depending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All actions at law which now are, or which, on the third Monday in September next, may be depending in any of the courts of record in the territory of Missouri, may be commenced in, or transferred to any court of record of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof; and all suits in equity may, in like manner, be commenced in, or transferred to the court of chancery.

5. All officers, civil and military, now holding commissions under the authority of the United States, or of the territory of Missouri, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, until they shall be superseded under the authority of the state; and all such officers holding commissions under the authority of the territory of Missouri, shall receive the same compensation which they hitherto received, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed.

6. The first meeting of the general assembly shall be at St. Louis, with power to adjourn to any other place; and the general assembly, at the first session thereof, shall fix the seat of government until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; and the first session of the general assembly shall have power to fix the compensation of the members thereof, any thing in the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in this constitution, the county of Howard shall be entitled to eight representatives, the county of Cooper to four representatives, the county of Montgomery to two representatives, the county of Lincoln to one representative, the county of Pike to two representatives, the county of St. Charles to three representatives, the county of St. Louis to six representatives, the county of Franklin to two representatives, the county of Jefferson to one representative, the county of Washington to two representatives, the county of St. Genevieve to four representatives, the county of Cape Girardeau to four representatives, the county of New Madrid to two representatives, the county of Madison to one representative, the county of Wayne to one representative, and that part of the county of St. Lawrence situated within this state, shall attach to, and form part of the county of Wayne until otherwise provided by law; and the sheriff of the county of Wayne shall appoint the judges of the first election, and the place of holding the same, in the part thus attached; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the third section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the house of representatives, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

8. For the first election of senators, the state shall be divided into districts, and the apportionment shall be as follows, that is to say: the counties of Howard and Cooper shall compose one district, and elect four senators, the counties of Montgomery and Franklin shall compose one district and elect one senator, the county of St. Charles shall compose one district and elect one senator, the counties of Lincoln and Pike shall compose one district and elect one senator, the county of St. Louis shall compose one district and elect two senators, the counties of Washington and Jefferson shall compose one district and elect one senator, the county of St. Genevieve shall compose one district and elect one senator, the counties of Madison and Wayne shall compose one district and elect one senator, the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose one district and elect two senators; and in all cases

where a senatorial district consists of more than one county, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county second named in that district to certify the returns of the senatorial election within their proper county, to the clerk of the county first named, within five days after he shall have received the same; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the fifth section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the senate of this state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

9. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, or, in case of vacancy, to the coroners, requiring them to cause an election to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, for a governor, a lieutenant governor, a representative in the congress of the United States, for the residue of the sixteenth congress, a representative for the seventeenth congress, senators and representatives for the general assembly, sheriffs and coroners, and the returns of all township elections, held in pursuance thereof, shall be made to the clerks of the proper county within five days after the day of election; and any person who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the tenth section of the third article thereof, shall be deemed a qualified elector, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

10. The elections shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Missouri territory. The clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties shall certify the returns of the election of governor and lieutenant governor, and transmit the same to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the temporary seat of government, in such time that they may be received on the third Monday of September next. As soon as the general assembly shall be organized, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president *pro tempore* of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill those offices; and if any two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the general assembly shall determine the election in the manner herein provided; and the returns of the election for members of congress shall be made to the secretary of state within thirty days after the day of election.

11. The oaths of office, herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the general assembly shall otherwise direct.

12. Until a seal of state be provided, the governor may use his private seal.

DAVID BARTON, *President of the Convention.*
Attest, Wm. G. Pettus, *Secretary to the Convention.*

AN ORDINANCE,

Declaring the assent of the people of the state of Missouri, by their representatives in convention assembled, to certain conditions and provisions in the act of congress of the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories."

Whereas the act of congress of the United States of America, approved March the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," contains certain requisitions and provisions, and, among other things, has offered to this convention, when formed, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, for their free acceptance, or rejection, the five following propositions, and which, if accepted by this convention in behalf of the people as aforesaid, are to be obligatory on the United States, viz:

"1st. That section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

"2d. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the said

state, the same to be selected by the legislature of said state, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and the same when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of said state shall direct: provided, that no salt spring, the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this section be granted to said state; and provided also, that the legislature shall never sell nor lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of congress.

"3d. That five per cent. of the neat proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory or state, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the legislature thereof, and the other two fifths in defraying, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making of a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.

"4th. That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon; which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located, as near as may be, in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States: provided, that such location shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location.

"5th. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the president of the United States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely for the use of such seminary, by the legislature."

Now, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people, do accept the five before recited propositions, offered by the act of congress under which they are assembled; and, in pursuance of the conditions, requisitions, and other provisions in the before recited act of congress contained, this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, do ordain, agree, and declare, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of sale thereof. And that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services, during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from taxation, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively: provided, nevertheless, that if the congress of the United States shall consent to repeal and revoke the following clause in the fifth proposition of the sixth section of the act of congress before recited, and in these words, viz: "That every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax, laid by order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the day of sale, and further"—that this convention, for and in behalf of the people of the state of Missouri, do hereby ordain, consent, and agree, that the same be so revoked and repealed, without which consent of the congress as aforesaid, the said clause to remain in full force and operation as first above provided for in this ordinance: and this convention doth hereby request the congress of the United States so to modify their third proposition, that the whole amount of five per cent. on the sale of public lands therein offered, may be applied to the construction of roads and canals, and the promotion of education within this state, under the direction of the legislature thereof. And this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this state, and by the authority of the said people, do further ordain, agree, and declare, that this ordinance shall be irrevocable, without the consent of the United States.

Done in convention, at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-fifth.

By order of the convention:

DAVID BARTON, *President.*

Attest, Wm. G. Pettus, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

[By inadvertance the former Constitution of New York was printed in this edition. The mistake being discovered, the Editor wrote to Governor Clinton, who politely forwarded an authentic copy of the New Constitution of that state, with the following note :

“ Dear Sir—

“ I have sent by this day's Mail, a correct copy of our New Constitution. It has been reviewed and compared with the original, by the deputy secretary of state

Signed “DEWITT CLINTON”

“Albany, October 30th, 1822.”]

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK,

AS AMENDED.

WE, the people of the state of New York, acknowledging with gratitude the grace and beneficence of God, in permitting us to make choice of our form of government, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

§ 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and an assembly.

2. The senate shall consist of thirty-two members. The senators shall be chosen for four years, and shall be freeholders. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

3. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Each house shall choose its own officers ; and the senate shall choose a temporary president, when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

5. The state shall be divided into eight districts, to be called senate districts, each of which shall choose four senators.

The first district shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, and New York.

The second district shall consist of the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan.

The third district shall consist of the counties of Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, and Schenectady.

The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence.

The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, and Jefferson.

The sixth district shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga.

The seventh district shall consist of the counties of Onondago, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario.

The eighth district shall consist of the counties of

Stenben, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque.

And as soon as the senate shall meet, after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall cause the senators to be divided by lot, into four classes, of eight in each, so that every district shall have one senator of each class ; the classes to be numbered, one, two, three, and four. And the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first year ; of the second class, at the end of the second year ; of the third class, at the end of the third year ; of the fourth class, at the end of the fourth year ; in order that one senator be annually elected in each senate district.

6. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the state shall be taken, under the direction of the legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter ; and the said districts shall be so altered by the legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, paupers, and persons of colour not taxed ; and shall remain unaltered, until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory ; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district.

7. The members of the assembly shall be chosen by counties, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of the state, as nearly as may be, according to the numbers of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, paupers, and persons of colour not taxed. An apportionment of members of assembly shall be made by the legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration ; and, when made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken. But an apportionment of members of the assembly shall be made by the present legislature, according to the last enumeration, taken under the authority of the United States, as nearly as may be. Every county heretofore established, and separately organized, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly ; and no new county shall hereafter be created, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

8. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature ; and all bills passed by one house, may be amended by the other.

9. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services a compensation, to be ascertained by law,

and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made. And no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of the members of the legislature, beyond the sum of three dollars a day.

10. No member of the legislature shall receive any civil appointment from the governor and senate, or from the legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

11. No person, being a member of congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the legislature. And if any person shall, while a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the United States; his acceptance thereof, shall vacate his seat.

12. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and assembly, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it: if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively: if any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

13. All officers, holding their offices during good behaviour, may be removed by joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature, if two thirds of all the members elected to the assembly, and a majority of all the members elected to the senate, concur therein.

14. The political year shall begin on the first day of January; and the legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday of January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

15. The next election for governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and members of assembly, shall commence on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and all subsequent elections shall be held at such time, in the month of October, or November, as the legislature shall by law provide.

16. The governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and members of assembly, first elected, under this constitution, shall enter on the duties of their respective offices, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and the governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and members of assembly, now in office, shall continue to hold the same, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and no longer.

ARTICLE 2.

§1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state, one year preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall have, within the year next preceding the election, paid a tax to the state or county, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall by law be exempted from taxation; or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this state; or who shall be exempted from performing militia duty in consequence of being a fireman in any city, town, or village in this state: And also, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been, for three years next preceding such election, an inhabitant of this state; and for the last year, a resident in the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall have been, within the last year, assessed to labour upon the public highways, and shall have performed the labour, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people: but no man of colour, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state, and for one year next preceding any election, shall be seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon; and shall have been actually rated,

and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at any such election: And no person of colour shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

2. Laws may be passed, excluding from the right of suffrage, persons who have been, or may be, convicted of infamous crimes.

3. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, hereby established.

4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers, as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE 3.

§1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor. He shall hold his office for two years; and a lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term.

2. No person, except a native citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not be a freholder, and shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been five years a resident within this state; unless he shall have been absent during that time, on public business of the United States, or of this state.

3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or for lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons, so having an equal and the highest number of votes, for governor or lieutenant governor.

4. The governor shall be general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, (or the senate only,) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate, by message to the legislature at every session, the condition of the state; and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

5. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment. Upon convictions for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting; when the legislature shall either pardon, or direct the execution of the criminal, or grant a farther reprieve.

6. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor, for the residue of the term, or until the governor absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall still continue commander in chief of all the military force of the state.

7. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate shall act as governor, until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

ARTICLE 4.

§1. Militia officers shall be chosen, or appointed, as follows: Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments, and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments, and separate battalions. Brigadier generals, by the field officers of their respective brigades. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or separate battalions.

2. The governor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the senate, appoint all major generals, brigade

inspectors, and chiefs in the staff departments, except the adjutant general and commissary general. The adjutant general shall be appointed by the governor.

3. The legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor.

4. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions, subject to removal, as before provided.

5. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment, and removal, if two thirds of the members present in each house, shall concur therein.

6. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, and commissary general, shall be appointed as follows: The senate and assembly shall each openly nominate one person for the said offices respectively: after which, they shall meet together, and if they shall agree in their nominations, the person so nominated shall be appointed to the office for which he shall be nominated. If they shall disagree, the appointment shall be made by the joint ballot of the senators and members of assembly. The treasurer shall be chosen annually. The secretary of state, comptroller, attorney general, surveyor general, and commissary general, shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly.

7. The governor shall nominate, by message, in writing, and, with the consent of the senate, shall appoint all judicial officers, except justices of the peace, who shall be appointed in manner following, that is to say: The board of supervisors in every county in this state, shall, at such times as the legislature may direct, meet together; and they, or a majority of them so assembled, shall nominate so many persons as shall be equal to the number of justices of the peace, to be appointed in the several towns in the respective counties. And the judges of the respective county courts, or a majority of them, shall also meet and nominate a like number of persons; and it shall be the duty of the said board of supervisors, and judges of county courts, to compare such nominations, at such time and place, as the legislature may direct: and if, on such comparison, the said boards of supervisors and judges of county courts, shall agree in their nominations, in all or in part, they shall file a certificate of the nominations in which they shall agree, in the office of the clerk of the county; and the person or persons named in such certificates, shall be justices of the peace: and in case of disagreement in whole, or in part, it shall be the farther duty of the said boards of supervisors and judges, respectively, to transmit their said nominations, so far as they disagree in the same, to the governor, who shall select from the said nominations, and appoint so many justices of the peace, as shall be requisite to fill the vacancies. Every person appointed a justice of the peace, shall hold his office for four years, unless removed by the county court, for causes particularly assigned by the judges of the said court. And no justice of the peace shall be removed, until he shall have notice of the charges made against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

8. Sheriffs, and clerks of counties, including the register, and clerk of the city and county of New York, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. And the governor may remove any such sheriff, clerk, or register, at any time within the three years for which he shall be elected, giving to such sheriff, clerk, or register, a copy of the charge against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence, before any removal shall be made.

9. The clerks of courts, except those clerks whose appointment is provided for in the preceding section, shall be appointed by the courts of which they respectively are clerks; and district attorneys, by the county courts. Clerks of courts, and district attorneys, shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the courts appointing them.

10. The mayors of all the cities in this state shall be

appointed annually by the common councils of their respective cities.

11. So many coroners as the legislature may direct, not exceeding four in each county, shall be elected in the same manner as sheriffs, and shall hold their offices for the same term, and be removable in like manner.

12. The governor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the senate, appoint masters and examiners in chancery; who shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor. The registers, and assistant registers, shall be appointed by the chancellor, and hold their offices during his pleasure.

13. The clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, and general sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New York, shall be appointed by the court of general sessions of the peace in said city, and hold his office during the pleasure of said court; and such clerks and other officers of courts, whose appointment is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the several courts, or by the governor, with the consent of the senate, as may be directed by law.

14. The special justices, and the assistant justices, and their clerks, in the city of New York, shall be appointed by the common council of the said city; and shall hold their offices for the same term that the justices of the peace, in the other counties of this state, hold their offices, and shall be removable in like manner.

15. All officers heretofore elective by the people shall continue to be elected; and all other officers, whose appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers, whose offices may be hereafter created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as may by law be directed.

16. Where the duration of any office is not prescribed by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

ARTICLE 5.

§ 1. The court for the trial of impeachments, and the correction of errors, shall consist of the president of the senate, the senators, the chancellor, and the justices of the supreme court, or the major part of them: but when an impeachment shall be prosecuted against the chancellor, or any justice of the supreme court, the person so impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office, until his acquittal; and when an appeal from a decree in chancery shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court of the reasons for his decree, but shall have no voice in the final sentence; and when a writ of error shall be brought, on a judgment of the supreme court, the justices of that court shall assign the reasons for their judgment, but shall not have a voice for its affirmation or reversal.

2. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for male and corrupt conduct in office, and for high crimes and misdemeanors: but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under this state; but the party, convicted shall, be liable to indictment and punishment, according to law.

3. The chancellor, and justices of the supreme court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they shall attain the age of sixty years.

4. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two justices, any of whom may hold the court.

5. The state shall be divided, by law, into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration, by the legislature, from time to time, as the public good may require; for each of which a circuit judge shall be appointed, in the same manner, and hold his office by the same tenure, as the justices of the supreme court; and who shall possess the powers of a justice of the supreme court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the supreme court; and in courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery. And such equity powers may be vested in the said circuit judges, or in the county courts, or in such other subordinate courts as the legislature may by law direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

6. Judges of the county courts, and recorders of cities, shall hold their offices for five years, but may be re-

moved by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor, for causes to be stated in such recommendation.

7. Neither the chancellor, nor justices of the supreme court, nor any circuit judge, shall hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any elective office, given by the legislature or the people, for the chancellor, or a justice of the supreme court, or circuit judge, during his continuance in his judicial office, shall be void.

ARTICLE 6.

§ 1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers, as may by law be exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of — according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration, or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

ARTICLE 7.

§ 1. No member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of its peers.

2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate for ever; and no new court shall be instituted, but such as shall proceed according to the course of the common law; except such courts of equity as the legislature is herein authorized to establish.

3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever be allowed in this state, to all mankind; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

4. And whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God, and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this state.

5. The militia of this state shall, at all times hereafter, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this state, of any religious denomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, by paying to the state an equivalent in money; and the legislature shall provide by law for the collection of such equivalent, to be estimated according to the expense in time and money, of an ordinary able bodied militia man.

6. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep, with the consent of congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature;) unless on presentment, or indictment of a grand jury; and in every trial on impeachment or indictment, the party accused shall be allowed counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law: nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions, or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

9. The assent of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature, shall be requisite to ev-

ry bill appropriating the public moneys or property, for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing, any body politic or corporate.

10. The proceeds of all lands belonging to this state, except such parts thereof as may be reserved or appropriated to public use, or ceded to the United States, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, together with the fund denominated the common school fund, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of common schools throughout this state. Rates of toll, not less than those agreed to by the canal commissioners, and set forth in their report to the legislature of the twelfth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be imposed on, and collected from, all parts of the navigable communication between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean, which now are, or hereafter shall be made and completed: and the said tolls, together with the duties on the manufacture of all salt, as established by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; and the duties on goods sold at auction, excepting therefrom the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, otherwise appropriated by the said act: and the amount of the revenue, established by the act of the legislature of the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in lieu of the tax upon steam-boat passengers; shall be and remain inviolably appropriated and applied to the completion of such navigable communications, and to the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the capital, of the money already borrowed, or which hereafter shall be borrowed, to make and complete the same. And neither the rates of toll on the said navigable communications, nor the duties on the manufacture of salt aforesaid, nor the duties on goods sold at auction, as established by the act of the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; nor the amount of the revenue, established by the act of March the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in lieu of the tax upon steam-boat passengers; shall be reduced or diverted, at any time before the full and complete payment of the principle and interest of the money borrowed, or to be borrowed, as aforesaid. And the legislature shall never sell, or dispose of the salt springs belonging to this state, nor the lands contiguous thereto, which may be necessary or convenient for their use, nor the said navigable communications, or any part or section thereof; but the same shall be and remain the property of this state.

11. No lottery shall hereafter be authorized in this state; and the legislature shall pass laws to prevent the sale of all lottery tickets within this state, except in lotteries already provided for by law.

12. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this state, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of or with the Indians in this state, shall be valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the legislature.

13. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the state of New York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed, or altered; and such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations, as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated.

14. All grants of lands within this state, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void: but nothing contained in this constitution shall affect any grants of land within this state, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made before that day: or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this state, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the state, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings, in courts of justice.

ARTICLE 8.

§ 1. Any amendment, or amendments to this constitution, may be proposed in the senate or assembly;

and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment, or amendments, shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen; and shall be published, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and, if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment, or amendments, shall be agreed to by two thirds of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment, or amendments, to the people, in such manner, and at such time, as the legislature shall prescribe: and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment, or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, voting thereon, such amendment, or amendments, shall become part of the constitution.

ARTICLE 9.

§1. This constitution shall be in force from the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. But all those parts of the same which relate to the right of suffrage, the division of the state into senate districts, the number of members of the assembly to be elected in pursuance of this constitution, the apportionment of members of assembly, the elections hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the continuance of the members of the present legislature in office until the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and the prohibition against authorizing lotteries, the prohibition against appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing, any body politic or corporate, without the assent of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature,

shall be in force and take effect from the last day of February next. The members of the present legislature shall, on the first Monday of March next, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution, so far as the same shall then be in force. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, and coroners, shall be elected at the election hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; but they shall not enter on the duties of their offices, before the first day of January then next following. The commissions of all persons holding civil offices on the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall expire on that day; but the officers then in commission may respectively continue to hold their said offices, until new appointments or elections shall take place under this constitution.

2. The existing laws, relative to the manner of notifying, holding, and conducting elections, making returns, and canvassing votes, shall be in force and observed, in respect of the elections hereby directed to commence on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; so far as the same are applicable. And the present legislature shall pass such other and further laws, as may be requisite for the execution of the provisions of this constitution, in respect to elections.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-sixth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. *President.*

John F. Bacon, }
Samuel S. Gardiner, } *Secretaries.*

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Proclamation of governor Brooks, of Massachusetts, announcing to the public the amendments lately made by the convention to the constitution of that state, and which, being ratified by the people, now form a part of the constitution of the said state.

Whereas sundry resolutions passed the legislature on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, in the words following, viz:

“Whereas the convention of the delegates of the people, assembled at Boston on the third Wednesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of the commonwealth, pursuant to an act of the general court, passed on the sixteenth day of June, in the year aforesaid, submitted certain articles of amendment of the constitution to the people, for their ratification and adoption; and whereas it appears by a certificate of the committee of the said convention, that the following articles of amendment, so submitted, as aforesaid, have been ratified and adopted by the people, in the manner directed by the said convention, and have thereby become a part of the constitution of this commonwealth, to wit:

Article 1. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it, with his objections, as provided by the constitution; such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Art. 2. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect or constitute municipal or city go-

vernments in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient, for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants in wards, or otherwise, for the election of officers, under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings: provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose: and provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

Art. 3. Every male citizen of twenty one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district, in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months, next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators, or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also every citizen, who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above-mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor and lieutenant governor, senators, and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

Art. 4. Notaries public shall be appointed by the go-

vernor, in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their office during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, and upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth, shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.

Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia, may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

Art. 5. In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under, as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

Art. 6. Instead of the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God."

Provided, that when any person shall be of the denomination called quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear," and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "so help me God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Art. 7. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. 8. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (post masters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney general, solicitor general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by

any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office, under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia officers excepted.

Art. 9. If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed, in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators, and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if in the general court then next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon; then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the above recited articles of amendment, shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, as a part of the constitution and fundamental laws of this commonwealth, and published in immediate connexion therewith, in all future editions of the laws of this commonwealth, printed by public authority. And in order that the said amendments may be promulgated and made known to the people of this commonwealth without delay, it is further

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his proclamation, reciting the articles aforesaid; announcing that the same have been duly adopted and ratified by the people of this commonwealth, and become a part of the constitution thereof; and requiring all magistrates, officers civil and military, and all the citizens of this commonwealth, to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Now, therefore, I, John Brooks, governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by virtue of the authority to me given by the resolution last above written, do issue this my proclamation, and I do hereby announce, that the several articles aforesaid have been duly ratified and adopted by the people of this commonwealth, and have become a part of the constitution thereof. And all magistrates, officers civil and military, and all the citizens of the commonwealth, are required to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, the day and year first above written, and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

By his excellency the governor,
JOHN BROOKS.

Alden Bradford, Secretary.
God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts!

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Amendments ratified December 17, 1808.

The following sections, in amendment of the third, seventh, and ninth sections of the first article of the constitution of the state, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, valid parts of the said constitution; and the said third, seventh, and ninth sections, or such parts thereof as are repugnant to such amendments, are hereby repealed and made void.

The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members; to be apportioned among the several election districts of the state, according to the number of white inhabitants contained, and the amount of all taxes raised by the legislature, whether direct or indirect, or of whatever species, paid in each, deducting therefrom all taxes paid on account of property held in any other district, and adding thereto

all taxes elsewhere paid on account of property held in such district. An enumeration of the white inhabitants, for this purpose, shall be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed; and representatives shall be assigned to the different districts in the above-mentioned proportion, by act of the legislature, at the session immediately succeeding the above enumeration.

If the enumeration herein directed should not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose by these amendments, it shall be the duty of the governor to have it effected as soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

In assigning representatives to the several districts of the state, the legislature shall allow one representative for every sixty-second part of the whole number of white inhabitants in the state; and one representative also for

every sixty-second part of the whole taxes raised by the legislature of the state. The legislature shall further allow one representative for such fractions of the sixty-second part of the white inhabitants of the state, and of the sixty-second part of the taxes raised by the legislature of the state, as, when added together, form a unit.

In every apportionment of representation under these amendments, which shall take place after the first apportionment, the amount of taxes shall be estimated from the average of the ten preceding years; but the first apportionment shall be founded upon the tax of the preceding year, excluding from the amount thereof the whole produce of the tax on sales at public auction.

If, in the apportionment of representatives under these amendments, any election district shall appear not to be entitled, from its population and its taxes, to a representative, such election district shall, nevertheless, send one representative; and, if there should be still a deficiency of the number of representatives required by these amendments, such deficiency shall be supplied by assigning representatives to those election districts having the largest surplus fractions; whether those fractions consist of a combination of population and of taxes, or of population or of taxes separately, until the number of one hundred and twenty-four members be provided.

No apportionment, under these amendments, shall be construed to take effect, in any manner, until the general election which shall succeed such apportionment.

The election districts, for members of the house of representatives, shall be and remain as heretofore established, except Saxegotha and Newberry, in which the boundaries shall be altered, as follows, viz: That part of Lexington in the fork of Broad and Saluda rivers shall no longer compose a part of the election district of Newberry, but shall be henceforth attached to and form a part of Saxegotha. And, also, except Orange and Barnwell, or Winton, in which the boundaries shall be altered, as follows, viz: That part of Orange in the fork of Edisto shall no longer compose a part of the election district of Barnwell, or Winton, but shall be henceforth attached to and form a part of Orange election district.

The senate shall be composed of one member from each election district, as now established by the election of members of the house of representatives, except the district formed by the parishes of St. Philip and St. Mi-

chael, to which shall be allowed two senators, as heretofore.

The seats of these senators who under the constitution shall represent two or more election districts, on the day preceding the second Monday of October, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall be vacated on that day, and the new senators who shall represent such districts under these amendments, shall, immediately after they shall have been assembled under the first election, be divided by lots into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and the number in these classes shall be so proportioned, that one half of the whole number of senators may, as nearly as possible, continue to be chosen thereafter every second year.

None of these amendments becoming parts of the constitution of this state shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read on three several days in the house of representatives, and on three several days in the senate, and agreed to on the second and third reading, by two thirds of the whole representation in each branch of the legislature; neither shall any alteration take place, until the bill so agreed to be published three months previous to a new election for members to the house of representatives, and if the alteration proposed by the legislature shall be agreed to in their first session, by two thirds of the whole representation, in each branch of the legislature, after the same shall have been read on three several days in each house, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Amendments ratified December 19, 1816.

That the third section of the tenth article of the constitution of this state be altered and amended, to read as follows: The judges shall, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by act of the legislature of this state, meet and sit for the purpose of hearing and determining all motions which may be made for new trials, and in arrest of judgment, and such points of law as may be submitted to them,

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

A recent amendment of the fourth and fifth sections of the third article of the constitution of Georgia, provides, substantially, as follows: Five justices of the inferior court shall be elected, annually, by voters

in each county, to preside in the inferior courts of the county; and justices of the peace shall be elected, annually, by the voters in every militia captain's district.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Since this edition of the Constitutions was published, we have been furnished with a corrected copy of the constitution of New Hampshire. It differs from that here printed in many verbal particulars, but it is deemed unnecessary to point out to the reader any other than the following alterations.

In page 18, omit, in the sixth section, the three paragraphs following the first.

In page 20, where the time is prescribed for the assembling of the general court, instead of the "last Wednesday of October," read the *first Wednesday in June*, and make the alteration throughout, wherever it occurs, to correspond.

In page 20, second column, read "the senate shall consist of *twelve* members," and, "the legislature shall divide the state into *twelve* districts," &c.

In page 22, line 22, first column, instead of "seven months, read *ninety days*."

In page 22, 9 lines from the bottom, first column, read *ninety days* instead of "seven months."

In page 23, under the head of "Judiciary Power," expunge the four first paragraphs, and read as follows:

"The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have by law in their offices, shall be expressed in their re-

spective commissions—all judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution: *Provided, nevertheless*, the governor, with consent of council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

"Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the superior court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

"In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of five years from their respective dates: and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the state.

"All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the respective judges of probate, shall be heard and tried by the superior court, until the legislature shall by law make other provision."



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